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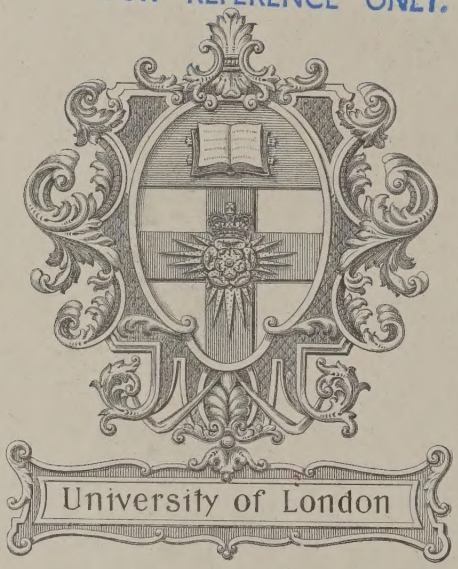

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(13.)—

POOR LAWS (IRELAND):

SUPPLEMENT II. TO APPENDICES (D.) (E.) (F.)

APPENDIX (G.) (H.)

Session

4 *February* —— 20 *August* 1836.

VOL. XXXIV.

1836.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1836.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

POOR INQUIRY (IRELAND):

SUPPLEMENT II. to APPENDICES (D.) (E.) (F.), containing RETURNS from the CLERKS of the PEACE of CIVIL BILL EJECTMENTS, from 1827 to 1833 (both Years inclusive), and ANSWERS to QUERIES from Magistrates assembled at Petty Sessions - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

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APPENDIX (H.) PART II. - - - - - - - p. 657

POOR INQUIRY

(IRELAND).

SUPPLEMENT II.

TO

APPENDICES (D.) (E.) (F.)

CONTAINING

RETURNS FROM THE CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF CIVIL BILL EJECTMENTS,

From 1827 to 1833 (both Years inclusive),

AND

ANSWERS TO QUERIES FROM MAGISTRATES ASSEMBLED AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
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1836.

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SUPPLEMENT II.

TO

APPENDICES (D. E. & F.)

QUERIES TO CLERKS OF THE PEACE FOR COUNTIES.

1. State the number of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in your County in the Years from 1827 to 1833, both inclusive, with the names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs and the names of Defendants.

2. State the nature of the Property for which each Ejectment has been brought; whether Houses or Lands, and the Baronies and Parishes where situated. If Land, state the quantity mentioned in each Ejectment, (in cases where the quantity of Land has been set forth.)

3. State the amount of the Yearly Rent of each holding mentioned in the several Ejectments, as well in those brought on the title, as for non-payment of rent. In the latter case, distinguish the gross amount of rent for which the Ejectment was brought.

4. State the Decrees made by the Court in each case, distinguishing such as were pronounced upon hearing from those which were entered on consent. State whether the Decrees actually issued, with the total number of Ejectment Decrees issued each Year, from 1827 to 1833, both inclusive.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Galway, from the Years 1827

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Thomas Mannion	A house and garden		
Same *against* Thomas Fahy	Lands		
Same *against* William and John Hayes, Michael and Patt M'Namara, Patt. Hennessy, and Patt. Sheil	do.		
Same *against* Robert Hamilton, Patt Barrett, Patt Thornton, Patt Duane, and Thomas Ross	Houses and woodlands.		
Robert Power *against* Margaret Dolphin	House and garden.		
Walter Blake, Esq. *against* Patrick Comins.	Mill walls, mill course, and an island thereto belonging	Dunkellin	Oranmore
Same *against* John Walsh, heir-at-law of John and Catherine Walsh, deceased	House and garden	do.	do.
Walter Blake *against* James Butler and Tomkins Brew, Esq.	House, offices, garden, waste ground, and appurtenances	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Connor, heir-at-law of John Connor, deceased	A house and plot	do.	do.
Same *against* John Long, heir-at-law of John Long, deceased, and Catherine, his wife	A house and garden	do.	do.
Mrs. Mary Bricknell *against* Mary Dolphin	House, offices, and garden	Loughrea	Loughrea
Walter Blake *against* Patrick Dignan	A house	Dunkellin	Oranmore
Same *against* Patrick Higgins	Lands		
Same *against* Patt. Browne	do.		
Same *against* James Moran	Houses, garden, and plot	Dunkellin	Oranmore
Same *against* Thomas Corbet, assignee of Thomas Connor	Houses, premises, and plot	do.	do.
Same *against* James and Thomas Francis	Lands	do.	do.
Peter Browne, Marquis of Sligo, *against* John Callinan and Bridget Callinan, otherwise King	do.		
The Honourable Frederick Ponsonby *against* Thomas Murray	do.		
Same *against* William and Walter Walsh, John Dea, Dennis Keanes, Mary and Kitty Silk, John Darcy, John and Daniel Gurrane, Patrick and William Henry, Michael Connaire, Patt. Deely, and William Melody	do.		
Same *against* William Flynn	do.		
Same *against* Patrick Hearne	do.		
Same *against* James Keaghry	do.		
David Wakefield *against* Thady Tansy	House, tenements, and market-square	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* John Clark and Mary Smyth	Lands		
The Earl of Clancarty *against* Patrick and James Madder, Hugh Bohare, Catherine, Timothy, and Michael Coghlan	do.		
Philip Dignan *against* Mary Morgan	Houses and lands	Ballymoe	Killereran
George Ormsby, and Elizabeth, his wife, *against* Bridget Donoghue, executrix of Thomas Donoghue, deceased	Lands	Clare	Tuam
Sir Neal O'Donel, Bart., *against* Richard Joyce, senior, Richard Joyce, junior, Thomas Joyce, Thomas Fitzhenry, and Thomas Sullivan	do.	Ross	Cong
Same *against* Peter. Holleran, Patt. Sullivan, Martin Walsh, Patt. Joyce, James Sullivan, Martin Duffy, Michael Cavanagh, Daniel Corcoran, John Joyce, Roger Kyne, Michael Harwood, John Hopkins, Catherine Walsh, and Catherine Joyce	do.	do.	do.

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
10 perches, late Irish plantation measure	. . . .	Overholding . . .	Nil.	Loughrea, Jan. 1827.
6 acres, 1 rood, and 3 perches, late Irish plantation measure	. . . .	. . . . .	do.	do.
30 perches, late Irish plantation measure	. . . .	. . . . .	Decree possession . .	do.
39 acres, 1 rood, 6½ perches, late Irish plantation measure	. . . .	Overholding . . .	Nil.	do.
10 perches, late Irish plantation measure	. . . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	Non-payment of rent .	Agreed	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Nil.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Agreed	do.
¼ acre.	. . . .	. . . . .	Nil.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Nil.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Agreed	do.
3 acres	. . . .	. . . . .	Decree pronounced .	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Nil.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Nil.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	Non-payment of rent .	Decree possession .	do.
4 acres	. . . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
10 acres	. . . .	do.	Decree to award . .	do.
118 acres, 10 perches . .	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
8 acres, 2 roods	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
20 acres, ...	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
17 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
11 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches, late Irish plantation measure	. . . .	do.	Decree possession . .	do.
4 acres, plantation measure	. . . .	Non-payment of rent .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	Overholding . .	Dismissed	Tuam, Jan. 13, 1827.
2 acres, 7 perches . . .	£6. 7*s*. 6*d*. .	Non-payment of rent, £7. 10*s*. 1*d*.	Decree possession . .	do.
. . . . .	£30 Irish .	Non-payment of rent, £120. 4*s*. 11*d*.	do.	do.
162 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches	£60 Irish .	Non-payment of rent, £85. 10*s*. 4*d*. Irish.	do.	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Sir Neal O'Donel, Bart. *against* Andrew, Francis, and Patt M'Donnell, Martin Murphy, and John Holleran, Michael Flanery, William Butler, Edward Maley, Mathew Coleman, John Canavan, John Lydon, John Gilmore, John Holleran, Denis Carny, Mary M'Donough, Thady Collins, Theobald Hynes, and Patt Maley	Lands	Ross	Cong
The Marquis of Sligo *against* John Cannon	do.	Longford	Tynagh
Same *against* Christopher M'Loughlin	do.	do.	do.
The Earl of Clancarty *against* John, Mary, and Bridget Neill, and Martin Lorcan	House and concerns.	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Same *against* Thomas Rorke	Lands	do.	do.
Mark Hardiman *against* David O'Loughlin	House and lands	Loughrea	Killeenadeema
John Michael Aylwood *against* John and Patt Whyte	Lands	Leitrim	Ballinakill
Thomas and Hester Cloran, Benjamin and Julia Barrett, Stephen and Alice Baker, Patrick and Mary Daly, Dorothea Barnwell, and Bridget Barrett, *against* the Rev. Thos. Costelloe and Richard Kelly	A house, yard, stable, and garden	Loughrea	Loughrea
Sebastian and Patrick Skerrett, Esquires, *against* Henry Joseph Dolphin	Houses, offices, gardens, and land	do.	do.
William Forbes *against* Patrick Jennings, Nicholas Keaghry, and Mary Skerrett	A plot of ground	Town of Galway	
Michael J. Browne, Esq. *against* John Rochford, John Mannion, and Hugh Stone	Lands	Tyaquin	Abbeyknockmoy
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Thady Quin	do.	Longford	Lyckmolassy
Same *against* Martin Campbell	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Connelly	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Whelan	do.	do.	Meelick
Same *against* Michael Ross	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Bollard	do.	do.	Lyckmolassy
Same *against* William Shoughnessy	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Lyons	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Boughan and John Glynn	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Dempsey	do.	do.	Meelick
Same *against* Thady Killeen and Thomas Staunton	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John M'Donough, Patrick and James Costelloe, Thomas Mara, and Peter Mullowney	Houses and lands	do.	Lyckmolassy
Same *against* Patrick Feenaghty	Lands	Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* the Rev. Michael Dillon Pilkington, Michael Marer, William Keogh, Andrew Kennedy, Nicholas Glynn, and Daniel Bradley	Houses, offices, and garden.	do.	do.
John Burke, Esq. *against* John Tully and Bryan Kilkenny	Houses and lands	Leitrim	Ballinakill
John Brumskill, Esq *against* Patt and Catherine Smyth	House and land	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Smyth	do.	do.	do.
Robert Blake, Esq. *against* Richard Ford and Patt Kelly	do.	Athenry	Kilreekill
William Kelly *against* Peter Roonoo	A house	Loughrea	Loughrea
Hubert Thomas Dolphin and William Burke *against* Patrick O'Neill	A house and tenements.	do.	do.
The Rev. John Armstrong *against* Michael Hynes	House and lands	Longford	Lyckmolassy
The Rev. James M'Keige *against* John Hearne and Joseph Craven	Lands	Athenry	Kilreekill
Same *against* Patt. Cammell, John Hardiman, Michael Connolly, and Honor Kelly	do.	do.	do.

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
104 acres		Desertion	Dismissed	Tuam, Jan. 13, 1827
14 acres	£12. 12*s*.	Non-payment of rent, at 18*s*. per acre, £22. 2*s*. 9½*d*.	Decree possession	Eyrecourt, April 17, 1827.
3 acres	£2. 14*s*. Irish	Non-payment of rent, £6. 11*s*. 11¾*d*. Irish	do.	do.
32 feet 8 inches in length, and 23 feet 3 inches in breadth	£4. 11*s*.	Non-payment	do.	do.
4 acres, 15 perches	£9. 2*s*.	do.	do.	do.
23 acres, 3 roods, Irish plantation measure	£38. 16*s*. 4*d*.	Non-payment, £70	do.	do.
20 acres, Irish plantation measure	£32	do.	do.	do.
			Nil	do.
3 acres, plantation measure			Dismissed	do.
			do.	Galway, April 23, 1827.
	£30	Non-payment, £30	Decree possession	do.
10 acres		Non-payment of rent	Nil	Loughrea, July 16, 1827.
7 acres, 3 roods, and 20 perches	£9. 9*s*. 6*d*. Irish	do. £18. 5*s*. 5*d*.	Decree possession	do.
5 acres, 3 roods, and 23½ perches	£7. 1*s*. 6*d*. Irish	do. £15. 3*s*. 2*d*.	do.	do.
4 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches	£6. 7*s*. 9*d*. Irish	do. £7. 7*s*. 6*d*.	do.	do.
5 acres and 15 perches		do.	do.	do.
6 acres, 3 roods, and 1½ perch	£7. 15*s*. 9*d*. Irish	do. £18. 2*s*. 8*d*.	do.	do.
5 acres, 1 rood, and 15 perches	£4. 0*s*. 2*d*. Irish	Non-payment, £11. 2*s*.	do.	do.
6 acres, 3 roods, and 1½ perch		do.		do.
9 acres	£10. 7*s*.	do. £15. 4*s*. 1*d*.	Decree possession	do.
4½ acres	£5. 17*s*. Irish	do. £8. 12*s*. 6*d*.	do.	do.
3 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches	£6. 7*s*. 8*d*.	do. £6. 7*s*. 8*d*.	do.	do.
	£43. 12*s*. 8*d*. Irish	Overholding	do.	do.
10 acres	£15	do.	do.	do.
	£4 Irish	do.	do.	do.
7 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches	£4. 1*s*. 8¼*d*. Irish.	do.	do.	do.
4 acres and 3 roods	£7. 2*s*. 6*d*.	Non-payment of rent, £17. 1*s*.	do.	do.
5 acres and 17 perches		do.	Agreed	do.
		Overholding	do.	do.
		do.	do.	do.
		do.	do.	do.
	£6. 1*s*. 3*d*. Irish	do.	Decree possession	do.
10 acres, 2 roods, and 15 perches		do.	Dismissed	do.
10 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches	£12. 17*s*. 3*d*.	do.	Decree possession	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Patrick James Joyce *against* James Carroll	Lands	Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* Michael Dempsey	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Anne Belcher	do.	do.	do.
James O'Hara, Esq. *against* John M'Donough	House, mill, and lands	Leitrim	Doniry
Richard Donelan *against* Patrick and Michael Lynch	House and lands	Clonmacnoon	Clonturkert
Eleanor Lane *against* John Kelly	Lands	Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* Theresa Loughlin	do.	do.	do.
Thomas Regan *against* Bryan O'Loughlin	do.	Leitrim	Tyna
Patrick Meagher *against* Patrick Whyte, Thomas Deely, and Patrick Hynes	Houses and plot	Loughrea	Loughrea
Hyacinth Edward Donelan, Esq. *against* Edward Delany and Michael Malone	House and land	Kilconnell	Kilconnell
Same *against* William Hogarty, Michael Ford, and Francis Neil	Land	do.	do.
Same *against* Martin and James Prendergast, William Hogarty, Michael Ford, Christian Donelan, and John Magrath	do.	do.	do.
Dudley Pense, Esq. *against* Michael Egan	House and land	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Same *against* Catherine Fury	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Mary Mulry	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Carney	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Honor Bryan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Moclair	do	do.	do.
Same *against* Mary Ward and Connor M'Cormack	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Cleary	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Elizabeth Quinn	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Elizabeth Rattigan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Mary Curly	do.	do.	do.
Christopher Bernard Martin, Esq. *against* Thomas Dannody	Lands	Longford	Fahy
Theobald Burke *against* Thomas Haval	House and garden	do.	Lyckmolassy
John Groome, Esq. *against* John Groome, jun.	Lands	do.	Clonfert
The Rev. Charles Kelly *against* Michael and Bridget Herin and Michael Hardeman	House, forge, and park	do.	Kiltormer
Thomas and Esther Cloran, Benjamin and Julia Batt, Stephen Parker, Alice Parker, Patrick and Mary Daly, Dorothea Barnwell, and Bridget Barnwell, *against* the Rev. Thomas Costelloe, Richard Kelly, and William Watkins	House, yard, stable, and garden	Loughrea	Loughrea
James Daly. Esq. *against* Patrick Lally	Lands		
Same *against* Owen Cain	do.		
Same *against* Henry Proctor	do.		
Same *against* John Broderick	do.		
William Lopdell, Esq. *against* Patt Quin	House and garden	Athenry	Athenry
Francis Murphy *against* Michael Connolly, Denis Glynn, Patt Carny, James Carny, Patt Fahy and Thomas Reily	Lands		
Edward B. Eyre *against* John Moran	House, garden, and lands		
Andrew Kiely *against* Mary Tierney and James O'Donnell	House and garden		
Same *against* Mary Burke and John Fahy	Land		
Sebastian and Patrick Skerrett, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Stephen Blake, Esq., Catherine and Clara Skerrett, *against* Henry Joseph Dolphin, Esq.	Houses, offices, and land	Loughrea	Loughrea
Sebastian Skerrett, Esq. *against* Edmond Flaherty and Patt Monahan.	Land	do.	do.
John Burke, Esq. *against* Thomas and John Burke	Lands		
John Burke *against* Martin Burke	do.	Dunkellin	Ardrahan
Edward Jamison *against* Nulthy Broderick and wife	House	Clare	Killurse
The Rev. John O'Rorke *against* Francis Kelly and Patrick Dwany	Land	Dunmore	Dunmore
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Peter Kirwan	Lands	do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Flaherty	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Casserly	do.	do.	do.

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
5 acres, 2 roods, and 13 perches	. . . .	Overholding . . .	Agreed	Loughrea, July 16, 1827.
3 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
9 acres, 1 rood, and 9 perches	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
1 rood	£1 Irish	do.	Decree possession .	do.
1 acre	£2. 2*s.* 11*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	Agreed	do.
. . . . .	£2. 5*s.* 6*d.* Irish	Non-payment . . .	Decree possession .	do.
1 acre and 1 rood . . .	£4. 5*s.* 3½*d.* Irish.	do. £9. 2*s.* 4*d.* .	do.	do.
2 acres	£4. 11*s.* Irish	do. £27. 6*s.* 8*d.* .	do.	do.
5 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches	£11. 13*s.* Irish	£36. 19*s.* 3½*d.* . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£14. 17*s.* 8½*d.* Irish	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	19*s.* 4*d.* Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	15*s.* 11*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	14*s.* 1*d.* Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	3*s.* 2*d.* Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£1. 12*s.* Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	13*s.* 10*d.* .	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	5*s.* Irish .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	1 peppercorn	do.	do.	do.
10 acres and 36 perches .	. . . .	do.	Agreed	do.
. . . . .	£2 Irish .	do.	Decree possession .	do.
2 acres	. . . .	do.	Agreed	do.
do.	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	Non-payment of rent .	Nil.	do.
5 acres and 18 perches . .	. . . .	do.	Decree possession .	do.
5 acres	. . . .	. . . . .	do.	do.
6 acres	. . . .	Non-payment of rent .	Dismissed	do.
23 acres and 3 roods . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Referred	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	Overholding . . .	Agreed	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	Non-payment of rent .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
3 acres	. . . .	do.	do.	do.
½ acre	£3. 8*s.* 3*d.* Irish	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	£11. 1*s.* 6*d.*	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	Dismissed	Tuam, July 23, 1827.
. . . . .	. . . .	Overholding . . .	Agreed	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
17 acres	£11. 14*s.* .	Non-payment of rent, £11. 14*s.*	Decree possession .	do.
do.	£11. 14*s.* .	do. £11. 14*s.* . .	do.	do.
acres and 2 roods . .	£5. 13*s.* 7½*d.*	do. £5. 13*s.* 7½*d.* .	do.	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Edward Morney	Lands	Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* Eleanor Disken	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Martin Glenane	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Martin Glenane, Jun.	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Langly	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Mark Bane	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Bryan M'Hugh	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Bridget Higgins	do.	Tyaquin	Kilcurren
Same *against* James Haverty	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* James Gaven	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Duane	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Morrissy	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patt. Meehan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Mulkern	do.	Ballymoe	Clonberne
Same *against* Patt. Igo	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Donnellan	do.	Tyaquin	Kilcurren
Same *against* James Burke	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Owen M'Dermott	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Coughlin	Lands	Ballymoe	Clonberne
Same *against* James Donelan Thomas	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Jeffers	do.	Tyaquin	Kilcurren
Same *against* Patrick Cunningham	do.	Ballymoe.	Buoynagh
Same *against* Patrick Lyons	do.	Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* Daniel Goulan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Scahill	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Kilgarriff	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Naughton	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Nicholas Gowlan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* James Hopkins	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Manion	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Connolly	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Moghan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Peter Mitchell	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Devany	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Devany	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Jordan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Terence Lyons	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Sebina Brogan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Andy Brogan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* James Silk	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Fox	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Hussy	do.	Tyaquin	Kilcurren
Patrick Whyte *against* John Gorman	House and land		
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Hugh M'Neill and Malachy Grealy	Plot	Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* John Kelly and John Morrilly	House and garden	do.	do.
Same *against* John Wall and James Wall	do.	do.	do.
James O'Hara *against* John M'Donough and Malachy Keaghry	House, land, and mill	Leitrim	Doniry
Festus Kelly *against* James Jordan	House and yard.		
William Ryan *against* William Blacklome	House and concerns	Killarton	
Rebecca and Anne Hibson, Thomas and Jane Glynn, *against* Garrett Hogan	Houses, yards, and plot	do.	
Francis Murphy *against* Thomas Murphy and Thomas Comy	Land		
Same *against* Patrick M'Grath	do.	Killarton	Kilbaconty
Lord Gort *against* Thomas Neylan, John Dillon, John Orme, David Glynn, William Thompson, William Hayse, John Flaherty, Widom Goran, and Michael O'Neill	Plot	do.	
Henry James Dolphin *against* Bridget and Margaret Reddington	House, yard, and concerns	Loughrea	Loughrea
Dudley Persse, Esq. *against* John Dolan	House and land	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Same *against* Bridget Cleary	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Flanagan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Honora Keane	do.		

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decree made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
4 acres and 2 roods	£5. 13*s.* 6*d.*	Non-payment of rent, £5. 13*s.* 6*d.*	Decree possession	Tuam, July 23, 1827.
3 acres and 17 perches	£3. 17*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 17*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
3 acres	£3. 15*s.* 9*d.*	do. £3. 15*s.* 9*d.*	do.	do.
do.	do.	do. £3. 15*s.* 9*d.*	do.	do.
4 acres, 3 roods, and 5 perches	£9. 17*s.* 6*d.*	do. £9. 17*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
12 acres	£18. 15*s.*	do. £18. 15*s.*	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1 acre	12*s.* 6*d.*	do. 12*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
12 acres, 2 roods, and 29½ perches	£10	do. £10	do.	do.
2 acres	£1. 5*s.*	do. £1. 5*s.*	do.	do.
8 acres	£5	do. £5	do.	do.
do.	do.	do. £5	do.	do.
6 acres	£3. 15*s.*	do. £3. 15*s.*	do.	do.
10 acres, 1 rood, and 31 perches	£7. 15*s.* 6*d.*	do. £7. 15*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
10 acres	£7. 3*s.* 6*d.*	do. £7. 3*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
10 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches	£10	do. £10	do.	do.
4 acres	£10. 10*s.*	do. £10. 10*s.*	do.	do.
5 acres 2 roods and 38 perches	£3. 10*s.*	do. £3. 10*s.*	do.	do.
12 acres	£6	do. £6.	do.	do.
9 acres, 1 rood, and 31 perches.	£7. 15*s.* 6*d.*	do. £7. 15*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
10 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches.	£10	do. £10	do.	do.
11 acres, 3 roods, and 18½ perches.	£10. 8*s.* 4*d.*	do. £10. 8*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.
4½ acres	£4. 15*s.* 7½*d.*	do. £4. 15*s.* 7½*d.*	do.	do.
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
1 acre, 1 rood	£1. 5*s.*	do. £1. 5*s.*	do.	do.
2 acres, 2 roods	£2. 13*s.* 1*d.*	do. £2. 13*s.* 1*d.*	do.	do.
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
do.	do.	do. do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do. do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do. do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do. do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do. do.	do.	do.
8 acres.	£14. 10*s.*	do. £14. 10*s.*	do.	do.
5 acres, 2 roods	£9. 19*s.* 4½*d.*	do. £9. 19*s.* 4½*d.*	do.	do.
4 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches		do.	Agreed	do.
2 acres.	£2. 12*s.* 6*d.*	do. £2. 12*s.* 6*d.*	Decree possession	do.
3 acres	£3. 3*s.* 9*d.*	do. £3. 3*s.* 9*d.*	do.	do.
14 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches			Agreed	do.
19 acres and 5¼ perches	£8. 15*s.* 8*d.*	do. £8. 15*s.* 8*d.*	Decree possession	do.
7 acres	£12. 13*s.* 9*d.*	do. £12. 13*s.* 9*d.*	do.	do.
1 acre and 34 perches	£1. 1*s.* 10*d.*	do. £1. 1*s.* 10*d.*	do.	do.
12 acres	£6	do. £6	do.	do.
	£1. 10*s.* Irish	Overholding	do.	Gort, 15th October, 1827.
24 perches	£1	Non-payment £8. 6*s.* 1½*d.*	do.	do.
12¾ perches	£1. 10*s.* Irish	do. £7. 19*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.
5¼ perches	15*s.* Irish	do. £7. 12*s.* 3½*d.*	do.	do.
	£27. 0*s.* 11½*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
		do.	Agreed	do.
			Dismissed	do.
		Non-payment of rent	do.	do.
		Overholding	Agreed	do.
	£1. 1*s.*	do.	Decree possession	do.
		Non-payment of rent		do.
		Overholding	Dismissed	do.
	£1. 6*s.* 2*d.*	do.	Decree possession	do.
		do.	Dismissed	do.
	£1. 9*s.* 9*d.*	do.	Decree possession	do.
		do.	Dismissed	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Dudley Persse, Esq. *against* Nancy Walsh	House and land	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Same *against* Thomas Macale	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Craughwell	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Dominick Quinn	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Colohan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Mary Ward and Connor M'Cormick	Houses and land	do.	do.
Same *against* Mary Craughwell	House and land	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Keane, jun	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Craughwell	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick, James, and Michael Keane	do.		
Lord Gort *against* Patrick Lally, Patrick Curly, William Shoughnessy, Martin Tivoly, James Kelly, Patrick Maley, Mary Lally, Michael Fahy, and Mortagh Glynn	Land	Killarton	
Same *against* Michael Gillane	House and garden	do.	
Same *against* Francis Mannion, Thomas Rody, and Martin Hoolan	House	do.	
Same *against* Michael M'Dermott and Patt Deirney	House and plot	Killarton	
Same *against* Catherine Walker, John Connor, and Pat. O'Neill	do.	do.	
Same *against* Michael Kelly	do.	do.	
Same *against* Patrick Hogan, Rev. Michael Duffy, Pat. Geraghty, Michael Mulvehill, and Pat. Daly	do.	do.	
Same *against* John Ryan and Pat. Hynes	do.	do.	
Same *against* Thomas Burke	do.	do.	
Thomas Burke *against* Martin Nolan	Lands	Clonmacnoon	Kilraghton
Hugh Derrivan *against* Peter, Michael, and Martin Derrivan	do.	Leitrim	Ballinakill
David Henery *against* Julia O'Flynn	An apartment in town of Galway	Town of Galway	
Walter Joyce *against* Winifred Forde	A house and garden in Galway	do.	
Same *against* John Catherine and Barbara Hanly, and Michael and Mary Bulger	Houses and gardens in Galway		
Walter Francis Bodkin *against* Pat. Dogherty, Pat. M'Donogh, John Mooney, John Grealy, John M'Namara, John Callaghan, Pat. Keaghry, and John Derrane	House, yard, and plot	Town of Galway	
Lieutenant Colonel Merricke Shaw *against* Edmund Cormacan	House and garden	do.	
Same *against* Daniel Miller and William Fury	Houses and gardens	do.	
Same *against* James Miskel, John, and William Creane	do.	do.	
James Kelly *against* Thomas Glynn and John Hynes	Land	Tyaquin	Abbeyknockmoy
Michael Tully *against* John Kelly	House, offices, and land	Leitrim	Ballinakill
Robert Dunn *against* Pat. Farrell	Land	Dunkellin	Kilconickny
James Daly, Esq. *against* Thomas Whelan	Lands	do.	Kilconiran
Same *against* Michael Lawless	do.	do.	do.
Celia Hynes *against* Denis Shanny	Walls of a house and premises	do.	Kilcloony
Celia Callnan *against* Patrick and Michael Kelly	House, offices, and lands	Longford	Meelick
John Mahon *against* John Shea	Lands	Kiltarton	Kilmacdough
Lord Viscount Gort *against* Murtagh Glynn Bridget, Gearan Thady O'Loughlin, Patrick Gready, Honor Kelly, Michael Shoughnessy, and William Burke	House and plot	do.	do.
Same *against* John O'Neill	House and garden	do.	Beagh
Same *against* William Manion and Bartly Fahy	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Holland	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Edmond Michael and Patrick Hynes and John Burke	Houses and plot	do.	Kilmacduagh
Dudley Persse, Esq. *against* Patrick James and Michael Keane	House and land		
Same *against* Honora Keane	do.	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Anthony James M'Dermott *against* John Kelly	do.	do.	Clontuskert
Same *against* Thomas and Martin Healy M'Walsh, Michael Lally, John Coran, and Catherine Burke	Lands	Clare	Killiney

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
. . . . .	6*s.* 11*d.* . .	Overholding . . .	Decree possession .	Gort, Oct. 15, 1827.
. . . . .	£6. 3*s.* Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£1. 7*s.* 5*d.* .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	1 peppercorn	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	17*s.* . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£1. 6*s.* Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	15*s.* 3*d.* . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£4. 10*s.* .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Non-payment of rent .	. . . .	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	. . . .	do.
. . . . .	£3. 12*s.* . .	do. £14. 13*s.* 7*d.* .	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	£3. 12*s.* .	Non-payment of rent .	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	do. . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£2. 10*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£4. 5*s.* 10*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£4. 5*s.* 6*d.* .	do.	. . . . .	do.
. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	Agreed	do.
1 acre	£2, Irish .	Overholding . . .	Decree possession	do.
. . . . .	£12 . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Dismissed	Galway, Oct. 22, 1827.
. . . . .	£6. . . .	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	£6 . . .	Non-payment of rent, £38. 8*s.* 6*d.* Irish	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	£3. 8*s.* 3*d.* .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£5 . . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	£4. 10*s.*	do.	Decree possession . .	do.
. . . . .	£13. 17*s.* 6*d.*	do.	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	£2. 10*s.* .	do.	Decree possession .	Loughrea, Jan. 7, 1828.
5 acres	£6. 5*s.* . .	do.	do.	do.
9 acres, 2 roods . . .	£10. 19*s.* 3*d.*	Non-payment of rent, £19. 12*s.* 3*d.*	do.	do.
5 acres, 1 rood . . .	£6. 1*s.* 2*d.*	do. £10. 10*s.* 7*d*	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Overholding . . .	Agreed	do.
18 acres, 2 roods, and 21 perches	£25. 3*s.* ½*d.* Irish	do.	Decree possession . .	do.
. . . . .	£1. 12*s.* 6*d.* Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£5. 3*s.* 9*d.* .	Non-payment of rent, £25. 13*s.* 7*d.*	do.	do.
1 acre, 2 roods	£4. 14*s.* 6*d.*	do. £10. 12*s.* 1*d.*	do.	do.
2 roods	£3. 3*s.* .	do. £9. 5*s.* . .	do.	do.
do.	do. . .	do. £10. 1*s.* 1*d.* .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£4. 4*s.* . .	do. £27. 7*s.* 6*d.* .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£1. 10*s.* 7*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Agreed	do.
. . . . .	£26. 3*s.* 6*d.* Irish	do. £26. 3*s.* 6*d.* .	Decree possession .	Tuam, Jan. 14, 1828.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Anthony James M'Dermott *against* Thomas John Lally, and John Walsh, and Martin Logan	Lands	Clare	Killiney
Same *against* Luke Kenny, Pat. Nolan, and Michael M'Dermott	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Lally, James Bane, Nicholas Walsh, Thomas Loughan, William and John M'Donough, John Walsh, Mary Mullally, and Catherine Bane	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Loughan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Murphy, Bridget Mahony, and Honor Flood	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* James and Sally Garner, Pat. and Michael Hargaden, William M'Donough, and Luke Kenny	do.	do.	do.
Rebecca and Anne Hibson and Thomas and Jane Glynn *against* Garrett Hogan	Houses	Killarton	
Robert Dunn *against* James Martin	House, offices, and land	Dunkellin	Kilconickny
James Daly *against* Richard Octavius Morgan	Lands		
Thomas N. Baggott *against* John M'Neill	House and plot	Ballymoe	Drumtemple
Same *against* Patrick Tommy and Bryan Hanly	Houses and plots	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Quinn	Houses	do.	do.
Same *against* James Burne	House	do.	do.
Forbes *against* Jennings and others	House in Galway		
William Trench, Esq. *against* Denis Jennings, Pat. White, and Michael Connors	Houses and lands	Longford	Abbeygormican
Joseph Lemon *against* Thomas Feeny	House and lands	do.	Tyrnascra
Coleman Galvin *against* Michael Holleran	do.	Leitrim	Clonrush
Same *against* James White	House, offices, and lands	do.	do.
Malachi Coghlan *against* Michael Collins and Pat. Costello	House and offices	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Mary Messitt *against* Catherine and Frances Fahy and Elizabeth Patrick	House and yard	Loughrea	Loughrea
William Moore *against* William and Bridget Ward	Lands		Corabain
Peter Geoghegan *against* Michael, Thady, Mary, and William Tressy	do.	Longford	Kiltormer
The Earl of Clancarty *against* William Dudgeon and Anthony Macle	Houses, offices, and lands	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Pat. James Joyce, Esq. *against* Michael Dempsey	Lands	Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* James Carrole	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Anne Belcher	do.	do.	do.
James Fury *against* Patrick Prendergast and James Sawyers	House and offices	Kilconnell	Ahascragh
Richard Mahony *against* Patrick Mahon	House	Killarton	Kilmacduagh
Rebecca and Anne Hibson, Thomas Glynn, and Jane his wife *against* Garrett Hogan	Houses, offices, and plot	do.	do.
Richard Gregory, Esq. *against* John Burke	Plots of land	do.	Dorras and Kinvarron
Lord Viscount Gort *against* Simon Conway	Lands	do.	Beagh and Killarton
Hubert Thomas Dolphin *against* Anne Power	House and tenements	Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* John M'Dermotte	Lands	Longford	
Lord Gort *against* Joseph Keogh and others	House and plot	Kiltarton	Killarton
Same *against* Peter Fallon	Lands	do.	do.
Same *against* Festus Kelly and others	House and plot	do.	Beagh
Joseph Smyth *against* Laurence Mulloy	House and lands		
Jane Dolphin *against* Patrick Dempsey, Thomas Dorgan, Edward Whyte, Peter M'Gan, William Langly, and Thomas Burns	Lands	Loughrea	Loughrea
Joseph Lemon *against* Henry Howard, Mary Howard, Margaret Coghlan, Pat. Coghlan, and Michael and Mary Fahy	do.	Longford	Tyrnascra
James Kirwan, Esq. *against* Patrick Brady	do.	Kilconnell	Kilconnell
Same *against* James Mentane and Patrick Byrne	do.	do.	do.
Timothy Hogan *against* Charles Lipdell	House and yard	Killarton	
James Kelly *against* Patrick Mannion	Lands	Tyaquin	Abbeyknockmoy
Same *against* John Hynes and Thomas Glynn	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Hynes		do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick and Patrick Devany	Offices, house, and land	Dunmore	Dunmore
The Earl of Clancarty *against* Thomas, James, and Thady Kelly, and James Connore, otherwise Connolly	Lands	Tyaquin	Ballymacward

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
. . . . .	£17. 18*s.* 1*d.*	Overholding £17. 18*s.* 1*d.*	Decree possession .	Tuam, Jan. 14, 1828.
. . . . .	£13. 18*s.* 4*d.*	do. £13. 18*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.
. . . . .	£42. 7*s.* 3*d.*	do. £42. 7*s.* 3*d.* .	do.	
. . . . .	£1. 16*s.* 11*d.* British	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Nil.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Non-payment of rent .	Dismissed . . .	Eyrecourt, April 8, 1828.
. . . . .	. . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Non-payment of rent .	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	16*s.* 8*d.* .	Overholding . . .	do.	Galway, April 14, 1828.
. . . . .	£5 Irish .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	5*s.* . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	3*s.* . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Non-payment of rent .	Nil.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Overholding . . .	Agreed . . .	Loughrea, July 7, 1828.
. . . . .	. . .	Overholding . . .	Dismissed . . .	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Agreed . . .	do.
. . . . .	£5. 15*s.* 6½*d.*	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£14. 15*s.* 4½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
5 acres	. . .	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.
14 acres	£1. 4*s.* per acre	Non-payment, £16. 16*s.* Irish	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	£2. 8*s.* 4*d.* .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£8. 0*s.* 3*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.
. . . . .	£21. 6*s.* 2*d.*	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.
. . . . .	£3 per quarter	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	£23. 1*s.* 6½*d.*	Non-payment of rent, £31. 14*s.*	do.	do.
3 roods	£3. 9*s.* 2½*d.*	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
10 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches	. . .	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	£6. 9*s.* 2¾*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£6. 6*s.* . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£3. 12*s.* .	do.	do.	do.
1 acre	. . .	do.	Agreed . . .	do.
. . . . .	£12. 12*s.* Irish	Non-payment, £22. 19*s.* 10*d.*	Decree possession .	do.
3 acres, 2 roods . . .	. . .	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.
7 acres, 30 perches . . .	. . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
10 acres, 2 roods, ⅗ perch .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	Decree possession .	do.
. . . . .	£5. 3*s.* 10*d.*	do.	do.	Tuam, July, 1828.
. . . . .	£12. 19*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£3. 18*s.* 5½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£16. 12*s.* 1*d.*	do.	do.	do.
5 acres	£1. 8*s.* 4*d.* per acre.	Non-payment of rent, £32. 7*s.* 8¼*d.*	do.	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
The Earl of Clancarty *against* Bernard, Michael, and Daniel Kilroy, Matthew Lally, Thomas Reily, and William Kenny	Houses, offices, and lands	Tyaquin	Ballymacward
Same *against* Richard Kelly, Bridget Moran, Pat. Cannon, and Edward Farrell	do.	do.	do.
John N. Gerrard and Marcella Gerrard, otherwise Netterville, his wife, *against* Michael Neile	do.	Killyan	Killyan
Same *against* John Revels	do.	do.	Ballinakill
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Thomas Donnellan	Lands	Tyaquin	Killarerin
Same *against* Thomas Godfrey	do.	Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* John Casserly	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* James Devany	do.	do.	do.
John Cornwall *against* Bartholomew and Michael Higgins, John Daly, Bartholomew Henahan, Patrick Madden, William Nohilly, Patrick Wynne, John M'Hugh, Thomas Keary, and John Higgins	do.		
Felix O'Neill *against* Patrick Flaherty	House and land	Dunmore	Adragoole
Hubert Thomas Dolphin, Esq. *against* Thomas and Charles Hynes, John Keller, John Gunter, and Michael Wall	House, plot, and concerns	Loughrea	Loughrea
Daniel M'Nevin, Esq. *against* Patrick Ford	House and plot	Kiltarton	Kiltarton
Peter Callanan *against* Patrick Mullin	House, offices, and lands	Longford	Kiltoomer
Bernard Mahon *against* Thomas Glynn	Lands		
Burton Persse, jun. Esq. *against* Hugh and Martin Corcoran, William Dowde, and Patrick Kelly	House, offices, and lands	Longford	Clonfert
Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, *against* Patrick Dooly, jun.	Lands	Dunkellin	Oranmore
Same *against* Daniel Kemis	House and concerns in town of Galway	Town of Galway	
Richard O'Farrell Caddell *against* Patrick Bodkin	Lands	Ballymoe	
Same *against* Thomas Ward	do.	do.	
Same *against* John Norne	do.	do.	
Same *against* Andrew Scarry	do.	do.	Tuam
Same *against* Michael Mullen	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* James Dirkin	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Peter Dirkin	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Dirkin	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Collins	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Bartholomew Qualter	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Edward Gormly	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* John Gormly	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Andrew Gormly	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Mark Ryan	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Lawless	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Catherine Kearney	do.	do.	do.
William Forbes and Pat. Jennings *against* Nicholas and Michael Keary	House		
John Kelly, Esq. *against* James Costello	Lands	Clonmacnoon	Clontuskert
James Daly, Esq. *against* Matthias Cloonan	do.	Athenry	Athenry
Same *against* Thady Manion and Margaret Cavin	do.	do.	do.
Same *against* Martin Kenny	do.	do.	do.
James and Hugh Duffy *against* the Rev. Edward Duffy and Patrick Duffy	do.	Leitrim	Tynagh
Samuel Hemsworth Coates *against* Thomas Carroll	do.	Longford	Clonfert
Clifford Trotter, Esq. *against* Thomas Banco	House and land	do.	Kilquain
Hugh Duffy *against* Patrick Duffy	Lands	Leitrim	Duniry
John French Esq. *against* Denis Commons	House and land	Clare	Annadown
Same *against* Peter O'Hara and James Lally	Lands	do.	do.
Same *against* Pat. Ford	do.	do.	do.
Anthony James M'Dermott *against* Mary Moran	do.	do.	Killure
Same *against* Darby and Margaret Tannian	do.	do.	Killiney
Charles Parsons *against* Andrew Geraghty	Mill and water-course	do.	Tuam
William Doud *against* Michael Burke and James Galom	Lands	do.	Lackagh
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Mark Bane	do.	Dunmore	Dunmore

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
. . . . .	£12. 6*s*. 3*d*.	Overholding . . .	Decree possession . .	Tuam, July, 1828.
. . . . .	£8. 4*s*. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£3. 4*s*. 1*d*.	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£2. 5*s*. 1*d*.	do.	do.	do.
10 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches	£10 . .	Non-payment, £10 .	do.	do.
2 acres	£2. 6*s*. 6*d*.	Ditto, £2. 6*s*. 6*d*. .	do.	do.
4 acres, 2 roods	£5. 13*s*. 7½*d*.	Ditto, £5. 13*s*. 7½*d*.	do.	do.
6 acres	£9. 7*s*. 6*d*.	Ditto, £9. 7*s*. 6*d*. .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	£2 . . .	do.	Decree possession .	Gort, October 17, 1828.
. . . . .	£4 Irish .	Non-payment, £13. 12*s*. 4*d*.	do.	do.
5½ acres	. . .	Overholding . . .	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
23 acres	. . .	do.	Decree possession . .	do.
. . . . .	£3. 16*s*. 6*d*.	do.	do.	Galway, Oct. 23, 1828.
. . . . .	£31. 10*s*. .	do.	do.	do. . . . .
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do. . . . .
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	Non-payment . . .	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	. . . .	Overholding . . .	do.	Loughrea, Jan. 6, 1829.
3 acres	£1. 10*s*. .	do.	Decree possession .	do.
1 acre	10*s*. . . .	do.	do.	do.
1 acre	10*s*. . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£2. 2*s*. . .	do.	do.	do.
7 acres	. . .	do.	Dismissed	do.
. . . . .	£10. 1*s*. 2*d*.	do.	Decree possession .	do.
7 acres, 1 rood, and 2 perches	£22. 17*s*. 6½*d*.	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£4. 19*s*. 7¾*d*.	do.	do.	Tuam, Jan. 13, 1829.
. . . . .	£2. 13*s*. 11½*d*.	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£7. 3*s*. 8*d*. Irish	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	. . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£24 . . .	do.	do.	do.
. . . . .	£44 . . .	Non-payment, £44 .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£7. 4*s*. . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
12 acres	£8. 15*s*. and 1*s*. fees	Non-payment, £8. 15*s*.	do.	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* John Collins	Lands	Ballymoe	Clonberne
Same *against* John Bird	do.	Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* Patrick Cunningham	do.	Ballymoe	Buoynagh
Same *against* John Connolly	do.	Dunmore	Dunmore
Hugh Henery *against* Catherine Greany	House and garden	Clare	Killireran
Same *against* Mary Burke	do.	do.	do.
John Usher *against* John Craughwell, William Callaghan, and Anne Begly	House	Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
James Coughlan *against* John Kennedy	House and lands	Longford	Abbeygormican
Andrew Martin *against* Thomas Clarke	House and plot	do.	Lyckmolassy
Rebecca Macartney *against* Catherine Flanagan	A shop and apartment	Galway town	
David Henery *against* Julia O'Flynn	An apartment	do.	
Pat. Joyce, assignee of James Braughall, *against* Thomas and Mary Carr	A house and appurtenances	do.	
Thomas Keogh *against* Patrick Geraghty and Pat. Kelly	House, offices, and land	Killyan	Moylough
Thomas H. Royse, Esq. *against* Andrew Kennedy, and others	House and yard	Town of Galway	
William Forbes *against* Patrick Jennings, and others		do.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Merrick Shaw *against* Daniel Miller, and others		do.	
Lord Gort *against* Martin Halloran, and others		Kiltarton	Beagh
Same *against* Martin Kenny, and others		do.	do.
James P. Ward *against* Thomas Lynch		Clonmacnoon	Killallaghton
The Rev. Frederick Eyre French *against* Michael Dwyer		Kilconnell	Killane
Anthony H. Donnellan, Esq. *against* Andrew Kilroy		do.	Ballymacward
Robert Joseph French *against* Thomas Dillon		Longford	Killimore
Anthony Kerin *against* Patrick Geoghegan		Dunkellin	Oranmore
Edward B. Eyre, Esq. *against* Michael Hayes		Kiltarton	Kilbaconty
James D. Skerrett, Esq. *against* Michael Lally		Clare	Annaghdown
Patrick James Joyce *against* Thomas Dooly		Tyaquin	Castleblakeny
The Earl of Clancarty *against* Bridget Gegan		Kilconnell	
Same against John Coghlan and others		Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Same *against* William Curry		do.	do.
Same *against* James Ryan		Loughrea	Killeenadeema
Lord Gort *against* William Stinson		Killarton	Kilmacduagh
Same *against* William Mealy		do.	Beagh and Kilmacduagh
Same *against* John Fahy		do.	Beagh
Dudley Persse, Esq. *against* Rose Dolan		Clonmacnoon	Kilcloony
Same *against* Rodger Mullery		do.	do.
Giles Eyre, Esq. *against* John Kelly and others		Longford	Donanoughta
Same *against* Edward Lyons and others		do.	do.
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* John Casserly		Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* Patrick Collins		Ballymoe	Clonberne
Same *against* Thomas Donnellan		Tyaquin	Kilcurren
Robert H. Eyre *against* Edmond Conneely		Town of Galway	
Same *against* John Lally		do.	
Lord Gort *against* John Forde		Killarton	Kilmacduagh
Same *against* Michael Kelly		do.	Beagh
John Burke *against* John Cleary		Leitrim	Ballinakill
John Burke, Esq. *against* Thomas Flanagan		do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Gready		Killarton	Kilbeaconty
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Mary Manion, one Collins, and others		Tyaquin	Kilcurrin
Same *against* Mary Joyce and others		Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* James Silk		do.	do.
Same *against* John Manion		do.	do.
Same *against* Bridget Donnellan		Tyaquin	Kilcurren
Same *against* Martin Concannon			
Same *against* Hugh Igo		Ballymoe	Clonberne
Same *against* Patrick Keaveney		do.	do.
Same *against* John Moore		do.	do.
Same *against* Darby Rush		do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Ward		do.	do.

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
40 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches	£30	Non-payment, £35	Decree possession	Tuam, Jan. 13, 1829.
4 acres	£5. 5*s.*	Ditto, £7. 10*s.*	do.	do.
11 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches	£10. 8*s.* 4*d.*	Ditto, £15. 10*s.*	do.	do.
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
	£0. 8*s.* 0*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£0. 15*s.* 0*d.*	do.	do.	do.
		do.	do.	Eyrecourt, April 21, 1829.
4 acres		do.	Dismissed	do.
		do.	Decree possession	do.
	£9	do.	do.	Galway, April 27, 1829.
		do.	Settled	do.
		do.	Dismissed	do.
		Non-payment of rent	do.	do.
	£15. 15*s.*	Overholding	Decree possession	Galway, April, 1829.
	£4. 11*s.*	Non-payment, £37. 16*s.*	do.	do.
	£5	Overholding	do.	do.
1 acre, 2 roods	£4. 14*s.* 3*d.*	do.	do.	Loughrea, July, 1829.
1 acre, 1 rood, 26 perches	£4. 14*s.* 2¾*d.*	Non-payment, £13. 15*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
32 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches	£46. 4*s.* 2*d.*	Desertion	do.	do.
	£3. 10*s.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£6. 13*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.	do.
2 roods	£3	Non-payment, £13. 16*s.* 11*d.*	do.	do.
	£3. 5*s.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£1. 10*s.* per acre	do.	do.	do.
	£2	do.	do.	Tuam, July, 1829.
	£15. 1*s.* 3½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
7 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches	£9. 11*s.* 3*d.*	Non-payment of £19. 2*s.* 6*d.*	Decree possession	Gort, Oct., 1829.
4 acres	£16. 10*s.*	do. £16. 10*s.*	do.	do.
	£4. 17*s.* 6*d.*	do. £7. 6*s.* 3*d.*	do.	do.
	£4. 18*s.* 5*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£7. 7*s.* 8½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£11. 16*s.* 3½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£5. 11*s.* 2½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£2. 1*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£7. 11*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£4.	Non-payment, £24. 2*s.*	do.	do.
	£3. 8*s.* 3*d.*	do. £62. 15*s.* 11*d.*	do.	do.
4 acres, 2 roods	£5. 13*s.* 7½*d.*	do. £5. 19*s.* 2*d.*	do.	Galway, Oct., 1829.
9 acres, 2 roods	£9. 4*s.* 4*d.*	do. £9. 4*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.
10 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches	£10.	do. £11.	do.	do.
	£1.	do. £4. 10*s.* 8½*d.*	do.	do.
	£2.	do. £9. 14*s.* 3½*d.*	do.	do.
11 acres, 3 roods, and 36 perches	£36. 16*s.* 6*d.*	do. £59. 16*s.* 6*d.*	do.	Loughrea, Jan. 1830.
	£1. 1*s.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£4. 6*s.* 7½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£5. 12*s.* 1½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£9. 9*s.* 4½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
14 acres, 2 roods, and 1 perch	£15.	Non-payment, £16. 15*s.*	do.	Tuam, Jan., 1830.
2 acres	£2. 10*s.* 6*d.*	do. £6. 6*s.*	do.	do.
7 acres	£12. 13*s.* 9*d.*	do. £18.	do.	do.
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £6. 10*s.*	do.	do.
1 acre	12*s.* 6*d.*	do. £1. 6*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.
4 acres, 2 roods, and 13 perches	£7. 15*s.* 6*d.*	do. £12.	do.	do.
3 roods and 9 perches	£1. 7*s.* 6*d.*	do. £2. 19*s.*	do.	do.
7 acres and 20 perches	£6. 18*s.* 3*d.*	do. £6. 18*s.* 3*d.*	do.	do.
7 acres and 20 perches	£6. 18*s.* 3*d.*	do. £9.	do.	do.
13 acres and 3 roods	£13. 7*s.* 6*d.*	do. £14. 10*s.*	do.	do.
14 acres and 1 rood	£13. 16*s.* 6*d.*	do. £13, 16*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Sir Geo. Shea, Bart. *against* Simon Donnellan		Ballymoe	Clonberne
Same *against* William Murray		Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* John Connolly		do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Mahony		do.	do.
Same *against* William Prendergast		do.	do.
John Whaley, Esq. *against* Edmond Minogue		Leitrim	Clonrush
James Daly, Esq. *against* Richard Octavius Morgan		Longford	Killimore
Philip Lynch Athy *against* John Moran		Dunkellin	Oranmore
John Fitzsimmons and others *against* Michael Walsh and others		Kilconnell	Killerne
Lord Gort *against* John Leech and others		Kiltarton	Kilmacduagh
Same *against* Penelope Nelly and others		do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Shea		do.	do.
Same *against* Mrs. Mary Forrest and others		do.	do.
Same *against* John Carrig		do.	Beagh
James Lynch *against* Pat. Kelly		Loughrea	Loughrea
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Michael Gaven		do.	Kilconickny
Same *against* Eleanor M'Grath		Longford	Queensborough
Same *against* Denis Killeen		do.	Meelicke
Michael Burke, Esq. *against* John M'Tige and others		Leitrim	Kilmeen
John Brumskill and others *against* Ellis Feaghan and others		Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* Edmond Silk and others		do.	do.
Mary Bricknell *against* John Kelly and others		do.	do.
The Honourable Frederick Ponsonby *against* John Prendergast		Leitrim	Leitrim
Same *against* James Keaghy		do.	do.
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Anne Hoolan		Loughrea	Loughrea
Anthony Henry Donelan *against* James Connor and others		Kilconnell	Kilconnell
Same *against* John Curley and others		Clonmacnoon	Kilgirrill
Robert Heany *against* Bryan Ward		Tyaquin	Killoscope
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Mark Bane		Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* Loughlin Kelly		do.	do.
Same *against* Peter Royan		do.	do.
Same *against* James Hussey		Tyaquin	Kilcurren
Lord Clanmorris *against* Bryan Ruane		Clare	Clare Galway
Same *against* Martin Cain			Rahoon
Same *against* James Daw			do.
Same *against* Patrick M'Grath			do.
Same *against* Thomas Lee			do.
Same *against* James Laffy			do.
Same *against* Darly Laffy			do.
Same *against* Patrick Laffy			do.
Same *against* John Lynch			do.
Same *against* Patrick Lee			do.
Same *against* Michael Cahill			do.
Same *against* John Dogherty			do.
Same *against* Michael Gannon			do.
Henry Pigott *against* Michael Mannion		Leitrim	Ballinakill
Mrs. A. Netterville *against* Michael Heavy		Killyan	Killyan
James Daly, Esq. *against* John Eyre, Esq.		Athenry	Likerrig
Same *against* Michael Lawless		Dunkellin	Kilconickny
Same against Rody M'Donough		Leitrim	Tyna
John Words *against* James Words		Kilconnell	Ballymacward
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Robert Hamilton and others		Longford	Meelick
Same *against* Nancy Buller		do.	Clonfert
Same *against* Patrick Dempsey		do.	Meelicke
Mary Bricknell *against* John Carey		Loughrea	Loughrea
Eleanor Reddington *against* Mathew Clonan.		Athenry	Athenry
Same *against* William Clasby		do.	do.

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
2 acres, 2 roods, and 38½ perches	£4. 13*s.* 3*d.*	Non-payment, £4. 13*s.* 3*d.*	Decree possession	Tuam, Jan., 1830
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
2 acres	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
	£2. 2*s.*	Overholding	do.	Eyrecourt, April, 1830.
36 acres, 3 roods, and 36 perches	£35. 16*s.* 8*d.*	Non-payment, £51. 8*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
9 acres and 2¼ perches	£8. 6*s.* 5*d.*	Overholding	do.	Loughrea, July, 1830.
	£24. 15*s.* 2¾*d.*	Non-payment, £24. 15*s.* 2¾*d.*	do.	do.
	£1. 11*s.*	Overholding	Decree possession	do.
	£4. 3*s* 1*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£6. 6*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£29. 10*s.* 9¼*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£11. 1*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£12	do.	do.	do.
4 acres and 23 perches	£4. 12*s.* 9*d.*	Non-payment, £13. 9*s.* 8¾*d.*	do.	do.
12 acres and 2 roods	£11. 10*s.* 8½*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
1 acre, 3 roods, and 32½ perches	£2. 6*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£12. 5*s.* 1*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£4. 4*s.*	Non-payment, £8. 19*s.* 1*d.*	do.	do.
3 acres, 1 rood, and 25 perches	£9. 18*s.* 1*d.*	do. £12. 18*s.* 8*d.*	do.	do.
29 acres and 20 perches	£16	Overholding	do.	do.
	£2. 5*s.* 6*d.*	Non-payment, £17. 9*s.* 9*d.*	do.	do.
	£16. 7*s.* 1*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£4. 12*s.* 3¾*d.*	Non-payment, £11. 11*s.* 2¼*d.*	do.	do.
12 acres	£15	do. £30. 19*s.* 3½*d.*	do.	do.
14 acres	£19. 12*s.*	£38. 0*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.
	£5. 5*s.* 10*d.*	Overholding	do.	Tuam, July, 1830.
12 acres	£18. 15*s.*	Non-payment, £18. 15*s.*	do.	do.
5 acres	£6. 11*s.* 3*d.*	do. £6. 11*s.* 3*d.*	do.	do.
15 acres	£23. 8*s.* 9*d.*	do. £23. 8*s.* 9*d.*	do.	do.
10 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches	£3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do. £3. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
25 acres	£2. 2*s.* per acre	do. £48. 6*s.*	do.	Galway, Oct., 1830.
	9*s.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	6*s.* 8*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£6. 13*s.* 5*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	4*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	18*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	do.	do.	do.	do.
	£2. 2*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	5*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£5. 10*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	5*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£2. 4*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£3	do.	do.	do,
	£6. 16*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.	Loughrea, Jan., 1831.
	£7	do.	do.	Tuam, Jan., 1831.
40 acres	£40	do.	do.	Loughrea, June, 1831.
5 acres and 1 rood	£6. 1*s.* 2*d.*	Non-payment, £10. 1*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.
3 acres, 1 rood, and 28 perches	£3. 11*s.* 11*d.*	do. £5. 7*s.* 10*d.*	do.	do.
	£12	Overholding	do.	do.
18 acres, 3 roods, and 11½ perches	£70. 3*s.* 8*d.*	do.	do.	do.
9 acres, 3 roods, and 36½ perches	£8. 14*s.* 11*d.*	do.	do.	do.
4 acres and 2 roods	£5. 8*s.*	Non-payment, £12. 19*s.*	do.	do.
	£5. 5*s.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£8. 9*s.* 0½*d.*	Non-payment, £16. 11*s.* 10*d.*	do.	do.
10 acres	£8. 6*s.* 1¾*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
Eleanor Reddington *against* John Clasby		Athenry	Athenry
Thomas Walsh and others *against* Patrick Tully and others		Loughrea	Kilconickny
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* William Hanlon and others		do.	Loughrea
John H. Blakeney *against* James Donelan		Tyaquin	Killasolan
Same *against* John Horan and others		do.	do.
Richard O'Farrell Cadell *against* David Fleming		Ballymoe	Clonberne
Same *against* John James Walsh		do.	do.
Same *against* Mark Walsh		do.	do.
Same *against* William Woods		do.	do.
Same *against* John Ryder		do.	do.
Same *against* Patrick Twohy		do.	do.
John C. Burke *against* John Kelly		Tyaquin	Athenry
Courtnay Clarke *against* Edmond Lovelock		Dunmore	Adragoole
The Honourable Gonville Ffrench *against* Patrick Daly		Killyan	Kilroran
John Henry Blakeney *against* John Horan		Tyaquin	Killasolan
Hubert Waldron *against* Martin Diskin		do.	Killoreran
Eleanor Smyth *against* Andrew and Thomas Keaghry		Athenry	Athenry
Pat. Doolan *against* Richard Murray and others			Rahoon
Same *against* Mark Donohoe and others			do.
Same *against* Daniel Kelly			do.
Rev. Gideon Ously *against* William Burke		Town of Galway	
James Daly *against* Patrick Dunleairy		Tyaquin	Ballymacward
Same *against* Martin Folehan		Longford	Killimore
The Honourable Frederick Ponsonby *against* Patrick Costello		Leitrim	Leitrim
Same *against* Patrick Boyle and others		do.	Ayle
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Edward Mooney		Dunmore	Dunmore
Same *against* Eleanor Diskin		do.	do.
Same *against* Bryan M'Hugh		do.	do.
Same *against* Peter Ryan		do.	do.
Same *against* Michael Nolan and others		do.	do.
William Rogers *against* Patrick Kelly		Dunkellen	Kilconickny
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Denis Killeen		Longford	Meelicke
Same *against* Patrick Gallaher		do.	do.
Same *against* Michael O'Maley and others		Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* Samuel Coates and others		Longford	Donanoughta
Sir George Shea, Bart. *against* Patrick Devany		Dunmore	Dunmore
George Jackson *against* John Bermingham		Clare	Tuam
Same *against* Francis Foster		do.	do.
Same *against* Margaret Quinn		do.	do.
Thomas D. Lambert *against* Michael Hersion		do.	Corofin
Henry Nolan *against* Thady Brennan		Ballymoe	Templetogher
Same *against* John Timothy		do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Gready		do.	do.
Same *against* Thomas Flynn		do.	do.
Same *against* John Tighe		do.	do.
Same *against* James Cullinane		do.	do.
Same *against* Patt. Strach		do.	do.
Same *against* Ally Connedy		do.	do.
John Nolan *against* Pat. Feeny and others		Town of	Galway
James Dillon *against* James and John Gunning		do.	do.
Daniel M'Nevin *against* John Hanlon		Killarton	Beagh
Same *against* Martin Flanagan		do.	do.
Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Anthony James Dolphin		Loughrea	Loughrea
Same *against* Same and another		do.	do.
Same *against* John Smyth		do.	do.
The Marquis of Clanricarde *against* Michael Madden		Longford	Meelick

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in Cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
10 acres	£8. 6*s.* 1¾*d.*	Overholding	Decree possession	Loughrea, June, 1831.
3 acres, 2 roods, and 26 perches	£1. 1*s.* per acre	Non-payment, £5. 0*s.* 2*d.*	do.	do.
	£1. 17*s.* 11*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
12 acres and 6 perches	£8. 11*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.	do.
1 acre	£2. 2*s.*	do.	do.	do.
16 acres and 2 perches	£12. 15*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.	do.
18 acres and 2 roods	£8. 2*s.* 5*d.*	do.	do.	do.
18 acres, 2 roods, and 35 perches	£4. 1*s.* 0½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
9 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches	£7. 14*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.	do.
14 acres, 1 rood, and 13 perches	£7. 19*s.* 3*d.*	do.	do.	do.
7 acres, 3 roods, and 2 perches	£9. 13*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
8 acres	£5. 4*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£9. 0*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
10 acres	£21	Non-payment, £26. 7*s.*	do.	do.
1 acre, 3 roods, and 30 perches	£2. 15*s.* 4*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£22. 9*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
5 acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches	£6. 2*s.* 1*d.*	do.	do.	Gort, Oct., 1831.
	£4	do.	do.	Galway, Oct., 1831.
	£6	do.	do.	do.
	18*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£2. 12*s.*	do.	do.	do.
4 acres, 3 roods, and 13 perches	£2. 18*s.* 4*d.*	Non-payment, £8. 1*s.* 11*d.*	do.	Tuam, January, 1832.
3 roods and 5 perches	£1. 11*s.* 3*d.*	Overholding	do.	Eyrecourt, March, 1832.
14 acres and 2 roods	£13. 7*s.* 8*d.*	do.	do.	do.
37 acres and 1 rood.	£30. 2*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
4 acres and 2 roods	£5. 13*s.* 6*d.*	Non-payment, £9	do.	Galway, April, 1832.
3 acres and 13 perches	£3. 17*s.* 6*d.*	do. £6.	do.	do.
12 acres	£18. 15*s.*	do. £28	do.	do.
15 acres	£23. 8*s.* 9*d.*	do. £40	do.	do.
4 acres	£6. 5*s.*	do. £10	do.	do.
	9*s.* 2*d.*	Overholding	do.	Loughrea, June, 1832.
10 acres and 17 perches	£15. 15*s.*	Non-payment, £51. 11*s.* 4½*d.*	do.	do.
8 acres, 2 roods, and 26 perches	£8. 0*s.* 7*d.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£5	do.	do.	do.
34 acres	£32. 14*s.*	Non-payment, £40. 10*s.*	do.	do.
11 acres	£19. 18*s.* 9*d.*	do. £24. 8*s.*	do.	Tuam, June, 1832.
	£2. 2*s.*	Overholding	do.	Galway, April, 1833.
	£3. 3*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£3. 3*s.*	do.	do.	do.
13 acres, 1 rood, and 35 perches	£12. 12*s.* 2¼*d.*	Non-payment, £16. 8*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.
	£6. 8*s.*	Overholding	do.	do.
	£7. 2*s.* 6*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£18. 2*s.*	do.	do.	do.
	£14. 0*s.* 7*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£5.	do.	do.	do.
	£5.	do.	do.	do.
	£2. 10*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£2. 10*s.* 4*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£30.	Non-payment, £50.	do.	do.
	£16.	Overholding	do.	do.
	£3. 5*s.* 10½*d.*	do.	do.	Loughrea, June 3, 1833.
	£3. 3*s.* 5½*d.*	do.	do.	do.
	£2. 15*s.* 4*d.*	Non-payment, £23. 10*s.*	do.	do.
5 acres and 13 perches	£7. 7*s.* 8¼*d.*	do. £51. 13*s.* 10½*d.*	do.	do.
1 acre, 2 roods, and 15 perches	£10.	do. £30.	do.	do.
27 acres and 2 roods	£21. 7*s.* 6*d.*	do. £39. 8*s.* 1¾*d.*	do.	do.

Name of Plaintiff and Defendant.	Nature of Property for which Ejectment was brought.	Barony.	Parish.
John Brumkill and wife *against* Edmond Silk and others	. . . . .	Loughrea. . .	Loughrea. . .
Richard J. Manseragh St. George *against* Michael Curran and others	. . . . .	Clare	Killurse . . .
Richard O'Farrell Caddell *against* Lacky Hopkins	. . . . .	Ballymoe . . .	Tuam . . . .
Same *against* John Ryder and others. . .	. . . . .	do. . . .	Clonherne . .
Patrick Donelan, Esq. *against* Patrick M'Gann and others	. . . . .	Tyaquin . . .	Kilbran . . .
Jethro John Bricknell *against* James Corlers .	. . . . .	Killarton . . .	Kinvarra . . .
Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq. *against* Thomas Hanly	. . . . .	Town of	Galway . . .
Same *against* Mary Connor	. . . . .	Rahoon . . .	. . .
Same *against* James Knight	. . . . .	Town of	Galway . . .
Andrew Nolan *against* John Hanneen . .	. . . . .	Clare	Cummer . . .
Same *against* Patrick O'Brien and others . .	. . . . .	do. . . .	do. . . .
The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald *against* Bartholomew Fahy	. . . . .	do. . . .	St. Nicholas . .
Daniel M'Nevin *against* Patrick Ford . .	. . . . .	Kiltarton . . .	Kiltarton . . .
Same *against* Bryan Spelman	. . . . .	do. . . .	do. . . .
Sir Ross Mahon *against* Eleanor Ward . .	. . . . .	Kilconnell . .	Ahascragh . .
Honora Colohan *against* John Costello . .	. . . . .	Clonmacnoon. .	Kilcloony . . .

Quantity of Land set forth in Ejectment.	Yearly Rent.	Title under which Ejectment was brought, with the Sum in cases of Non-payment.	Decrees made by the Court.	Sessions where Ejectment was entered.
3 acres, 1 rood, and 25 perches	£9. 18*s.* 1*d.*	Non-payment, £20. 6*s.* 0½*d.*	Decree possession . .	Loughrea, June 3, 1833.
. . . . .	9*s.* 3*d.* . .	Overholding . . .	do.	Tuam, June, 1833.
9 acres, 2 roods, and 30 perches	£7. . . .	do.	do.	do.
14 acres, 1 rood, and 13 perches	£10. 11*s.* 7*d.*	Non-payment, £12. 10*s.* 7*d.*	do.	do.
. . . . .	£7. 4*s.* . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£3. . . .	do.	do.	Gort, October, 1833.
. . . . .	£1. . . .	Non-payment, £8. 4*s.* 4½*d.*	do.	Galway, October, 1833.
. . . . .	£4. 0*s.* 6*d.* .	do. £9. 7*s.* 6*d.* .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£27. 13*s.* 10*d.*	£71. 9*s.* 2*d.* . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£1. 4*s.* . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£1. 5*s.* . .	do.	do.	do.
2 acres, 1 rood, and 5 perches	£14. 5*s.* 2*d.*	Non-payment, £23. 7*s.* 11*d.*	do.	do.
. . . . .	£3. 13*s.* 10¼*d.*	do. £7. 7*s.* 2*d.* .	do.	Loughrea, Dec., 1833.
. . . . .	£2. 15*s.* 4½*d.*	do. £20. 6*s.* 2*d.* .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£4. . . .	Overholding . . .	do.	do.
. . . . .	£11. . .	do.	do.	do.

(Signed) JAMES KELLY,

Clerk of the Peace for the County of Galway.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Mayo, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Lands.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	Sir N. O'Donnel, Bart.	Anthony Rowland, and 4 in co.	Land	..
,,	2	Same	Thomas Coan, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	3	Same	Anthony Duany, and 10 in co.	do.	33 3 31
,,	4	Same	James Walsh, and 30 in co.	do.	33 1 10
,,	5	Colonel James Cuff	Edmund M'Gauron	House and plot	..
,,	6	Right Hon. John Lord Kilmaine	James Morris	Houses	..
,,	7	Thomas West	Owen Cammell	House and holding	..
,,	8	Same	Walter Welch, and 2 in co.	Houses and holdings	..
,,	9	Same	John Conlan	do.	..
,,	10	Thomas Grealy	Francis Flanagan	Lands	..
,,	11	Robert Patten, Esq.	Peter Charles Connolly	House	..
,,	12	Michael Haddican, and 1 in co.	John Walsh	House and plot	..
,,	13	Hugh O'Boyle	Anthony M'Donnel, and 2 in co.	House, yard, and garden.	..
,,	14	Same	Same, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	15	Right Hon. Richard Earl Lucan	David Walsh, and 1 in co.	House and land	11 0 0
,,	16	Constantine O'Malley	Peter O'Malley	do.	..
,,	17	Thomas Hamilton	Thomas Laffy	House, flour and corn mill, & plot	..
,,	18	William Orme, Esq.	Michael Davis, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	19	John Bourns, Esq.	John Scanlan, and 1 in co.	do.	11 3 35
,,	20	Bartholomew O'Keane	Bernard Heathen	A forge	..
,,	21	Thomas Gildea	Thomas and Thomas Potts	House and premises	..
,,	22	Bartholomew O'Keane	Michael Gamble, and 2 in co.	House and land	..
,,	23	John Waldron	Roger Lyons	do.	..
,,	24	Elizabeth Orme	Thomas Fleming, and 2 in co.	Lands	4 0 0
,,	25	Same	Patrick Browne	House and land	3 0 0
,,	26	Joseph M'Donnel	John Doyle	Lands and premises	21 2 4
,,	27	John Grogan	Patrick Rogers	House and plot	..
,,	28	Robert Patten, Esq.	Peter Charles Connolly	do.	..
,,	29	John M'Eveela, and 2 in co.	John M'Donogh	Lands	..
,,	30	Sir Samuel O' Malley, Bart.	John Cowell	do.	4 0 0
,,	31	Elizabeth Palmer	Mary Gallagher, and 1 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	32	Richard Earl Lucan	David Walsh, and 8 in co.	Houses and land	11 0 0
,,	33	Same	Edward James Baynes, and 11 in co.	Lands	2 2 25
,,	34	Marquis of Sligo	Hugh M'Nally, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	35	Same	James Jordan, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	36	Marquis of Sligo	John Malley	Plot	..
,,	37	John M'Loughlin	Hugh M'Donogh	Land	..
,,	38	Dominick Browne, Esq.	Thomas Lonnegan, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	39	Charles Blake, Jun.	Patrick Mullahy	do.	..
,,	40	Marquis of Sligo	Michael Thornton	do.	..
,,	41	Colonel James Cuff	Patrick Sheridan, and 9 in co.	do.	..
,,	42	Same	Thomas Murphy, and 6 in co.	do.	..
,,	43	Same	Michael Sheridan	do.	..
,,	44	Same	Patrick Bellew	House and plot	..
,,	45	Same	James Conry, and 8 in co.	Lands	..
,,	46	Same	Martin Mellot, and 6 in co.	do.	..
,,	47	Same	Mary Connor, and 7 in co.	do.	..
,,	48	Same	John Joyce, and 8 in co.	do.	..
,,	49	Patrick Fitzmaurice	Hugh Carr	House and plot	..
,,	50	Joseph M'Donell	John Doyle	Lands	21 2 4
,,	51	Arthur St. George and Geo. Mahon, Esqrs.	John Stephens, and 3 in co.	House and land	5 0 0
,,	52	Richard Earl of Lucan	David Walsh, and 8 in co.	do.	11 0 0
,,	53	John Stanly Carr	Richard Stanton, and 3 in co.	Houses and plot	..
,,	54	John Langston	Michael Duence, and 5 in co.	do.	..
,,	55	Earl of Limerick	John Graham, and 3 in co.	House and land	5 3 36
,,	56	Same	Charles Brady	do.	2 2 35
,,	57	Same	John M'Heal	Lands	5 1 30
,,	58	George Irwin	Joseph Dennison, and 3 in co.	do.	19 0 0
,,	59	William Henry Carter	Philip M'Andress, and 2 in co.	Houses and land	..
,,	60	Martin Howley	Peter Langan, and 6 in co.	Houses and plots	37½ feet.
,,	61	John Myles	Same, and 3 in co.	Plot	37½ feet.
,,	62	Elizabeth Palmer	Walter Burke, and 7 in co.	Houses, plots, and land	6A 1R 23P
,,	63	Colonel James Cuff	Peter Tighe, and 6 in co.	Lands	..
,,	64	Same	Peter Doogher, and 6 in co.	do.	..
,,	65	Same	Michael Walsh, and 6 in co.	do.	..
,,	66	Same	Michael Corly	do.	..
,,	67	Same	Nathaniel Piercy	House and park	..
,,	68	John Gallagher	Edmund Heston	Lands	..
,,	69	John Perkins	Patrick Mullowny, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	70	Samuel Kirwood	Martin Durkan	do.	..
,,	71	Henry Edmund Lynch, and 3 in co.	Denis and Thomas Keane	do.	..
,,	72	Joseph Regan	Patrick Regan, and 10 in co.	House and offices	..
,,	73	Charles Coghlan	John and Patrick Keane	do.	..
,,	74	John M'Eveela, and 2 in co.	Thomas M'Donogh	Lands	..
,,	75	Francis Sheridan	John Flemming	do.	..
1828	1	James M'Adam	Thomas Moran, and 5 in co.	House and lands	..
,,	2	Same	Edward M'Donel, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	3	Same	Patrick O'Donel, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	4	Same	Laurence Devany, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	5	Charles O'Malley	James Kirby	Houses	..
,,	6	Colonel George O'Malley, and 2 in co.	John Malley, and 3 in co.	Houses and lands	..
,,	7	Same	Same, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	8	John Knox, Esq.	Dominick Nolan, and 8 in co.	Lands	..
,,	9	Thomas Moran	Laurence Canning	do.	..
,,	10	Bernard Baggs	Bridget Kilmartyn	House and plot	..
,,	11	James Cuff, Esq.	James Moran	House and land	..
,,	12	Thomas Flemming	James Connor	House	..
,,	13	Marquis of Sligo	Thomas Mophet, and 27 in co.	Lands	..
,,	14	John Michael Waldron	Roger Lyons	do.	..
,,	15	John Cogan	Daniel Feely, and 2 in co.	House and land	..
,,	16	Denis Gannon	Edmund Handly	House	..

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Kilmaine.	Cong.	20 3 3½	53 8 1½	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	5
do.	do.	21 15 0	46 2 7½	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	27 18 0	97 10 1	..	..	do.	do.	2	11
do.	do.	27 4 4	93 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	3	31
do.	Ballinrobe.	1 18 9¼	..	..	1	do.	do.	4	1
do.	Ballyholly.	..	..	..	2	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Gallen.	Templemore.	..	..	..	3	Decree possession . .	Issued.	5	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	4	do.	do.	6	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	5	do.	do.	7	1
Costello.	Annagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	8	1
Carra.	Aglish.	20 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 3 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	9	1
do.	do.	29 11 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
do.	do.	29 11 6	..	..	6	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	25 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Burrishoole	Islandeady.	3 3 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	10	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	34 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	11	1
Tyrawly	Moygowna.	36 15 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	12	3
do.	do.	16 8 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	13	2
do.	Kilmoremoy.	1 2 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	14	2
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	2 9 2½	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
Costello.	Annagh.	..	..	..	7	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	8	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
Gallen.	Attymas.	..	..	..	9	do.	..	..	1
do.	Bohola.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Costello.	Beacon.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	20 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	15	1
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	..	..	..	10	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	4 10 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	..	21 0 0	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	16	2
Carra.	Aglish.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	9
do.	do.	7 19 5	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	12
Murrisk.	Aughagower.	7 12 0	11 3 11	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	17	2
do.	Kilgeever.	3 0 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	1 10 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	18 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	18	1
Clanmorris.	Balla.	..	..	..	11	do.	do.	19	3
do.	Crosboyne.	..	..	..	12	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Kilmaine.	Kilcommon.	..	2 15 6½	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	20	1
do.	Robin.	..	43 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	21	10
do.	Ballinrobe.	..	37 13 1½	..	..	do.	do.	22	7
do.	do.	..	4 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	23	1
do.	do.	..	2 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	24	1
do.	Kilmaine.	..	44 13 2½	..	..	do.	do.	25	9
do.	Neal.	..	50 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	26	7
do.	Kilmaine.	..	35 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	27	8
do.	Ballinrobe.	..	34 13 5½	..	..	do.	do.	28	9
Costello.	Annagh.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Gallen.	Bohola.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	29	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	4
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	..	30	9
do.	do.	..	..	..	13	do.	Issued.	31	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	14	Decree possession . .	Issued.	32	4
..	..	..	..	..	15	do.	do.	33	1
..	..	..	..	..	16	do.	do.	34	1
..	..	..	..	..	17	do.	do.	35	4
..	..	..	..	..	18	do.	do.	36	3
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	..	5 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	37	7
do.	do.	..	9 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	38	4
do.	Crosmolina.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	39	8
do.	Kilcummin.	26 0 0	29 7 5½	..	..	do.	do.	40	7
do.	Adrigoole.	28 1 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	41	7
Carra.	Drum.	22 15 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	7
do.	do.	1 12 1	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	19	do.	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	2 3 4	..	..	20	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Ballisakeery.	..	..	..	21	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	5 14 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	14 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	42	11
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	22	do.	do.	43	2
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
..	..	7 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Turlough.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	2	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	3	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	4	5
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	2	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	3	do.	..	..	3
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	5	9
Tyrawly.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	Killalla.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Crosmolina.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	6	1
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on merits .	..	..	1
Kilmaine.	Kilcommon.	..	..	..	4	Decree possession . .	Issued.	7	28
Costello.	Annagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	8	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	9	3
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	10	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	17	John Fraine	Daniel King, and 1 in co.	Lands	..
,,	18	Marquis of Sligo	John Skeffington	House and plot	..
,,	19	Same	Same	Lands	..
,,	20	John Finglass	Patrick Kennelly	House and lands	..
,,	21	Thomas Sheridan	John Fleming	Lands	..
,,	22	James Henaghan, and 2 in co.	James Coyle, and 1 in co.	House and land	..
,,	23	Edmond Gallagher	Patrick Gallagher	do.	..
,,	24	William Moran	Thomas Murphy	do.	..
,,	25	John Gallagher	James Gallagher	Lands	..
,,	26	James M'Adam	Redmond Murphy	House and lands	..
,,	27	Same	Michael Moran	do.	..
,,	28	Same	James Riddle, and 4 in co.	do.	..
1829	1	Michael Duffy, and 1 in co.	John Walsh	Lands	..
,,	2	Simon O'Brien	Harry M'Douel, and 3 in co.	House and offices	..
,,	3	Lord Viscount Dillon	William Filan, and 2 in co.	House and land	..
,,	4	Same	Patrick M'Garry	Land	..
,,	5	Same	Same, and 2 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	6	Same	Anne Plunket	Land	..
,,	7	Same	Same	Building ground and plot	..
,,	8	Anne Bell	Anthony M'Nolty, and 6 in co.	Plot of ground	..
,,	9	George Jackson, Esq.	Peggy Barret, and 1 in co.	Land	..
,,	10	Patrick Kirwan, Esq.	Patrick Gallagher, and 7 in co.	do.	..
,,	11	Same	Bridget Mellot, and 1 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	12	Same	James M'Grath	do.	..
,,	13	Michael Kelly	Mary M'Evady, and 2 in co.	House and lands	..
,,	14	Patrick Fitzmaurice	John Brennan, and 2 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	15	Thomas George Fitzgerald	Bridget M'Neely, and 1 in co.	Lands	..
,,	16	Thomas Ormsby	Thomas Corcoran, and 1 in co.	Houses	..
,,	17	John Murdock	William Harrison	House and garden	..
,,	18	Peter Nolan	Michael Healy, and 7 in co.	Houses and lands	..
,,	19	James M'Hale	Michael M'Loughlin	Lands	..
,,	20	Michael Jennings	John Kelly	Houses and lands	..
,,	21	Thomas Fitzgerald	David Rowland	Lands	..
,,	22	Same	John Clarke	do.	..
,,	23	John Higgin	James Moran	do.	..
,,	24	Thomas Jennings	Martin O'Boyle	do.	..
,,	25	Cecilia Herron	John Mealy	do.	..
,,	26	Same	James M'Cann	do.	..
,,	27	Same	Anthony M'Nee	do.	..
,,	28	Same	James Mally	do.	..
,,	29	Same	Owen Jeffers	do.	..
,,	30	Same	Bridget Mealy	do.	..
,,	31	Owen O'Malley	John Malley, and 2 in co.	House and lands	..
,,	32	George Jackson, Esq.	John Rape, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	33	Thomas Fergus	Patrick Geraghty	Lands	..
,,	34	John Stanly Carr	Peter Durkan	House	..
,,	35	Same	Patrick Jennings, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	36	Patrick Egan	John Irwin	Ball-court, house, & offices	..
,,	37	John Stanly Carr	Patrick Jennings	House	..
,,	38	Thomas West	Anthony Deacy	House and land	..
,,	39	Same	John Commins, and 5 in co.	Mill and land	9 1 0
,,	40	John Fynn, Esq.	Thomas Holian	House and land	..
,,	41	Orme Joynt	Andrew Gillaspie, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	42	Patrick Deane	Edmond Sweeny	Lands	..
,,	43	Joseph Cox	William Hogan, and 2 in co.	House and offices	..
,,	44	Thomas Fitzgerald	David Rowland	House and lands	..
,,	45	Same	Owen Vahy, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	46	Catherine Wilson	Martin Horan	do.	..
,,	47	Same	Hugh Needham, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	48	James Kerrins	Edmond Brady	House and yard	..
,,	49	John Stanly Carr	Peter Durkan	House and plot	..
,,	50	Same	Patrick Jennings, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	51	Edmond Gallagher	Patrick Gallagher	House and lands	..
,,	52	Bernard Daly	Tom Grieve	Lands	..
,,	53	Joseph Bourke	Simon Conry	do.	2 0 0
,,	54	Peter Crean	George M'Nabb	House and lands	..
,,	55	Hugh Deane	Dominick Mulloy	Land	..
,,	56	Dominick Browne	John Feeny, and 4 in co.	Mill and land	..
,,	57	Thomas Fitzmaurice	Edward Mallony	Lands	..
,,	58	Thomas Gannon	Peter Regan	House and yard	..
,,	59	Marquis of Sligo	Hugh Deane	Lands	..
,,	60	Michael O'Malley	Patrick Conway	House and lands	..
,,	61	Henry Middleton Sharp	Patrick Gaughan, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	62	Dorothea Anne Handy	James and Thos. Monnelly, and 4 in co.	do.	34 0 0
,,	63	Right Hon. Arthur Saunders	Francis Cox, and 6 in co.	House and lands	..
,,	64	Same	Martin Brogan, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	65	Annesly Knox, Esq.	Owen and John Cocaley	do.	..
,,	66	John Bourns	Michael M'Andress, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	67	Annesly Knox, Esq.	Stephen Loftus	do.	..
,,	68	John Moyles	Peter Langan, and 3 in co.	Plot, &c.	..
,,	69	Elizabeth Palmer	Michael Clarke, and 2 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	70	Same	Michael Concart, and 6 in co.	Lands	..
,,	71	Eliza Palmer	Patrick Barret, and 3 in co.	do.	13 3 32
,,	72	Same	James M'Hale, and 4 in co.	do.	13 2 30
,,	73	Michael O'Malley	Thady Carrol	House and lands	..
,,	74	Same	William Carrol	do.	..
,,	75	Same	Thomas Butler	do.	..
,,	76	Same	Thomas Baynes	do.	..
,,	77	Same	Patrick Baynes	do.	..
,,	78	Same	Peter Conway	do.	..
,,	79	Same	John Cunniff	do.	..
,,	80	Same	Bryan Needham	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	3 13 10½	..	1	..	Decree possession	Issued.	11	1
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	12	1
Carra.	Aglish.	15 19 6	..	..	5	do.	do.	13	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	6	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Aughagower.	3 5 0	..	..	7	Agreed.	..	..	2
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	5 1 7	..	..	8	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	Ardagh.	2 10 0	..	..	9	do.	..	..	1
do.	Crosmolina.	5 18 10	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	14	1
Carra.	Turlough.	3 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	15	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	16	1
do.	do.	6 17 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	17	5
Costello.	Aughamore.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on merits	..	..	2
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	13 7 8½	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	4
Costello.	Kilmavee.	..	..	..	1	Decree possession	Issued.	1	3
do.	Kilcoleman.	..	..	..	2	do.	do.	2	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	3	do.	do.	3	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	4	do.	do.	4	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	5	do.	do.	5	1
Gallen.	Toomore.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	6	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	6	do.	do.	7	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	7	do.	do.	8	8
Kilmaine.	Shruel.	..	..	..	8	do.	do.	9	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	10	1
do.	Robin.	..	..	..	9	do.	do.	11	3
Costello.	Annagh.	..	3 4 8	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Carra.	Kelticomoge.	4 17 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Aglish.	4 4 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	2
do.	do.	5 3 5	..	..	10	Decree possession	do.	12	1
Tyrawly.	Ballisakeery.	40 0 0	..	..	11	do.	do.	13	8
do.	do.	1 10 10	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Carra.	Islandeady.	3 12 0	..	..	12	Decree possession	do.	14	1
do.	Ballyhane.	2 12 9	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 12 9	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Islandeady.	0 16 1	..	..	13	do.	..	..	1
do.	Turlough.	1 0 10	..	..	14	Decree possession	do.	15	1
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	2 11 0	..	..	15	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 11 0	..	..	16	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 3 9	..	..	17	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 11 0	..	..	18	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 3 9	..	..	19	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 11 0	..	..	20	do.	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	21	do.	..	..	3
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	..	..	..	22	Decree possession	..	16	2
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	23	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	17	1
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Gallen.	Bohola.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
Kilmaine.	Cong.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	18	1
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	..	..	..	24	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Carra.	Ballyhane.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession by consent.	..	19	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Burrishoole.	Islandeady.	..	..	..	25	Decree possession	do.	20	1
Carra.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	26	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	27	Decree possession	do.	21	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	28	do.	do.	22	2
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	..	..	..	29	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Clanmorris.	Kilvine.	2 5 6	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	23	1
Kilmaine.	Shruel.	3 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	Nominal rent	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Gallen.	Templemore.	1 17 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	24	1
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	21 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	25	5
Costello.	Beacon.	13 13 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	9 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	26	1
do.	Kilgeever.	5 18 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	27	1
Carra.	Half-parish Ballintubber.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	28	1
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	14 17 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Tyrawly.	Kilfian.	37 16 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	13 1 8	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	7
do.	Ballinahaglish.	5 18 10	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Teereragh, co. Sligo	Kilmoremoy.	7 7 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	4 12 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	2
Teereragh.	Kilmoremoy.	31 9 9	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	29	1
Tyrawly.	do.	3 8 9	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	4
do.	Crosmolina.	4 11 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	30	3
do.	Ballisakeery.	22 15 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	31	7
do.	..	24 18 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	32	4
do.	..	28 13 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	33	5
Carra.	Half-parish Ballintubber.	1 5 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	34	1
do.	do.	2 10 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	35	1
do.	do.	3 13 5	..	..	..	do.	do.	36	1
do.	do.	3 13 5	..	..	..	do.	do.	37	1
do.	do.	4 15 5	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 18 1	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	38	1
do.	do.	1 18 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	39	1
do.	do.	1 18 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	40	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	81	Michael O'Malley	Anthony M'Gouff.	House and lands	..
,,	82	Same	Anthony O'Boyle.	do.	..
,,	83	Orme Joynt	Andrew Gillaspie, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	84	Edmund Gallagher	Patrick Gallagher.	do.	..
,,	85	Thomas Fitzgerald	John Clarke	do.	..
,,	86	Bryan Sweeny	Denis Sweeny, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	87	John Knox	Francis Healy, and 7 in co.	do.	..
,,	88	Edmund Coyle Bourke	Patrick Kelly, and 1 in co.	House and ball-court.	..
,,	89	William Tollet	Richard Barrett	House and land	..
,,	90	Thomas Fitzmaurice	Edward Mallony	do.	..
,,	91	Edmund Browne	Joseph Sheridan, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	92	John Knox	Thomas Kelly, and 9 in co.	do.	..
,,	93	Same	Patrick Forde, and 9 in co.	do.	..
,,	94	Same	Francis Healy, and 8 in co.	do.	..
,,	95	Same	Michael Healy, and 6 in co.	do.	..
,,	96	Same	John Healy, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	97	Same	Terence M'Donel, and 10 in co.	do.	..
,,	98	Marquis of Sligo	Martin Stanton, and 8 in co.	do.	..
,,	99	Same	Thomas Gannon, and 5 in co.	do.	..
,,	100	Same	Myles Gibbons, and 3 in co.	do.	..
1830	1	Charles Nesbit Knox	Denis Tougher	House and plot	..
,,	2	Lord Viscount Dillon	Luke Waters	do.	..
,,	3	Andrew Browne, Esq.	John Lavan	Land	1 0 0
,,	4	Same	Bryan Lavan	do.	1 0 0
,,	5	Same	Henry Burke	do.	2 0 0
,,	6	Nicholson Jordan	Michael Kilfoil	House and land	..
,,	7	Same	Martin M'Garry	do.	..
,,	8	Same	Sibby Egany	do.	..
,,	9	Rev. James Dalton	Geoffry Fulfist, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	10	Hon. Henry Caulfield	John Reddington	House and land	..
,,	11	Same	Patrick Farragher	do.	..
,,	12	Patrick Higgins	Patrick Crean	House and plot	..
,,	13	Michael Quinn	Patrick Walsh, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	14	Thomas Prendergast	Patrick Nally, and 2 in co.	do.	7 0 21
,,	15	Peter Quinn	Edmund Mash	Houses and lands	..
,,	16	Same	Margaret Quinn	do.	..
,,	17	Annesly Knox, Esq.	Dominick Cosgrove, and 3 in co.	Lands	25 0 25
,,	18	Thomas Monnelly	Thomas Barret, and 1 in co.	Houses and lands	..
,,	19	Anthony Monnelly	Laurence Mullowny	do.	..
,,	20	Robert Atkinson	Hugh Stephens	Corn kiln	..
,,	21	St. George Cuff, Esq.	Myles Burke	Lands	..
,,	22	William Kelly	Richard Hegarty	House, orchard, and land	..
,,	23	Davis Walsh	James Burke and Martin Sheridan	House and land	0 2 0
,,	24	Edmund Browne, Esq.	Martin M'Hale, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	25	Thomas George Fitzgerald	Thomas Rosbotham	do.	..
,,	26	St. George Cuff, Esq.	Michael Irwin	do.	..
,,	27	Marquis of Sligo	Patrick Frazer	do.	..
,,	28	Same	Thomas Toole	do.	..
,,	29	Owen O'Malley and Co.	John Malley, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	30	Edmund Wilson	Andrew Lonigan	House and land	..
,,	31	James Lynch	Michael Lynch	Lands	..
,,	32	Michael Coyne	James Coyne	House and lands	..
,,	33	Sarah Deniston	Arthur Wilson, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	34	Earl of Lucan	John Devany, and 2 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	35	Same	Anthony Hughes	Land	..
,,	36	Same	Francis Carral	House and yard	..
,,	37	Same	Michael Egan, and 3 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	38	Same	Philip Hines	Lands	..
,,	39	Same	Anthony Duffy	do.	..
,,	40	James Lynch	Patrick Malley, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	41	Honoria King	Michael Kearns	do.	..
,,	42	James M'Adam	James Padden, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	43	Same	Thomas Kielty, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	44	John Tynn, Esq.	Mark Madden	do.	..
,,	45	Same	John Flaherty	House and land	..
,,	46	Thomas Ormsby, Esq.	John Philbin, and 2 in co.	Houses and lands	..
,,	47	George Jackson, Esq.	Anthony Conlon	Lands	..
,,	48	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	49	Charles N. Knox, Esq.	John Pew	House and plot	..
,,	50	Marquis of Sligo	Tim. Duffy	Lands	..
,,	51	Same	Luke Hefferan	Land and mill	..
,,	52	Same	William Burke	Lands	..
,,	53	Same	Michael Walsh, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	54	Same	Thomas Holland	do.	..
,,	55	John Jordan	William Jordan	do.	..
,,	56	John Knox	Anne Watts	House and offices	..
,,	57	Honoria King	Michael Keans	Lands	..
,,	58	Davis Walsh	James Burke and Martin Sheridan	House and land	1 0 0
,,	59	Richard A. O'Donel, Bart.	Hobbert Golden	Lands	..
,,	60	Same	Patrick Luddane	do.	..
,,	61	Same	Thomas Luddane	do.	..
,,	62	Same	Patrick Burke, and 4 in co.	do.	14 2 10
,,	63	Same	James Kenning, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	64	Same	Thomas Reily, and 14 in co.	do.	21 3 30
,,	65	Same	John and John Moran	House, garden, and land	..
,,	66	Same	Michael and John Rowland	Lands	..
,,	67	Same	Patrick O'Malley, and 10 in co.	do.	14 3 0
,,	68	Same	James O'Malley, and 10 in co.	do.	27 2 15
,,	69	Same	Edmund Burke, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	70	Same	Patrick Egan, and 1 in co.	Plot	..
,,	71	Same	Owen Haran, and 7 in co.	Lands	..
,,	72	Same	Alick Sweeny, and 7 in co.	do.	..
,,	73	Same	Austin Geraghty, and 7 in co.	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holding. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Carra.	Half-parish Ballintubber.	3 13 5	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	41	1
do.	do.	3 13 5	..	..	..	do.	do.	42	1
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 2 2	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Ballyhane.	2 12 9	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	5 5 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Tyrawly.	Doonfeeny.	48 16 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	8
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	16 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	43	2
Half-barony Erris	Kilmore.	4 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	44	1
Costello.	Beacon.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Carra.	Breafy.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	45	3
Tyrawly.	Lacken.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	46	10
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	47	10
do.	Doonfeeny.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	9
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	48	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	49	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	50	11
do.	Burrishoole.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	51	9
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	52	6
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	53	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Costello.	Kilcoleman.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	2	1
Gallen.	Killcolin.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	3	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	4	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Costello.	Annagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
Gallen.	Attymas.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	..	..	..	2	Decree possession . .	Issued.	5	1
do.	Kilmolara.	3 11 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	4 11 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Kilmine.	4 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Kilcoleman.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	2 5 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 15 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	6	4
do.	Ballisakary.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	7	2
do.	Moygowna.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Adrigoole.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kilmoremoy.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Drum.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ballintubber.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
do.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	8	3
do.	Breafy.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	9	1
do.	Turlough.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on merits .	..	..	1
do.	Breafy.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	10	1
Murrisk.	Kilgreven.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	11	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	5
do.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Kilbelfad.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	12	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Half-par. Kilmalosh	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
Tyrawly.	Ballisakary.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	13	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	14	1
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	15	2
Tyrawly.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Islandeady.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
Carra.	Turlough.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	16	1
Kilmaine.	Cong.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	17	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	18	3
Gallen.	Killidin.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	19	1
do.	Killasser.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	20	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	21	1
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	22	1
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	4 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Burrishoole.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	23	1
do.	Aughagower.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	24	1
Tyrawly.	Doonfeeny.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on merits .	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Islandeady.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	25	1
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	9 3 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	26	1
do.	do.	9 3 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	27	1
do.	do.	9 3 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	28	5
do.	do.	28 12 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	29	3
do.	do.	9 10 10½	..	..	..	do.	do.	30	15
do.	do.	32 18 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	31	2
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	27 9 4	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	Issued.	32	11
do.	do.	33 11 1½	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	33	11
do.	do.	38 12 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	34	5
do.	do.	13 13 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	35	2
do.	do.	5 8 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	36	8
do.	do.	3 3 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	37	8
do.	do.	19 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	38	8
do.	do.	41 2 5½	..	..	..	do.	do.		

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	74	Sir Richard A. O'Donel	Matthew O'Malley, and 4 in co.	Lands	
,,	75	Same	Peter Garavan, and 10 in co.	do.	
,,	76	Same	William Holleran	do.	
,,	77	Same	Patrick Lynchahan, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	78	Same	James Limerick, and 5 in co.	do.	
,,	79	Same	Edmund Nolan, and 3 in co.	do.	
,,	80	Same	John Nolan, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	81	Same	James Gallagher, and 7 in co.	do.	
,,	82	Same	Thomas Kine, and 5 in co.	do.	
,,	83	Same	James Dougherty, and 3 in co.	do.	
,,	84	Same	John Horrahan, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	85	Same	Patrick M'Greal, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	86	Same	Hugh M'Donogh, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	87	Same	Patrick O'Malley, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	88	Same	John O'Malley, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	89	Same	Jeremiah Canning, and 5 in co.	do.	
,,	90	Same	Darby M'Faden, and 1 in co.	do.	7 0 0
,,	91	Same	David Burke, and 3 in co.	do.	17 2 24
,,	92	Same	Daniel Gethings, and 2 in co.	do.	8 3 12
,,	93	Same	Mary O'Malley, and 3 in co.	do.	
,,	94	Ellen Taaffe	James Conlan	House and holding	
,,	95	Same	James Ford	do.	
,,	96	Same	Michael Corley	do.	
,,	97	John Knox	John Mulroy	House and lands	
,,	98	Same	Michael Loftus, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	99	Same	James Mulroy	do.	
,,	100	Henry Nolan	Harry Swift, and 2 in co.	Lands	
,,	101	Same	Thomas M'Keal	do.	
,,	102	James and Julia Taaffe	Richard M'Keal, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	103	John Kean	Thomas Keane, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	104	Charles N. Knox, Esq.	John Martyn	do.	
,,	105	Same	Bryan Reily	House and plot	
,,	106	Same	James Roach	Lands	
,,	107	Same	Michael Colleran, and 3 in co.	do.	
,,	108	Same	Michael Shaughnessy	do.	
,,	109	Patrick Egan	Peter Malley, and 7 in co.	Houses and lands	
,,	110	Thomas Malley	Patrick Malley, and 3 in co.	Lands	
,,	111	James Ramsey	Patrick Walsh, and 1 in co.	House and lands	
,,	112	Arthur Knox, Esq.	James Hegarty	Lands	
,,	113	Andrew Lenaghan	Owen Brogan	do.	
,,	114	Marquis of Sligo	Luke Hefferan, and 1 in co.	Mill and land	2 0 0
,,	115	Same	James Saunders	Lands	
,,	116	Daniel Gilmartyn	Edward Brogan	Houses and plot	
,,	117	Nicholson Jordan	Martin M'Garry	House and land	
,,	118	Denis Lord Clanmorris	Henry Michael Kelly, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	119	Patrick Kirwan, Esq.	James Concanon, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	120	Same	Patrick M'Evaddy	do.	
,,	121	Same	Joseph Clynes	do.	
,,	122	John Bolingbrooke	William Mulloy	do.	
,,	123	Martin Howly	Peter Langan, and 2 in co.	House and plot	
,,	124	Celia Carr	Edward Fannon	House	
,,	125	Henry Sheridan	Patrick M'Donell	Lands	
,,	126	James Gallagher	Anthony Joyce	do.	
,,	127	Marquis of Sligo	John Mullowny, and 6 in co.	do.	
,,	128	Same	Patrick Stanton, and 8 in co.	do.	
,,	129	Maurice Blake	Patrick Roach, and 34 in co.	do.	
1831	1	George Jackson, Esq.	Owen Cowly, and 1 in co.	House and plot	
,,	2	Hon. Arthur Saunds. Gore	Martin Brogan, and 2 in co.	Houses and lands	
,,	3	Richard Earl of Lucan	Martin Moran	House and premises	
,,	4	Same	James Moran	do.	
,,	5	Edmund Jeffers	Patrick Jeffers	Houses and land	
,,	6	Patrick Connor	John Monaghan, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	7	Edward Elwood	Bryan Ryan, and 3 in co.	Lands	
,,	8	John Bolingbrooke	William Mulloy	do.	
,,	9	John Knox	Thomas Mulroy, and 4 in co.	House	
,,	10	Same	James Mulroy	do.	
,,	11	Patrick Mullins	Martin Tiernan	House and land	0 1 0
,,	12	Andrew Crean	Bryan Cassidy	Houses and plots	
,,	13	John Raftery	Thomas Raftery, and 2 in co.	Land	
,,	14	Nicholson Jordan	James and Mary Kilroy	do.	
,,	15	Sir Richard O'Donel	Patrick Jennings, and 7 in co.	Offices and orchard	
,,	16	Lord Kilmaine	Patrick Lyons	Lands	5 2 26
,,	17	Same	Connor Conry	do.	11 1 13
,,	18	Same	William Monaghan	do.	7 2 7
,,	19	Same	Robert Lynagh	do.	4 1 14
,,	20	Lord Kilmaine	Mark Sears	House and land	11 3 10
,,	21	Same	Patrick Sears	Lands	10 0 0
,,	22	Geoffry Prendergast	John Fitzpatrick	do.	6 0 0
,,	23	John Stevens	James Murry, and 2 in co.	do.	0 2 0
,,	24	David Donoughoe	Anthony Conway	do.	
,,	25	Same	Terence Conway	do.	
,,	26	Lord Kilmaine	James M'Tighe	do.	5 0 0
,,	27	Same	Loughlin Tuohy	do.	4 0 0
,,	28	Same	Peter Keogh	do.	3 3 33
,,	29	Same	Michael M'Nally	do.	4 2 14
,,	30	Same	John M'Nally	do.	2 2 5
,,	31	Same	John Neavin	do.	4 3 27
,,	32	Arthur Muldoon	Patrick Conry	House and lands	
,,	33	Richard Earl Lucan	Nancy Mullowny	House and plot	
,,	34	Same	Darby Mullowny	do.	
,,	35	Marquis of Sligo	James Dunleavy	Plot	
,,	36	Same	John Conscreen, and 6 in co.	Lands	
,,	37	Same	Luke Gibbons, and 4 in co.	do.	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	15 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	39	5
do.	do.	15 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	40	11
do.	do.	16 13 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	41	1
do.	do.	19 15 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	42	2
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	43	6
do.	do.	21 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	44	4
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	45	5
do.	do.	45 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	46	8
do.	do.	36 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	47	6
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	48	4
do.	do.	7 5 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	49	5
do.	do.	32 14 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	50	5
do.	do.	41 2 5½	..	..	..	do.	do.	51	5
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	52	3
do.	do.	35 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	53	5
do.	do.	11 7 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	54	6
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	55	2
do.	do.	35 5 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	56	4
do.	do.	13 6 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	57	3
do.	do.	6 16 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	58	4
Gallen.	Killedin.	4 5 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	59	1
do.	do.	5 7 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	60	1
do.	do.	4 5 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	61	1
do.	Templemore.	13 13 3	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	17 5 7	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	13 13 3	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Costello.	Beacon.	5 12 6	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	62	3
do.	do.	14 11 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	63	1
do.	do.	6 14 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	2
do.	Aughamore.	3 14 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	8 1 4	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	64	1
do.	do.	1 6 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	65	1
do.	do.	5 11 4	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	18 6 4	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	66	4
do.	do.	19 4 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	43 7 2½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	8
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	5 5 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	4
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	12 8 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued	67	1
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	3 3 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	68	1
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	8 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	69	2
do.	Aughagower.	3 15 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	70	1
Tyrawly.	Killalla.	6 16 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	71	1
Costello.	Annagh.	4 11 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	72	1
Gallen.	Toomore.	24 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	73	3
Claanmorris.	Taugheen.	11 7 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	Kilcoleman.	14 12 4	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Mayo.	12 3 1	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Gallen.	Meelick.	4 12 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	..	..	..	..	do.	Issued.	74	3
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession	..	..	1
Carra.	Ballyhane.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	75	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	76	9
do.	Turlough.	45 10 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	35
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Ballinahaglish.	..	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	1	3
Carra.	Turlough.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	Ballyhane.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Costello.	Killibeagh.	54 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	4
Gallen.	Meelick.	4 12 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Templemore.	2*d.* per week	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	2	5
do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	3	1
do.	Toomore.	4 2 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Claanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	4 4 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Costello.	Annagh.	4 12 3½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Beacon.	8 6 1	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Kilmaine.	Cong.	24 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	4	8
do.	Ballyholly.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	5	1
do.	do.	10 0 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	6	1
do.	do.	8 8 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	7	1
do.	Kilmolora.	4 0 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	8	1
do.	do.	10 18 1	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	9	1
do.	do.	9 4 7	..	..	..	do.	..	10	1
Claanmorris.	Liskurry.	7 1 2	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Gallen.	Toomore.	1 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	2 16 3	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 16 3	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Half-par. Minolla	7 18 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 10 9	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Aglish.	5 16 11	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 11 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 10 2	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Half-par. Minolla	5 13 5	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Islandeady.	3 7 9	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	1 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	11	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	3 6 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	12	1
do.	Aughagower.	16 14 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	13	7
do.	do.	16 14 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	14	5

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	38	Marquis of Sligo	Thady Cleary, and 3 in co.	Lands	..
,,	39	Same	Mary Waldron Gibbons	do.	..
,,	40	Same	Edmund M'Nally	do.	..
,,	41	Same	Patrick Gibbons	do.	..
,,	42	Same	Martin Gibbons	do.	..
,,	43	Same	Patrick Murray	do.	..
,,	44	Anne Oakley	Hector Crawly, and 2 in co.	House and garden	..
,,	45	Marquis of Sligo	Hugh Malley	Lands	..
,,	46	Same	Patrick Murphy, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	47	Henry Nolan	Patrick Kean	do.	..
,,	48	Same	Patrick Gannon	do.	..
,,	49	Same	Cormick Tarpy	do.	..
,,	50	Same	John Grealy, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	51	Same	Hugh Grealy	do.	..
,,	52	Same	Thomas Grealy	do.	..
,,	53	Same	Michael Groark	do.	..
,,	54	Same	Michael Walsh	do.	..
,,	55	Same	Mary Kean	do.	..
,,	56	Same	Alexander M'Donell	do.	..
,,	57	Dominick Browne, Esq.	William Griffin, and 3 in co.	do.	31 1 0
,,	58	Geoffry Prendergast	John Fitzpatrick, and 2 in co.	House and land	6 0 0
,,	59	Robert Jones	John Lynot, and 1 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	60	Roger Palmer	William Healy	Lands	20 0 0
,,	61	Bridget M. Bury	Edward Filan, and 3 in co.	Houses and plots	..
,,	62	Charles Gardiner	William Rutledge, sen.	House and land	..
,,	63	Richard Heraghty	Peter Salmon	do.	..
,,	64	Edmond Browne, Esq.	Peter M'Greevy, and 2 in co.	do.	13 0 0
,,	65	Ignatius Kelly	Patrick Nolan	House and plot	..
,,	66	David Donoughoe	Anthony Conway	Lands	..
,,	67	Same	Terence Conway	do.	..
,,	68	Edward J. Baynes	Lacky Toohy	House and garden	..
,,	69	David M'Eveela	Philip Derrig	House and land	..
,,	70	Edward Fitzgerald	James Walsh	House	..
,,	71	Same	James Moran	House and plot	..
,,	72	Mary Jackson	Thomas Gilroy, and 2 in co.	Houses and lands	..
,,	73	Same	Eleanor M'Andrew, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	74	Same	John Coughlan, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	75	Bridget M. Bury	Mary Curran, and 2 in co.	Houses and plots	..
,,	76	Charles Gardiner	William Rutledge	House and land	..
,,	77	Richard Earl of Lucan	Philip Hines	Lands	..
,,	78	Marquis of Sligo	James Laville	do.	..
,,	79	Geoffry Prendergast	John Fitzpatrick	do.	6 0 0
,,	80	Henry Nolan	Cormick Tarpy	Houses and lands	..
,,	81	Same	Hugh Grealy	do.	..
,,	82	Same	Thomas Grealy	do.	..
,,	83	Same	John Grealy, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	84	Same	Mary Canny	do.	..
,,	85	Same	Patrick Keane	do.	..
,,	86	Same	Michael Walsh	do.	..
,,	87	Same	Michael Groark	do.	..
,,	88	James and Julia Taaffe	John Judge	do.	..
,,	89	Same	Thomas Mulkeen	do.	..
,,	90	Henry Nolan	Patrick Gannon	do.	..
,,	91	Same	Alexander M'Donell	do.	..
,,	92	Sir Richard A. O'Donel	Michael Donoughoe	do.	..
,,	93	Same	Darley Heare	do.	..
,,	94	Same	Patrick Phillips	do.	..
,,	95	Same	James Parker	do.	..
,,	96	Same	Patrick Kelly	do.	..
,,	97	Same	Richard Rowland	do.	..
,,	98	Same	Michael Jennings	do.	..
,,	99	Same	Thomas Dillon	do.	..
,,	100	Same	Thomas Coen	do.	..
,,	101	Same	Patrick Hession	do.	..
,,	102	Same	Thomas Walsh	do.	..
,,	103	John Bolingbrooke	Patrick Campbell, and 1 in co.	Land	..
,,	104	Patrick Mulloy	John Richard Durkan, and 5 in co.	do.	..
,,	105	Patrick Kirwan, Esq.	John Flattelly	House and lands	..
,,	106	Same	Martin Campbell	do.	..
,,	107	Same	Thomas Dixon	do.	..
,,	108	Same	Catherine Daven	do.	..
,,	109	Same	John Finn	do.	..
,,	110	Same	John Cregg	do.	..
,,	111	Same	Thomas Boyle	do.	..
,,	112	Same	Joseph Clyne	do.	..
,,	113	Same	Thady Keville	do.	..
,,	114	Same	James Connor	do.	..
,,	115	Same	Mary Keville	do.	..
,,	116	Charles N. Knox, Esq.	Walter Burke	Lands	..
,,	117	James M'Adam	Redmond Murphy	do.	..
,,	118	Michael Ward	James Philbin	Orchard and lands	..
,,	119	James Malley, and 4 in co.	Michael Walsh	Lands	..
1832	1	Patrick Kirwan, Esq.	Michael Flattelly	House and land	..
,,	2	Same	Catherine Daven	do.	..
,,	3	Same	John Flattelly	do.	..
,,	4	Sir Richard A. O'Donel	Thomas Dillon	do.	..
,,	5	Same	James Parker	do.	..
,,	6	Same	Darby Heare	do.	..
,,	7	Same	Patrick Mulroe	do.	..
,,	8	Charles N. Knox, Esq.	John Martyn	do.	..
,,	9	James and Julia Taaffe	Patrick Lyons, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	10	Peter Rutledge, Esq.	Peter Hyland, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	11	John Perkins, Esq.	Patrick Moyles, and 5 in co.	Plots	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	20 5 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	15	4
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	12 10 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	15 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	16	1
do.	Aughagower.	9 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	17	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	6 13 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	18	1
do.	do.	12 12 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
do.	Aughagower.	5 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	19	1
do.	Aughavale.	9 2 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	4
Costello.	Annagh.	2 13 10	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	20	1
do.	do.	2 13 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	21	1
do.	do.	1 6 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	22	1
do.	do.	5 7 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	23	3
do.	do.	2 13 10	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 13 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 13 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 13 10	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	24	1
do.	do.	1 6 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	25	1
do.	do.	18 9 2	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Clanmorris.	Mayo.	43 15 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	26	4
do.	Liskurry.	7 1 2	..	..	..	Dismissed on merits .	..	..	3
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	10 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	27	2
do.	Lacken.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Kilmoremoy.	6 9 2¾	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	4
do.	Ardagh.	2 8 9	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	2 15 4	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	..	28	1
Carra.	Breafy.	15 10 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
do.	Aglish.	1 13 10	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	..	29	1
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	2 16 3	..	..	..	do.	..	30	1
do.	do.	2 16 3	..	..	..	do.	..	31	1
Carra.	Half-parish Minolla.	1 11 7	..	..	..	do.	..	32	1
do.	Roslee.	1 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	33	1
do.	Aglish.	4 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 10 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	..	34	1
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	5 12 10	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
do.	do.	11 3 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	5 6 4	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Kilmoremoy.	6 9 2¾	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
do.	Ardagh.	2 8 9	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	..	35	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	2 14 0	..	..	..	do.	..	36	1
Burrishoole.	Kilmena.	3 17 9	..	..	..	do.	..	37	1
Clanmorris.	Musickfield.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Costello.	Annagh.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Beacon.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Annagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Kilmaine.	Cong.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Gallen.	Meelick.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
do.	Killicondey.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
Clanmorris.	Mayo.	2 16 5	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Taugheen.	2 9 10	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 9 10	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Crosboyne	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Mayo.	7 10 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 12 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	13 6 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 7 4	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Taugheen.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Mayo.	0 12 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Turlough.	3 9 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	Breafy.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Clanmorris.	Mayo.	5 15 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Crosboyne.	6 9 0	..	..	..	Decree possession .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Mayo.	2 16 5	..	..	..	do.	do.	2	1
Kilmaine.	Cong.	4 14 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	3	1
do.	do.	4 18 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	11 5 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Ballinrobe.	4 3 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 1 4	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	4	1
Costello.	Beacon.	10 15 4½	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Kilmaine.	Kilmaine.	43 4 11	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
Tyrawly.	Killalla.	5 15 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	5	6

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs,	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	12	Thomas Kenny	John Walsh	House	
,,	13	Ellen Mary Murdock	Anthony Jennings, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	14	Peter Walsh	Patrick Cusack, and 1 in co.	House and lands	
,,	15	Sir Richard A. O'Donell	Edmond Currigan, and 52 in co.	Lands	
,,	16	Same	Patrick O'Donell, and 41 in co.	do.	
,,	17	Same	Patrick Cafferky, and 60 in co.	do.	
,,	18	Same	James Lynaghan, and 16 in co.	do.	
,,	19	Same	Patrick Bourke, and 5 in co.	do.	
,,	20	Same	William Joyce, and 11 in co.	do.	
,,	21	Same	John Murry	do.	
,,	22	Same	Michael Rowland, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	23	Same	Charles Campbell, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	24	Same	Patrick M'Gowen, and 4 in co.	do.	11 0 11
,,	25	Same	James M'Kea, and 18 in co.	do.	
,,	26	Same	James Moran, and 6 in co.	do.	
,,	27	Same	Patrick O'Malley, and 22 in co.	do.	
,,	28	Same	Michael Lavelle, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	29	Same	Philip Cassidy, and 5 in co.	do.	
,,	30	Same	William Moran, and 30 in co.	do.	
,,	31	Same	John M'Donell, and 10 in co.	do.	
,,	32	Same	Connor Diver, and 3 in co.	House and plot	
,,	33	Same	Richard M'Faden	Lands	
,,	34	Same	James M'Entire, and 5 in co.	do.	
,,	35	Same	Samuel Morris, and 12 in co.	do.	
,,	36	Same	Richard Lendrum, and 5 in co.	do.	
,,	37	Same	Thomas Stephens, and 5 in co.	Plot	
,,	38	Same	Thomas Gildea, and 1 in co.	Lands	
,,	39	Same	Stephen Kilcoyne	do.	
,,	40	Same	Owen Madden, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	41	Jane and Charles N. Knox	Peter Doogher, and 6 in co.	do.	
,,	42	Same	Bryan M'Greery, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	43	Sir Samuel O'Malley	Thomas Joyce, and 6 in co.	do.	
,,	44	Same	Patrick Moore	do.	
,,	45	Same	Thomas Burke	do.	
,,	46	Same	John Malley, and 6 in co.	do.	
,,	47	Same	James Browne	do.	
,,	48	Same	Patrick M'Donough, and 8 in co.	do.	
,,	49	Same	James M'Donough, and 8 in co.	do.	
,,	50	Patrick Corly	Terence Callaghan, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	51	Thomas Gallagher	Peter Hesten	House and land	
,,	52	Mary Jackson	Bridget Flynn	do.	
,,	53	Same	Thomas Gilroy	do.	
,,	54	Same	Eleanor Clarke, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	55	Charles Gardiner, Esq.	John Loftus, and 1 in co.	Lands	
,,	56	Same	Thomas Loftus	do.	
,,	57	Thomas Hannick	Patrick Timlin, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	58	Thomas M'Nicholas	John and Charles Barry	do.	
,,	59	Peter Rutledge, Esq.	Peter Hyland, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	60	Patrick Sherlock	John Gannon	do.	
,,	61	Marquis of Sligo	James Langan, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	62	Same	John and Peter Connor	do.	
,,	63	Same	Edmund Lavelle, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	64	Same	William Macken, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	65	Same	Patrick Stanton, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	66	Same	Austin Conry	do.	
,,	67	Same	John Durkan	do.	
,,	68	Same	John Murray	do.	
,,	69	Same	James Mullen	do.	
,,	70	Same	Patrick Kilcoyne	do.	
,,	71	Same	John Boylan, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	72	Same	Patrick Hegarty, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	73	Same	Alexander Toole, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	74	Same	Thomas Burke, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	75	Same	Henry Sheehy	do.	
,,	76	Same	Patrick Gibbons, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	77	Same	Ulick Lourace	do.	
,,	78	Same	Edmund Kelly	do.	
,,	79	Same	Thomas Joyce, and 2 in co.	do.	
,,	80	Same	Bridget Kelly, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	81	Same	Bryan Mulcrone, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	82	Same	Darby Sheridan, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	83	Same	William Eady	do.	
,,	84	Same	Patrick Moran	do.	
,,	85	Same	James Lavelle, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	86	Same	John Boyle	do.	
,,	87	Same	Richard Geraghty	do.	
,,	88	Same	Peter Toole, and 3 in co.	do.	
,,	89	Same	Daniel Malley, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	90	Same	Thomas Browne, and 3 in co.	do.	
,,	91	Same	John and William Toulster	do.	
,,	92	Rev. William B. Stoney	Dominick Gallagher, and 7 in co.	do.	
,,	93	Peter Hynes	Daniel Ruddy	do.	
,,	94	Charles N. Knox, Esq.	Peter Doogher, and 6 in co.	do.	
,,	95	William Leech	Thomas Keerigan, and 1 in co.	do.	
,,	96	Peter Walsh	Patrick Cusack, and 1 in co.	House and lands	
,,	97	Walter Burkes	Anthony Daly	do.	
,,	98	Charles Gardiner	Thomas Loftus	do.	
,,	99	Mary Jackson	Eleanor Clarke, and 4 in co.	do.	
,,	100	John Knox	Francis Knox, and 4 in co.	do.	76 3 7
,,	101	Elizabeth Palmer	Michael Mullowny, and 5 in co.	Lands	
,,	102	Same	Anthony Ruane, and 7 in co.	House, plot, and land	
,,	103	Same	Daniel Hegarty, and 2 in co.	Land	
,,	104	Same	Michael Clarke, and 3 in co.	House and land	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Carra.	Aglish.	2 2 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	6	1
do.	do.	12 12 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
do.	Islandeady.	0 14 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Burrishoole.	Achill.	30 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	7	53
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	8	42
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	9	61
do.	do.	45 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	10	17
do.	do.	16 15 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	11	6
do.	do.	28 5 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	12	12
do.	do.	9 3 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	13	1
do.	do.	27 9 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	14	3
do.	do.	7 18 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	15	2
do.	do.	13 14 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	16	5
do.	Killmeena.	23 19 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	17	19
do.	Burrishoole.	17 10 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	18	7
do.	do.	44 7 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	19	23
do.	do.	25 7 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	20	5
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	21	6
do.	Killmeena.	38 8 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	22	31
do.	Burrishoole.	40 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	23	11
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	24	3
do.	do.	5 13 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	25	1
do.	do.	22 6 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	26	6
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	27	13
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	28	6
do.	do.	3 1 9	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	6
do.	do.	9 11 7½	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	..	29	1
do.	do.	17 11 3	..	..	..	do.	Issued.	30	5
Tyrawly.	Adrigoole.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	7
do.	do.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	31	5
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	36 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	32	7
do.	do.	4 8 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	33	1
do.	do.	4 8 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	34	1
do.	do.	33 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	35	7
do.	do.	8 16 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	36	1
do.	do.	42 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	37	9
do.	do.	64 16 9	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	9
Carra.	Kiltacomogue.	2 2 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	9
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	3 12 2	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 6 4	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	38	1
do.	do.	5 12 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	39	1
do.	do.	11 3 10	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	5
do.	Ardagh.	5 2 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Kilmoremoy.	5 5 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ballisakeery.	2 10 10	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	2 10 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
Kilmaine.	Kilmaine.	33 4 11	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Costello.	Killeagh.	..	..	..	..	. . .	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	9 10 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Murrisk.	do.	11 15 8	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	4 13 4	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	40	2
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	41	3
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	6 7 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	42	3
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Aughagower.	4 1 11	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	43	1
do.	do.	4 2 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	44	1
Murrisk.	do.	13 13 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	45	1
do.	do.	5 13 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	46	1
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	9 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	47	3
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	18 4 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	48	3
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	6 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	49	2
do.	Aughagower.	4 1 11½	..	..	..	do.	do.	50	2
do.	do.	4 1 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	51	1
Carra.	Ballintubber.	8 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	52	5
do.	do.	2 3 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	53	1
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	9 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	54	1
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	55	3
do.	Aughagower.	4 2 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	56	2
do.	Kilmeena.	4 18 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	57	2
do.	do.	12 2 7	..	..	..	do.	do.	58	2
do.	do.	3 11 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	59	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	60	1
do.	do.	4 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	61	2
do.	Aughagower.	8 15 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	62	1
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	3 5 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	63	1
Burrishoole.	Kilmeena.	4 11 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	64	4
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	37 10 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	65	5
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	5 5 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	66	4
do.	do.	31 10 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Burrishoole.	7 6 7	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	67	8
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	1 15 10	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Adrigoole.	25 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	7
Carra.	Ballyhane.	6 6 3	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Islandeady.	2 6 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
Tyrawly.	Adrigoole.	10 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	do.	68	1
do.	Ardagh.	5 5 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	69	1
do.	Crosmolina.	11 3 10	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	5
do.	do.	41 2 6	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
do.	do.	3 8 3	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	70	8
do.	do.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	4 11 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1832	105	Elizabeth Palmer	John Leighton, and 2 in co.	Land			
,,	106	Same	Patrick Cosgrove, and 3 in co.	do.			
,,	107	Same	Michael Mullowny	do.			
,,	108	Same	John Cavanagh, and 13 in co.	do.			
,,	109	Same	Darby Cavanagh, and 9 in co.	do.			
,,	110	Same	James Rogers, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	111	Same	John Gregg, and 6 in co.	do.			
,,	112	Same	Matthew Loughry, and 3 in co.	do.	18	3	30
,,	113	Same	John Misset	do.			
,,	114	Same	James M'Hale, and 5 in co.	do.			
,,	115	John Knox	John Burke, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	116	Thomas George Fitzgerald	Michael Geraghty	do.			
,,	117	Same	Bridget and Darby M'Eveela	do.			
,,	118	Ellen M. Murdock	Anthony and Sarah Jennings	House			
,,	119	Denis Hoban	James Gibbons	Plot and ground			
,,	120	Conel O'Donell, Esq.	Daniel Mathew, and 1 in co.	Land			
,,	121	Same	Charles O'Donell, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	122	Same	Michael Flynn, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	123	Same	Edward M'Nally	do.			
,,	124	Same	Martin Grady	Plot and ground			
,,	125	Edmund Browne, Esq.	Peter M'Greevy, and 7 in co.	Lands	13	0	0
,,	126	Marquis of Sligo	Daniel Flanagan, and 3 in co.	do.			
,,	127	Same	James Tiernan, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	128	Edmund John Nolan	James Conry	House and lands			
,,	129	Same	James Mannion, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	130	Same	Thomas Ruane, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	131	Same	Austin Nary, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	132	Henry Nolan	Alexander M'Donell, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	133	Charles N. Knox	John Needham	do.			
,,	134	Same	John and Catherine Larner	House and plot			
,,	135	Same	William Hamilton, and 4 in co.	House and land			
,,	136	Michael Cafferky	Martin Duffy	do.			
,,	137	James Coleman	Charles Brady, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	138	William Hucheson	Edward Durkan, and 1 in co.	House			
,,	139	Sir Samuel O'Malley	Mary O'Donell, and 1 in co.	Lands	3	0	0
,,	140	Same	Same, and 1 in co.	do.	4	0	0
,,	141	William Henry Carter	James Donaghoo, and 8 in co.	do.	604	1	18
,,	142	Henry Nolan and Edward Taaffe	Owen Hansbora, and 5 in co.	Houses and land			
,,	143	Same	Anthony M'Nicholas	do.			
,,	144	Same	Mary Nyland, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	145	Same	Mary and Patrick Kerrins	do.			
,,	146	Same	Daniel Hanelly	do.			
,,	147	Same	Patrick Scully, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	148	Same	Francis Gallagher, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	149	Eleanor Flynn	Francis M'Donnell	Houses and plot			
,,	150	Samuel Kirwood	James Gallagher, and 2 in co.	Lands			
,,	151	George Moore	Elizabeth Hurst, and 1 in co.	House and land			
,,	152	James Taaffe	John Kelly, and 2 in co.	Town and lands			
,,	153	Edmund John Nolan	James Mannion, and 2 in co.	Houses and lands			
,,	154	Charles N. Knox	John Needham	Lands			
,,	155	Patrick Kirwan	Patrick Hughes	House and lands			
,,	156	Same	John Cregg	do.			
,,	157	Same	Edward Henaghan, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	158	Denis Hoban	James Gibbons, and 2 in co.	Houses and plots			
,,	159	Rev. George Bermingham	Terence Naughton	Houses			
,,	160	Ellen Murdock	Anthony Jennings, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	161	George Murdock	Martha Willis Ormsby Irvine	do.			
,,	162	Thomas Fitzgerald	Thomas Connor	House and land			
,,	163	Same	Patrick Kelly	do.			
,,	164	Same	John Clarke	do.			
,,	165	Same	Thomas Horan	Lands			
,,	166	Marquis of Sligo	Patrick Griffy	do.			
,,	167	Same	Michael Burke	do.			
,,	168	Same	Edward Cannon	do.			
,,	169	Same	Darby Moran	do.			
,,	170	Same	Patrick Cannon	do.			
,,	171	Same	Peter John Scuffle	do.			
,,	172	Same	John Peter Barrett	do.			
,,	173	Same	Michael King	do.			
,,	174	Same	John Holleran	do.			
,,	175	Same	Bryan Lavelle	do.			
,,	176	Same	James and Patrick Scuffle	do.			
,,	177	Same	James Scuffle	do.			
,,	178	Same	Thomas Reily	do.			
,,	179	Same	Thomas Connor	do.			
,,	180	Sir Samuel O'Malley	Mary O'Donell	do.			
,,	181	Same	Same	do.	3	0	0
,,	182	Martin Timlin	Thomas Branan, sen.	Houses and lands			
,,	183	Mary Jackson	Eleanor M'Andrew, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	184	Stephen George Cuff, Esq.	Matthew Maxwell, and 3 in co.	Lands			
,,	185	John Gardiner, Esq.	Michael M'Hale, and 11 in co.	Houses and lands			
,,	186	Same	Michael Mullowny, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	187	Same	John Cullinane, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	188	Earl of Limerick	Edward Dougherty, and 6 in co.	do.			
,,	189	Peter Nolan	James M'Andrew, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	190	Richard Sweeny	John M'Addam	Lands			
,,	191	Peter Walsh	Patrick Cusack	House and land			
,,	192	Henry Joynt	George Saltry, and 5 in co.	Houses			
,,	193	Edward Howley	Anthony Walsh, and 10 in co.	House, land, and pound			
,,	194	Earl of Arran	Terence Rafter	Houses and land			
,,	195	Same	Bridget Kelly, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	196	Same	Peter Mulherin, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	197	Same	Anthony M'Hale, and 1 in co.	do.			

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina	4 12 4	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	14
do.	do.	40 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	10
do.	do.	13 4 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	71	3
do.	do.	23 0 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	72	7
do.	do.	30 6 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	73	4
do.	do.	10 11 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	74	1
do.	do.	28 13 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	75	6
do.	do.	45 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	76	2
do.	do.	4 7 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	77	1
Carra.	Half-parish Kilticornage.					do.	do.	78	2
do.	Aglish.	2 17 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	2
do.	do.	12 6 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	0 15 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	79	2
do.	do.	9 7 8½	..	..	..	do.	do.	80	2
do.	do.	16 4 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	81	2
do.	do.	4 1 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	82	1
do.	do.	10 16 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	83	1
do.	do.	4 1 1	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	8
Carra.	Breafy.	0 15 10	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	84	4
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	8 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	85	3
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	9 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	86	1
Costello.	Annagh.	6 19 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
do.	do.	33 0 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	6 14 7	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	87	2
do.	do.	5 18 8	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
do.	do.	18 9 2	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	9 13 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	1 9 5	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	12 0 3	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Costello.	Kilmaine.	3 12 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	10 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Gallen.	Toomore.	0 0 8	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Carra.	Aglish.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	20 0 1	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	88	9
Gallen.	Bohola.	16 16 6	..	..	1	do.	do.	89	6
do.	do.	6 14 2	..	..	2	do.	do.	90	1
do.	do.	3 6 2	..	..	3	do.	do.	91	2
do.	do.	8 1 2	..	..	4	do.	do.	92	1
do.	do.	5 7 6	..	..	5	do.	do.	93	1
do.	do.	5 18 2	..	..	6	do.	do.	94	2
do.	do.	9 11 2	..	..	7	do.	do.	95	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	96	1
Costello.	Annagh.	14 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	97	3
Gallen.	Kilgarvin.	5 18 4	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	.	2
do.	Toomore.	36 18 5	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Killasser.	33 0 6	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	98	3
Costello.	Annagh.	10 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	99	1
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	5 12 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	100	1
Clanmorris.	Mayo.	5 12 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	101	1
do.	do.	0 11 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	102	2
do.	Crosboyne.	15 0 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	11 17 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremay.	12 12 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	do.	103	2
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	2 12 9	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ballyhane.	2 4 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 12 9	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 14 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 5 8	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	3 13 3	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 10 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 4 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 2 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 5 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 19 7½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 15 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 5 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 6 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 2 7	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	9 11 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 19 3	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 16 3	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	104	1
Carra.	Aglish.	1 15 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	105	1
do.	do.	1 15 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	106	5
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	11 3 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	107	4
do.	Ardagh.	10 3 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	108	12
do.	Rathrea.	32 7 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	109	3
do.	do.	9 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	2
do.	Killalla.	6 0 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	7
do.	Kilbelfad.	41 6 9	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	110	5
do.	Kilfian.	13 13 1	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	Ballisakeery.	4 8 7	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Islandeady.	2 6 10	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	111	6
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	6 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	112	11
do.	Kilmoremoy.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Ballisakeery.	6 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 19 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	7 1 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Adrigoole.	13 17 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Names of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1832	198	Earl of Arran	Anthony M'Hale, and 1 in co.	Houses and land			
,,	199	Same	Francis Moran, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	200	Same	James Birrane, and 8 in co.	do.			
,,	201	Same	Patrick O'Hara	do.			
,,	202	Same	Henry O'Hara	do.			
,,	203	Same	Catherine Rowane	do.			
,,	204	Same	Thomas Wier	do.			
,,	205	Same	Patrick M'Andrew	do.			
,,	206	Same	John Reddington	do.			
,,	207	Same	James M'Caven, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	208	Same	Neal Boyle, and 5 in co.	Lands			
,,	209	Same	John Kelly	Houses and lands			
,,	210	Same	Anthony Corcoran, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	211	Same	John and Anthony Ready	do.			
,,	212	Same	John Kelly, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	213	Same	Michael Cafferky, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	214	Same	Same, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	215	Same	John M'Glynn	do.			
,,	216	Same	William and Mary Brogan	do.			
,,	217	Same	James Ready, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	218	Same	Edward Lavin	do.			
,,	219	Same	Henry Barrett, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	220	Same	James Kelly, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	221	Same	Martin Keane	do.			
,,	222	Same	—— Goodwin	do.			
,,	223	Denis Bingham	Patrick Shields	do.			
1833	1	Sir Francis Lynch Blosse	Matthew Johnston	House and plot			
,,	2	Earl of Lucan	Owen Gavin	do.			
,,	3	Same	Michael Moogan, and 3 in co.	do.			
,,	4	Same	John Murdock	do.			
,,	5	Same	Bridget Neville, and 17 in co.	Land			
,,	6	Same	Anthony Byrne, and 4 in co.	do.	3	3	7
,,	7	Same	Patrick Kelly, and 10 in co.	do.			
,,	8	Same	Andrew Mylet, and 7 in co.	do.			
,,	9	Same	Bryan Kelly, and 5 in co.	do.			
,,	10	Same	Owen M'Donell	do.			
,,	11	Same	Michael Nary, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	12	Same	Edward Lavelle, and 3 in co.	do.			
,,	13	Same	Patrick Kelly, and 12 in co.	do.			
,,	14	Same	Michael Carney	House and plot			
,,	15	Peter Walsh	Patrick Cusack, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	16	Mary Jackson	Eleanor M'Andrew, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	17	Earl of Limerick	James Dougherty, and 6 in co.	do.			
,,	18	Robert H. Minty	James Gahagan	do.			
,,	19	Earl of Arran	William and Mary Brogan	do.			
,,	20	Same	John M'Glynn	do.			
,,	21	Same	Martin Walsh, and 7 in co.	do.			
,,	22	Same	Patrick Cavish, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	23	Same	Mary Corcoran	do.			
,,	24	Same	Philip Connor	do.			
,,	25	William Joynt	Bartly and James Garry	do.			
,,	26	Denis Hoban	James Gibbons, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	27	Marquis of Sligo	John Needham	Lands			
,,	28	Same	Peter Nicholson	do.			
,,	29	Same	Patrick Baynes	do.			
,,	30	Same	James Nyland	do.			
,,	31	Same	Daniel Grady, and 3 in co.	do.			
,,	32	Same	Owen Toole, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	33	Same	Thomas Grehan, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	34	Same	John Kerrins, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	35	Same	Patrick Gauaghen, and 5 in co.	do.			
,,	36	Same	John Pierce	House, plot, and land			
,,	37	Same	Thomas and Nancy Jordan, and 9 in co.	Land			
,,	38	Same	William Scott, and 5 in co.	do.			
,,	39	Same	Martin Howley, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	40	Same	John Nolan, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	41	Same	Martin Hogarty, and 1 in co.	do.			
,,	42	Same	Peter Lynsky, and 3 in co.	Plot			
,,	43	Sir Richard O'Donell	Edward O'Malley, and 4 in co.	Lands			
,,	44	Same	Edmund Garravan, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	45	Same	James Murry, and 6 in co.	do.			
,,	46	Same	Patrick Murry, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	47	Same	Patrick Naughton, and 17 in co.	do.	51	6	4
,,	48	Same	Patrick Gallagher, and 5 in co.	do.	10	0	20
,,	49	Same	Thomas Gallagher, and 11 in co.	do.			
,,	50	Same	Francis Neale, and 20 in co.	do.			
,,	51	Same	Patrick Moran, and 10 in co.	do.			
,,	52	Same	Owen Cleary, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	53	Same	Patrick Moran, and 14 in co.	do.			
,,	54	Same	Michael O'Donell, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	55	Same	Martin Stanton, and 12 in co.	do.			
,,	56	Same	Patrick Michael Keane, and 13 in co.	do.			
,,	57	Same	Patrick Gruddy, and 3 in co.	do.			
,,	58	Same	John Cooney, and 21 in co.	do.			
,,	59	Same	Thomas Limerick, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	60	Same	John M'Loughlin, and 24 in co.	do.			
,,	61	Same	Terence Thurles, and 46 in co.	do.			
,,	62	Stephen Burke	Patrick Gibbons	do.	2	3	11
,,	63	Same	Anthony Collins	do.	2	3	11
,,	64	Marquis of Sligo	Patrick Stanton, and 18 in co.	do.			
,,	65	Same	Patrick Schahil, and 4 in co.	do.			
,,	66	Same	Rev. Richard Kirby, and 2 in co.	do.			
,,	67	Same	James Needham, and 9 in co.	do.			
,,	68	Same	Philip Kierigan, and 12 in co.	do.			

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Tyrawly.	Adrigoole.	19 2 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	12 10 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Ardagh.	26 12 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	113	9
do.	Ballinahaglish.	2 13 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	114	1
do.	do.	2 13 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	115	1
do.	Kilfian.	4 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	116	1
do.	do.	9 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	117	1
do.	Adrigoole.	3 9 3	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	118	2
do.	Crosmolina.	8 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	119	6
do.	Kilbelfad.	3 16 8	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 1 1	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	8 9 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 12 8	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	7 7 11	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 1 1	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	2 13 2	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 14 7	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 13 11	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 0 2	..	..	..	Decree possession	..	120	1
do.	do.	4 18 7	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	2 6 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	9 0 1	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	121	1
Clanmorris.	Balla.	6 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	3 10 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	1 2 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	2	4
do.	do.	4 11 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	3	1
do.	do.	35 5 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	4	18
do.	Breafy.	4 19 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	5	5
Burrishoole.	Kilmaclass.	22 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	6	11
do.	do.	27 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	7	8
do.	do.	27 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	8	6
do.	do.	10 17 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	9	1
Carra.	Aglish.	10 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
do.	do.	13 13 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	10	4
do.	Kilmaclass.	23 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	11	13
do.	Aglish.	2 6 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	12	1
do.	Islandeady.	2 6 10	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	3
Tyrawly.	Crosmolina.	11 3 10	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
do.	Kilbelfad.	32 10 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	13	7
do.	Rathrea.	5 1 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	14	1
do.	Kilbelfad.	2 3 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	15	2
do.	do.	2 3 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	16	1
do.	Ballisakeery.	10 14 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	17	8
do.	do.	14 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	18	3
do.	Kilfian.	4 0 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	8 5 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	19	1
do.	Doonfeeny.	4 12 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	20	2
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	0 15 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	21	3
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	5 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	22	1
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	2 7 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	23	1
do.	do.	2 6 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	24	1
do.	Kilmeena.	11 14 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	25	1
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	11 7 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	26	4
do.	Aughavale.	17 1 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	27	2
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	2 7 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	28	3
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	9 13 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	29	2
do.	do.	15 14 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	30	6
do.	do.	3 16 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	31	1
do.	do.	13 13 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	32	10
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	8 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	33	6
Murrisk.	do.	9 9 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Aughavale.	11 5 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	17 8 0	..	..	..	Decree possession	Issued.	34	9
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	18 18 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	35	5
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	36	5
do.	do.	11 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	37	7
do.	do.	24 16 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	38	3
do.	Kilmeena.	43 7 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	39	18
do.	Burrishoole.	10 12 7½	..	..	..	do.	do.	40	6
do.	do.	14 12 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	41	12
do.	do.	35 14 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	42	21
do.	Kilmeena.	30 7 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	43	11
do.	do.	15 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	44	5
do.	do.	36 2 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	45	15
do.	do.	15 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	46	5
do.	do.	26 12 0	18 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	47	13
do.	Burrishoole.	32 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	48	14
do.	Kilmeena.	13 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	49	4
Half-barony Erris.	Kilcommin.	19 5 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	50	22
Burrishoole.	Burrishoole.	12 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	51	5
do.	Achil.	30 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	52	25
do.	do.	50 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	53	47
do.	Burrishoole.	5 7 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	54	1
do.	do.	6 6 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	55	1
Carra.	Ballyhane.	41 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	56	19
Murrisk.	Aughagower.	19 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Burrishoole.	do.	27 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Murrisk.	Kilgeever.	18 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
do.	Aughagower.	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
1833	69	Marquis of Sligo	Michael Gavin, and 6 in co.	Lands	..
,,	70	Dominick Brown, Esq.	Bernard Kenny	House and plot	..
,,	71	Same	Francis Lynch	House and land	..
,,	72	George Veasy	Patrick Reily	do.	..
,,	73	Henry Nolan and Edmund Taaffe	Patrick M'Nicholas, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	74	Same	Mary Connor, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	75	Same	Patrick Mulderig	do.	..
,,	76	Same	Honor M'Nicholas, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	77	Same	Patrick Philbin, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	78	Same	James Boyle	do.	..
,,	79	Same	John Kelly, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	80	Lewis O'Donnell, Esq.	Michael Harkin	do.	..
,,	81	Same	Owen Gallagher	do.	..
,,	82	Same	Anthony Reddington	do.	..
,,	83	Same	Hubert Stanton	do.	..
,,	84	Same	William Loftus	do.	..
,,	85	Same	Michael Stanton	do.	..
,,	86	George Moore, Esq.	Michael Clarke, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	87	Same	Thomas Hamon, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	88	Same	Peter Hughes, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	89	Same	Malachi Loghnane, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	90	Same	Cuningham Galbraith	do.	..
,,	91	Same	Thomas Browne, and 5 in co.	do.	..
,,	92	Same	Richard Burke, and 8 in co.	do.	..
,,	93	Alica Kelly	Mary Gallagher	Houses	..
,,	94	Dominick Browne	Michael Nally	Lands	..
,,	95	Same	Patrick Prendergast	do.	..
,,	96	Henry Nolan	Alexander M'Donell	Houses and lands	..
,,	97	Earl of Lucan	John M'Donell, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	98	Same	James M'Donell, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	99	Same	John Lynch, and 1 in co.	House	..
,,	100	Same	John Stanton, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	101	Same	David Nary, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	102	Same	James Walsh	Lands	..
,,	103	Same	John Gibbons, and 5 in co.	do.	.
,,	104	Same	Mark Hopkins, and 7 in co.	do.	..
,,	105	Martha Houston	John Bournes, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	106	Mary Fitzgerald	James Taylor, and 1 in co.	House and land	..
,,	107	Earl of Lucan	John Kerrigan	do.	..
,,	108	John Perkins	Edward Sweeney	do.	..
,,	109	Edmund Burke	Luke Bourke	do.	..
,,	110	Daniel Gilmartyn	Edmund Brogan, and 1 in co.	Houses	..
,,	111	Thomas George Fitzgerald	John Kelly	do.	..
,,	112	Same	John Dempsy	do.	..
,,	113	Same	Samuel M'Leane, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	114	Charles Higgins, Esq.	John William Armstrong	Stores and yard	..
,,	115	Charles O'Malley, Esq.	Con. O'Malley	Land	..
,,	116	Margaret P. Arbuthnot	Davis Walsh	do.	..
,,	117	Earl of Lucan	Owen and Edmund King	do.	..
,,	118	Same	Edward Flangan, and 6 in co.	do.	..
,,	119	Same	Patrick Scahil, and 15 in co.	do.	..
,,	120	Same	Charles Blane, and 12 in co.	do.	..
,,	121	John Gardiner, Esq.	Michael Gillaspie, and 1 in co.	Houses and land	..
,,	122	George Jackson, Esq.	John Kelly, and 2 in co.	Lands	..
,,	123	Same	Peter Barret, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	124	William Orme	John Mullen, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	125	Same	John Foy	do.	..
,,	126	Same	Thomas M'Guiness, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	127	Same	Robert M'Means, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	128	Same	James M'Guiness, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	129	Charles N. Knox, Esq.	Anthony Duel	do.	..
,,	130	Same	Andrew Hamilton	do.	..
,,	131	Same	William Hamilton, and 4 in co.	do.	..
,,	132	William Coghlan	William O'Boyle	House and land	..
,,	133	Lord Kilmaine	Thomas Conry, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	134	Thomas Mullen	Peggy Taaffe, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	135	John M'Ellin	James Jordan, and 1 in co.	Lands	..
,,	136	Joseph Blake	Andrew Lovelock, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	137	Dominick Browne	Bernard Kenny, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	138	William West	Hugh Commins, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	139	Marquis of Sligo	Peter Foy	do.	..
,,	140	Same	Patrick Sharky, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	141	Same	Edward Henry, and 3 in co.	House and lands	..
,,	142	Same	Randle M'Donell, and 3 in co.	do.	..
,,	143	Same	William Kelly, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	144	Same	James Gallagher, and 1 in co.	do.	..
,,	145	Thomas George Fitzgerald	John Walker, and 11 in co.	do.	..
,,	146	George Clendening, Esq.	Thomas M'Myler, and 3 in co.	House	..
,,	147	Anthony Bourke	Michael Jordan	Lands	..
,,	148	Denis Bingham, Esq.	Thomas Dixon	House and plot	..
,,	149	Same	Thomas Tighe	do.	..
,,	150	Lord Kilmaine	Michael M'Nally, and 1 in co.	Land	..
,,	151	Same	Loughlin Toughy	do.	..
,,	152	Same	Michael Hogan, and 10 in co.	do.	..
,,	153	Same	Bryan Murphy, and 2 in co.	do.	..
,,	154	Martha Houston	John Bourns, and 5 in co.	House and plot	..
,,	155	Maurice Blake	John Glynn	House and land	..
,,	156	Robert Verschoyle	John Hendry, Sen.	do.	..
,,	157	Charles A. Knox	Charles Gardiner, and 25 in co.	do.	..
,,	158	Denis Bingham	Thomas Dixon	Plot	..
,,	159	Same	Thomas and Michael Dixon	House	..
,,	160	James Comber	Timothy Toole	House and yard	..
,,	161	Martin Timlin	Thomas Branan, and 1 in co.	House and land	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Murrisk.	Aughagower.	22 0 0	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	7
Clanmorris.	Crossboyne.	10 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 1 7	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	57	1
Gallen.	Bohola.	8 11 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 17 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	58	2
do.	do.	9 15 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	59	1
do.	do.	3 8 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	60	2
do.	do.	9 16 10	..	..	..	do.	do.	61	2
do.	do.	10 2 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	62	1
do.	Killasser.	36 18 4	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	3
do.	Meelish.	4 4 8	12 8 5	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	63	1
do.	do.	5 10 1	12 11 5½	..	..	do.	do.	64	1
do.	do.	8 9 2	20 11 8	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 1 2	13 3 10	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 4 8	11 11 11	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 1 2	7 2 5	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kilticomogue.	16 5 0	16 18 4	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	65	4
do.	do.	13 6 11	18 6 6	..	..	do.	do.	66	5
do.	do.	22 3 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	67	4
do.	do.	16 3 1	23 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	68	5
do.	Altymass.	13 16 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	69	1
do.	Kilticomogue.	13 6 11	..	..	..	do.	do.	70	6
do.	do.	20 3 1	..	..	..	do.	do.	71	9
do.	Killiconduff.	8 6 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	72	1
Clanmorris.	Crosboyne.	4 16 0½	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
do.	do.	14 19 4½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Costello.	Armagh.	20 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Burrishoole.	Kilmaclaser.	7 7 8½	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	73	4
do.	do.	5 10 9½	..	..	..	do.	do.	74	5
Carra.	Aglish.	1 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	75	2
do.	do.	0 18 5½	..	..	..	do.	do.	76	3
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	77	3
Burrishoole.	Kilmaclaser.	2 9 6½	..	..	..	do.	do.	78	1
do.	do.	11 14 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	79	6
do.	do.	17 1 6½	..	..	..	do.	do.	80	8
Half-barony Erris	Kilcommin.	11 7 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	5
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	25 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	81	2
do.	Aughagower.	4 13 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	82	1
Tyrawly.	Ballisakeery.	17 2 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	83	1
do.	Kilmoremoy.	8 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	84	1
do.	Killalla.	6 16 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	85	2
Carra.	Turlough.	2 16 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Kiltacomogue.	3 8 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Turlough.	12 12 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	86	3
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	40 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	87	1
Burrishoole.	Islandeady.	10 12 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	88	1
Carra.	Aglish.	27 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Murrisk.	Aughagower.	5 15 4⅓	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	89	2
Carra.	Aglish.	4 10 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	90	7
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	27 13 10¼	..	..	..	do.	do.	91	16
do.	do.	18 0 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	13
Tyrawly.	Killala.	6 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
do.	Kilbelfad.	6 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	92	3
do.	Ballinahaglish.	9 7 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	93	2
do.	Crosmolina.	8 15 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	94	1
do.	do.	4 5 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	95	2
do.	do.	9 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	96	2
do.	do.	4 5 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	97	3
Kilmaine.	Ballinrobe.	16 6 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	98	1
do.	do.	19 7 7	..	..	..	do.	do.	99	1
do.	do.	11 1 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	100	5
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	2 6 7	..	..	..	do.	do.	101	1
Kilmaine.	Ballyholly.	6 13 4	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Cong.	3 14 10	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	102	2
Gallen.	Killedin.	6 6 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
Clanmorris.	Kilcoleman.	6 0 7	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	Crosboyne.	10 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Gallen.	Bohola.	11 11 3	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	15 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	103	1
do.	do.	9 4 6	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	4
do.	do.	40 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	104	4
Burrishoole.	Aughagower.	4 2 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 13 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	105	2
Carra.	Turlough.	24 10 3	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	12
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	7 19 3	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	106	4
do.	Kilgeever.	1 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	107	1
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	1
Half-barony Erris	Kilmore.	6 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	108	1
Carra.	Aglish.	7 2 11	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Minolla.	6 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	19 0 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	109	11
do.	do.	5 5 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Erris.	Kilcommin.	11 7 6	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	6
Carra.	Toughty.	1 5 0	..	..	..	Decree possession . .	Issued.	110	1
Tyrawly.	Kilmoremoy.	14 15 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	111	1
do.	Kilmore.	18 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	112	26
Erris.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	113	1
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing .	..	..	2
Murrisk.	Aughavale.	30 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carra.	Aglish.	4 4 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2

Ballinrobe, 27th March, 1834.

(Signed) THOMAS GILDEA,
Clerk of the Peace for Mayo.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Sligo, from the Years 1827

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Lands.
1827	Thomas Martin	Bartly M'Gloin	Lands
,,	Myles Philips	Patrick M'Donough	House and lands
,,	Same	John and Bryan Tanist	Houses and land
,,	Mrs. Margaret Irwin	Daniel Clarke	Lands
,,	Same	Pat. O'Hara, jun.	do.
,,	Same	Pat. O'Hara, sen.	do.
,,	Same	James Clarke	do.
,,	James Crofton Dodwell, Esq.	Michael Dyer and Thomas Cullen	do.
,,	Pat. Cawley	John Scanlin	do.
,,	James Bridgeham	Luke Leonard	Houses and land
,,	Thomas Martin	Bartly M'Gloin	Lands
,,	James Crofton Dodwell, Esq.	Michael Noon and James Kiloran	do.
,,	Same	Pat. Murphy, Bartly Murphy, and Philip Rielly	do.
,,	Same	Michael Mulrenill	do.
,,	Same	Matthew M'Nulty	do.
,,	Mathew Williams	William Davis	do.
,,	Bartholomew Hannan, sen.	J. Flynn, Owen Flynn, and Cath. Flynn, his wife	do.
,,	Robert Weir	Charles Cook	do.
,,	Owen Cahill	Michael Collery	House and land
,,	John Taffe	William Sweeney	Lands
,,	Same	Alexander Ellis	do.
,,	Same	Francis White	do.
,,	Owen Cahill	Michael Collery	House and lands
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Mary M'Guire, Patrick M'Guire, Carbery Kilroy, and Bryan Currid	Lands
,,	Same	Catherine Melbow, John Feeny, Carbery Kilroy, and James Kilroy	do.
,,	Charles Phibbs	James Duffy	do.
,,	Arthur B. Cooper	Peter Slater, Thomas Slater, and Peter Slater	do.
,,	Robert Jones	Mary Mears (*alias* Cannue), Patrick Mears, and Robert Strogan	House
,,	Same	Anne Rochford and Mark Conlan	Houses and lands
,,	Same	Martin Durkin	House
,,	Same	Martin Kelly	do.
,,	Same	Owen Flynn	do.
,,	Same	Patt M'Hac and Paul Gahagan	do.
,,	Same	Bridget Moyles, Anthony Moyles, Patrick Gilroy, and John Steward	House and plot
,,	Same	John Walsh, Bridget Moyles, and Mary Rourke	do.
,,	Same	Mary O'Flaharty (*alias* Rourke), Tim. Flaharty	Plot
,,	Travers Homan, Esq.	Pat. Newell, Pat. M'Nama, and Eleanor Connor	do.
,,	Catherine Verdon (*alias* Dogherty)	Mary Verdon (*alias* M'Donough)	Land
,,	William Christian	Mary Ward, Bridget Ward, and Mary Diver	Plots
,,	Catherine Verdon (*alias* Dogherty)	Mary Verdon (*alias* M'Donough)	Land
,,	James Crystall	Patt Crystall	Lands
,,	Robert Anderson and Elizabeth Anderson	Hugh Moore, George Anderson, Dominick Conolan	House and plot
,,	Connell O'Beirne,	Matthew Connor and Pat. Reynolds	do.
,,	Jane O'Beirne, Mary O'Beirne, Hannah O'Beirne, and Anne O'Beirne	John White	Plot
,,	Jane O'Beirne	Connor Hartt	House and land
,,	John Wood, Esq.	Luke Flynn and Roger Burns	Lands
,,	Same	Luke Flynn	do.
,,	William Henry Burrows	Eleanor Feeny (*alias* Meehan), Bridget Ferguson (*alias* Meehan), Eleanor Wallace, Andrew Craig, David Quinn, Alex. M'Gee, Michael Monaghan, and Patrick Ferguson	do.
,,	Allen Scott	Thomas M'Mullen	House
,,	Loftus Jones	William Barrett	Lands
,,	Same	Thady Killigan	do.
,,	Same	Daniel Cavanagh	do.
,,	Catherine Verdon (*alias* Dogherty)	Mary Verdon (*alias* M'Donough)	do.
,,	William Weir	Dominick Breheny and Michael Breheny	do.
,,	Owen Phibbs, Esq.	Peter M'Donough and John Connor	do.
,,	Same	Peter Berian	do.
,,	Thomas Gaffny	Patrick Gormly, Eleanor M'Dermott (*alias* Gormly), and Thomas Gormly	do.
,,	Robert Baker, Esq.	Hugh Keveny	do.
,,	Sir Percy Gethin	James Donagher	House and land
,,	George Faucett	Patrick Hall D.	House
,,	Catherine Verdon, sen. and jun.	Mary Verdon, or M'Donough	Land

1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Court.

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
. .	Liney . . .	Kilvarnet.	. .			
. .	Coolavin .	Kilfree	. .	. .	Decree on hearing .	Issued.
. .	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Liney . .	Kilmactigue . . .	4 12 3	15 19 0		
. .	do. . . .	do.	6 11 8	15 16 9		
. .	do. . . .	do.	6 11 8½	15 16 8		
. .	do. . . .	do.	4 12 3	14 1 9		
4 0 0	Corran . .	Kilmorgan.				
3 1 19	do. . . .	Emblafad . . .	3 7 6	5 1 3		
. .	do. . . .	Kilashhalway . .	35 0 0			
6 2 0	Liney . .	Kilivarnet	6 3 0			
7 2 0	Corran . .	Tumour	12 7 6	15 7 6		
9 0 0	do. . . .	do.	15 7 1½			
4 0 0	do. . . .	do.	9 2 9			
4 2 0	do. . . .	do.	11 3 8			
. .	Liney . .	Kilmactigue . . .	12 18 5½	23 4 7	do.	do.
14 0 0	Corran . .	Emblafad.				
1 0 0	Liney . .	Achonry.				
12 2 0	do. . . .	do.				
8 2 29	do. . . .	. . . . .	4 5 0	8 6 1½	do.	do.
50 0 0	do. . . .	. . . . .	10 0 0	27 13 9	do.	do.
8 2 29	do. . . .	. . . . .	5 5 0	15 13 9½	do.	do.
12 2 0	do. . . .	. . . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
8 1 3	Carbery . .	Drumcliff . . .	8 16 3	48 18 9	do.	do.
8 1 20	do. . . .	do.	8 16 3	41 16 2	do.	do.
7 2 37	Tirerill . .	Ballysumahawn . .	19 3 5	22 12 7	do.	do.
15 2 0	do. . . .	Annagh	5 12 6	33 15 0	do.	do.
. .	Tireragh . .	Kilmoremoy . . .	4 6 8	7 2 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	4 19 0	8 1 6		
. .	do. . . .	do.	2 19 8	14 3 8½	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	2 12 4	4 14 5	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	2 14 0	8 2 10½	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	3 1 8	8 19 10½	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	5 8 4	7 9 6½	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	4 6 8	15 5 10	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Calry	4 17 6	2 5 5	do.	do.
. .	Tirerill . .	Kilmactrany . . .				
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	22 0 0	22 0 0	do.	do.
. .	Tirerill . .	Kilmactrany . . .				
. .	Carbery . .	Ahamlish . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Saint John's . . .	14 0 0	20 2 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	12 0 0	12 0 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	6 16 6	13 13 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Drumcliff . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
9 0 14	Tireragh . .	Templeboy . . .	20 13 0	21 0 0		
9 0 14	do. . . .	. . . . .	20 13 0	41 6 6	do.	do.
3 1 30	. . . . .	. . . . .	13 15 0			
. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2 5 6	4 11 0	do.	do.
8 0 0	Tireragh . .	Skreen	13 13 0	25 4 0	do.	do.
9 3 0	. . . . .	. . . . .	13 13 0	25 4 0	do.	do.
29 3 14	. . . . .	. . . . .	37 5 4	68 16 0½	do.	do.
. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10 0 0			
13 2 26	Tirerill . .	Tounagh.				
0 0 10	do. . . .					
0 0 13	do. . . .	Drumcallum.				
8 0 0	Carbery . .	Drumcliff.				
7 0 0	Tirerill . .	Kilmacallon . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
10 2 24	Carbery . .	. . . . .	36 6 10	36 6 10	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Saint John's . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Tirerill . .	Kilmactrany . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1827	Laurence Cawley	Abraham Baker, Anne (his wife) Mary Anne Baker, and Joshua Baker	House
,,	Anne Cawfield	Simpson Miller	Houses
,,	Thomas Ormsby	John Irwin, Frank M'Namara, Matthew Kilcullen, and James Neilis	Lands
,,	Patrick Mullany	Patrick Mullany, sen., and Pat. Mullany, jun.	Lands
,,	Abraham Martin, Esq.	James Donaghue	Houses
,,	William Christian, Esq.	William Kelly, sen., and Mark Dearany	Land
..	Thomas Gaffny	Pat. Gorman, (Eleanor his wife) and Thomas Gorman	do.
,,	William Vernon, Esq.	Patrick M'Donough, Dominick M'Donough, and Bridget M'Donough	Houses and land
1828	Robert Lougheed	Peter Higgins and Owen Brennan	House and land
,,	William Lougheed	Francis Read	do.
,,	James C. Dodwell, Esq.	Pat. Murphy, Bartly Murphy, and Daniel M'Nama	Lands
,,	Abraham and Sandy Morrison	Michael Millmoe	House and lands
,,	James Simpson	Peter Nelson and James Nelson	do.
,,	Widow Quinn or Sweeney	Anthony Glensky	Lands
,,	Philip Gomly	Michael Dwyer and Thomas Dyer	House and land
,,	William Lougheed	Francis Read	Lands
,,	James C. Dodwell	Patrick Murphy, Bartly Murphy, Daniel M'Nama, jun., and James M'Nama	do.
,,	James Simpson	Peter Nelson and James Nelson	do.
,,	Col. Alexander Perceval	Garrett Moore	do.
,,	Thomas Beatty	James Donaghue, James Berrane, and Mary Quinn	do.
,,	James C. Dodwell, Esq.	Michael Mulrenal	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Murphy, Bartly Murphy, Daniel M'Nama, jun., Daniel M'Nama, sen., and James M'Nama	do.
,,	Same	Mick Dyer, Tim Dyer, and Thomas Cullion	do.
,,	John Frederick Knox, Esq.	Patrick Bradley	do
,,	James Dowd	Michael Minen	House and land
,,	William Lougheed	Francis Read	Lands
,,	Robert Edward Lord Visc. Lorton	Bartholomew Berne, Darby Marly, and Michael Rock	do.
,,	Same	John M'Donough and William Bohannan	do.
,,	Same	Martin Corcoran and Thomas Finn	do.
,	John Fleming	John Nicholson	do.
,,	James C. Dodwell, Esq.	Patrick Murphy, Bartholomew Murphy, Daniel M'Nama, sen., Daniel M'Nama, jun., and James M'Nama	do.
,,	Sir Robert Gore, Bart.	Bartholomew Costello	do.
,,	Same	Philip Costello, John Dogherty, John Hooks, and Anne Costello	do.
,,	Thomas Ormsby Fury, Esq.	William Nicholson and Michael Nicholson	do.
,,	William Weir, Esq.	Dominick Beheny and Michael Beheny	do.
,,	John Hart.	Henry Culkin	do.
,,	William Christian	Randal Griffith and William Cunningham	do.
,,	Michael Hartt	Michael Gillgan and Catharine Gillgan	House and land
,,	Thomas Ormsby Fury	John James, Michael James, and John Cahany	do.
,,	Albert Blest	James Henderson and David Culberston	do.
,,	Robert Jones, Esq.	Denis Burns	Lands
,,	Edward Simpson	Patrick Benson, Edward Benson, and John Casey	House and land
,,	Bryan Roonian	Hannagh Roonian and Daniel Kilroy	Lands
,,	Thomas Jackson and Wm. Thrumble	John Lang, James Fallon, Thady Lang, and Patrick Lang	do.
,,	Same	James Foley, Martin Foley, and Dominick Foley	do.
,,	Same	James Foley and Dominick Foley	do.
,,	James Ormsby, Esq.	Daniel Heraghty	do.
,,	William Gavin, Esq.	Francis Hart	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Dowd	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Conlon, Thomas Conlon, and Matthew Conlon	do.
,,	Same	Margaret Flynne and Thomas Scanlon	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Daley	do.
,,	Same	Michael Conlan	do.
,,	Same	Michael Donichoo	do.
,,	Francis Lillie and David Lillie	James Finn.	do.
,,	Same	Patt Ganly	do.
,,	James Henderson	Jane Fahey, Patrick Hall, and Patrick M'Donough	House and land

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's.				
. .	do. . . .	Calry.				
7 10 0	Tireragh . .	Easky	. .	. .	Decree on hearing .	Issued.
4 3 17	Tirerill . .	Shancough.				
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	36 0 0	54 0 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Calry	. .	. .	do.	do.
8 0 0	do. . . .	Drumcliff	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Carbery	3 7 4	13 12 6	do.	do.
4 0 0	Corran . .	Kilmorgan . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
4 0 0	do. . . .	do.				
9 0 0	do. . . .	do.				
2 0 0	do. . . .	do.				
6 0 0	Liney . .	Ballisodare.				
12 0 0	do. . . .	Achonry.				
. .	Corran . .	Emblafad . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
4 0 0	do. . . .	Tumour.				
9 0 0	do. . . .	do.				
5 0 0	Liney . .	Ballisodare . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
7 0 0	do. . . .	Kilvarnet	13 11 8	23 6 8	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Kilmactigue.				
4 0 0	Corran . .	Tumour	. .	. .	do.	do.
9 0 0	do. . . .	do.				
4 2 0	do. . . .	Kilmorgan.				
. .	. . . .	Achonry.				
0 0 14	Liney . .	Killoran	. .	. .	do.	do.
4 0 0	Corran . .	Tumour	. .	. .	do.	do.
20 0 0	Coolavin . .	Kilaraght . . .	7 0 0	10 10 0		
20 0 0	do. . . .	do.	5 0 0	5 0 0		
16 0 0	do. . . .	do.	4 16 0	9 12 0		
3 2 0	Liney . .	Achonry	. .	. .	do.	do.
9 0 0	Corran . .	Tumour	. .	. .	do.	do.
11 1 2	Carbery . .	Drumcliff . . .	20 6 2	105 4 7½	do.	do.
11 1 2	do. . . .	do.	20 6 2	115 2 0	do.	do.
9 1 30	Tireragh . .	Drumana	. .	. .	do.	do.
8 2 26	Tirerill . .	Tanaugh.				
3 0 0	do. . . .	Toumough.				
. .	Carbery . .	Calry	.	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Kilasbickbrone.				
6 0 0	Tireragh . .	Drimardand . . .	9 0 0			
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	38 0 0	47 17 3	do.	do.
. .	Tireragh . .	Easky	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Ahamlish.				
7 1 0	do. . . .	Calry.				
. .	Tirerill . .	Ballinakill . . .	23 0 0			
. .	do. . . .	do.				
8 2 10	do. . . .	do.				
1 0 19	Carbery . .	Drumcliff . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
3 1 0	Tirerill . .	Kilmactigue . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
5 3 30	do. . . .	Kilmactrany . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
7 1 23	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
4 0 32	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
5 1 32	do. . . .	. . . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
5 2 13	do. . . .	Kilmactrany . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
6 0 29	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
0 1 0	do. . . .	Aughana.				
1 0 0	do. . . .	do.				
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	22 0 0	77 3 8		

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1828	George Shaw	James Shaw	Lands
,,	Henry Hart and John Hart	Bartholomew Conlan	do.
,,	John Jackson	Owen Feeny	do.
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	John Heally and Dudly Scanlon	do.
,,	Same	James Anderson, Patrick Scanlon, and Michael Feeny	do.
,,	Same	James Hart, Winnefred Hart, and John Burns	do.
,,	Same	Thomas M'Dermott and Thady Currid	do.
,,	Same	Anne Heraghty, James O'Hara, and William M'Glone	do.
,,	Same	Luke Heraghty and George Taylor	do.
,,	Same	Michael M'Morrow and Darby M'Morrow	do.
,,	Same	Judith Laden, Thomas Nicholson, and James Adams	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Heraghty and Mary Heraghty	do.
,,	Same	Bridget M'Glone	Land
,,	Same	Darby M'Morrow and William Costello	do.
,,	Henry Hart and John Hart	Michael Lavin and John Sweeney	do.
,,	Francis M'Cann and Wm. M'Bride	William Armstrong	do.
,,	Daniel Boland	Pat. Heal	do.
,,	Edward Gunning	Patrick Quinn	do.
,,	Pat. Boles and Aline Boles	Abraham Anderson, Thomas Connoll Pat. Conolly	do.
1829	James Killoran	James Gildea	Lands
,,	Bernard M'Manus	Thomas Higgins, jun., Anthony Regan, and Pat. Leonard	Land
,,	James Nyland	Peter Nyland	do.
,,	James Scanlon	Francis Marrin and Martin Marrin	do.
,,	Bernard M'Manus	Thomas Higgins, Anthony Regan, and Patrick Leonard	do.
,,	John Dolan	Thomas Cullen and Dominick Cawly	do.
,,	Owen M'Loughlin and Michael M'Loughlin	Ned O'Donnell and James O'Donnell	do.
,,	James Knott	Patrick Cawly and Thady Cawly	do.
,,	Thomas John Hamilton	Michael M'Donough	House
,,	Terence Finn	Hugh Heally	Land
,,	John K. Thompson	Patrick Gillgan, Peter Gillgan, and Ann Gillgan	do.
,,	Edward O'Brien	John Ferns	do.
,,	Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice	Susanna Williamson and Samuel Farquahar	House
,,	Same	Christopher M'Gamis and Mary Scanlon	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Freeman and John Philips	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Freeman, John Philips, and James Philips	do.
,,	Bernard M'Manus	Thomas Higgins, Winnefred Higgins, and Anthony Regan	Lands
,,	Edward Simpson	Patrick Shannon	do.
,,	Thomas Jackson	Bryan Gillen	do.
,,	Same	James Michell and Patrick Mitchell	do.
,,	Denis Sweeny	Anne M'Gowan, Patrick M'Gowan, and John M'Gowan	do.
,,	Owen Devins	William Devins	do.
,,	Vaughan Jones	Catherine Flynne	House and land
,,	James Read	Mary Hart, James Hart, Thomas Hart, and David Hart	Lands
,,	Thomas Jackson	James Foley, Martin Foley, and Thady Lang	do.
,,	James Boyle	John Black	House
,,	Robert and William Shaw	Terence Millmoe and Mary Millmoe	Lands
,,	Bartholomew Drury	Pat. Mullany	do.
,,	Henry Watts	Charles Figue	House
,,	Johnston Mansfield	Patrick M'Sharry	Houses and land
,,	Martin and Peter M'Gowan	John Gilmartin	Lands
,,	John Ffolliott, Esq.	Dominick Feighny	do.
,,	Same	Thady Collery	do.
,,	Same	Bartholomew Kelly	do.
,,	Owen Devins	William Devins	do.
,,	Abraham Johnston	John Hair, jun., Jeremiah Bridges, and Arthur Hair	do.
,,	Martin and Peter M'Gowan	John Gilmartin	do.
,,	Patrick Kearns	Patrick M'Golrick, George Jackson, and Molly Derrig	do.
,,	James O'Beirne and Anne O'Beirne	Peter Conlan and Catherine Elliott	do.
,,	Robert Shaw	Owen Myhan	do.
,,	Denis Sweeney	Anne M'Gowan, Patrick M'Gowan, and John M'Gowan	do.

If Land. Quantity. A. R. P.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent. £. s. d.	Amount of Rent due. £. s. d.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
2 2 4	Carbery	Drumcliff.				
28 0 0	Tirerill	Kilmactrany.				
	Carbery	Calry			Decree on hearing	Issued.
18 0 20	do.	Drumcliff	18 18 1	56 17 1	do.	do.
4 0 21	do.	do.	6 15 5	22 9 8	do.	do.
6 3 0	do.	do.	14 3 6	77 4 7½	do.	do.
6 1 18	do.	do.	6 13 5	40 10 2	do.	do.
6 0 15	do.	do.	6 8 4	46 13 4	do.	do.
8 0 0	do.	do.	8 8 0	46 1 7	do.	do.
20 1 3	do.	do.	34 9 11	104 19 8		
6 1 15	do.	do.	6 13 0½	25 7 4	do.	do.
6 0 0	do.	do.	6 6 0	40 2 1	do.	do.
6 1 28	do.	do.	6 15 2	20 19 8	do.	do.
6 1 15	do.	do.	6 13 0½	27 3 3	do.	do.
19 0 28	Tirerill	Taunaugh				
	Carbery	Saint John's	4 11 0	9 2 0	do.	do.
4 2 0	Tireragh	Easky				
1 0 0	Tirerill	Ballisodare.				
4 1 2	Carbery	Calry	8 0 0	24 11 4		
3 1 0	Corran	Killoushawly.				
	Liney	Kilmactigue.				
2 3 25	Corran	Kilmorgan.				
3 0 0	Coolavin	Kilfree.				
0 2 0	Liney	Kilmactigue.				
	Corran	Tumour.				
26 0 0	Coolavin	Kilfree.				
	Corran	Tumour			do.	do.
	do.	Emblafad			do.	do.
	Coolavin	Kilfree.				
	Liney	Kilturagh	9 0 0	9 0 0		
	Corran	Emblafad			do.	do.
	do.	do.			do.	do.
	do.	do.				
	do.	do.				
	do.	do.			do.	do.
0 2 0	Liney	Kilmactigue.				
	Tirerill	Aughannagh			do.	do.
	do.	Balinakill.				
	do.	do.				
10 0 0	Carbery	Ahamlish.				
2 0 0	do.	Drumcliff.				
	Tireragh	Easky.			do.	do.
16 2 0	do.	Templeboy.				
37 0 0	Tirerill	Balimakill.				
	Carbery	Saint John's			do.	do.
7 2 0	Tirerill	Ballisodare			do.	do.
1 0 0	do.	Aughanagh.				
	Carbery	Saint John's			do.	do.
	do.	Drumcliff.			do.	do.
7 0 0	do.	Ahamlish.				
2 0 0	Tirerill	Ahanagh			do.	do.
12 0 0	do.	do.				
27 0 0	do.	do.				
2 0 0	Carbery	Drumcliff.				
3 0 0	Tirerill	Kilmactrany			do.	do.
7 0 0	Carbery	Ahamlish.				
6 0 0	Tirerill	Killerry.				
	Carbery	Saint John's	6 10 0	45 10 0		
14 0 0	do.	Calry			do.	do.
10 0 0	do.	Ahamlish			do.	do.

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1829	Patrick Waters	Michael Wimbs	Lands
,,	James Jones	Michael Brady, Hugh Finan, and John Miller	do.
,,	James Henderson	Jane Fahey, Catherine Fahey, and Thomas Kean	Houses
,,	James Jones	Thomas O'Maily and John O'Maily	Lands
,,	Vaughan Jones	John M'Munn	do.
,,	Patrick Kearn	Patrick M'Golrick, George Jackson, and Molly Derrig	do.
,,	Charles M'Dermott and Arabella M'Dermott (his wife)	Hugh O'Rorke	House and lands
,,	Same	Frank Burges	Lands
,,	Same	Patrick Butler	do.
,,	Same	James Lavin	do.
,,	Same	Michael Conlan	do.
,,	Same	Thomas Conlan	do.
,,	Same	Martin M'Donogh	do.
,,	Matthew Phibbs	John Killawee	do.
,,	Same	Daniel Killawee	do.
,,	Same	Patrick M'Loughlin and John M'Loughlin	do.
,,	Patrick Kerins	Patrick M'Goolrick, George Jackson, and Michael Fury	do.
,,	The Right Hon. H. J. Viscount Palmerston	Patrick M'Loughlin	do.
,,	Same	John Dogherty, James Dogherty, and Rose Henry	do.
,,	Owen Kelly	James Mitchell and Martin Mitchell	do.
,,	Patrick Nelson	John Nelson	do.
,,	Sir James Crofton	Anne Barrett, Patrick Finegan, and Matthew Barrett	do.
,,	James Jones	Patrick Waters and Michael Werns	do.
,,	James Henderson	John Fahey, James Fahey, and Thomas Kean	House
,,	Henry Hart and John Hart	John Conolan, Bartholomew Conlan, and Honer Simon	Lands
,,	Patrick Cogan	Dominick Killeen	do.
,,	Henry Hart	James Kilbride	do.
,,	Robert Jones	Peter Collery	do.
,,	Robert Jones	Pat. Rafter	do.
,,	Thomas White and Adam Mossman	Patrick Banks	do.
,,	John Leech, sen. and jun., and James Leech	Thomas Cogan and Thomas Loftus	do.
,,	Right Hon. Laurence Lord Dundas	Robert Johnston, Mat. Hart, and Thomas Hart	do.
,,	Same	Matthew Hart and Thomas Hart	do.
,,	Same	John Hart	do.
,,	Patrick Quigley	Michael Breheny	do.
,,	Francis Arthur Knox Gore	Catherine Connor, Mary Fleming, and Thomas Howly	do.
,,	Same	Patrick M'Intire, Patrick Flanelly, sen. and jun., and Patrick Gethins	do.
,,	Colonel William Brereton	Michael M'Nulty, Thomas Wright, and Arthur Lewis	Houses and land
,,	John Correct	Pat. Correct and Edward Feeny	Lands
,,	James Henderson	John Fahey, James Fahey, Thomas Kean	Houses
,,	Henry Hart and John Hart	John Conlan, Bartholomew Conlan, and Honor Simon	Lands
,,	John Leech, sen. and jun., and James Leech	Thomas Cogan and Thomas Loftus	do.
1830	James and Thomas Davis	Thomas Levingston	do.
,,	Lord Viscount Kirkwall	Thomas O'Gara and Patrick Donlevy	House and land
,,	Ingram Williams	Michael Scully, Michael Feehely, and Mark Manion	Lands
,,	James Knott	Owen Cryan and Michael Cryan	do.
,,	Dominick Heher	Pat. Gallagher	do.
,,	Andrew Baker	Thady Mulhern	House
,,	James and Thomas Davis	Thomas Leviston	Lands
,,	Elizabeth Baker (alias) White	Michael Brenan and Andrew Killowran	do.
,,	James Wood, Esq.	Bryan Feehely and Luke Brenan	do.
,,	Owen O'Connor Don	Laurence Brenan and James M'Druigh	do.
,,	Same	John Brennane	do.
,,	Richard Holmes	Anne Sherlock and James Sherlock	do.
,,	Terence Finn	Hugh Healy	do.
,,	Thomas Read	William Lawson and Mary Read	do.
,,	Pat., John, and Michael M'Loughlin	Ned O'Donnell, James O'Donnell, and Patrick Taaffe	do.

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
3 2 13	Carbery	Ahamlis				
do.	do.	do.	18 9 0	33 18 0		
do.	do.	Saint John's	22 15 0	88 11 2	Decree on hearing	Issued.
do.	do.	Ahamlish	11 7 0	26 5 0	do.	do.
do.	Tireragh	Easky	10 0 0	10 0 0	do.	do.
6 0 0	Tirerill	Killery.				
do.	do.	Kilmactrany.				
do.	do.	do.				
do.	do.	do.				
do.	do.	do.				
do.	do.					
do.	do.	do.				
do.	do.	do.				
do.	Carbery	Kilmacowen	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	Tirerill	Killery	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Ahamlish	4 19 0	4 19 0	do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Saint John's	4 11 0	21 0 0	do.	do.
do.	do.	Drumcliff.				
do.	do.	Kilmakowen.				
do.	Tireragh	Templeboy	16 0 0	16 0 0	do.	do.
					do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Ahamlish	6 5 0	5 15 4½		
do.	do.	Saint John's	22 15 0	22 15 0		
do.	Tirerill	Kilmactrany.				
do.	Tireragh	Drumara.				
do.	Carbery	Saint John's.				
do.	Tireragh	Easky	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Kilaspickbrone	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	Kilmackshalgan.				
do.	Tirerill	Kilmactrany	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	Drumcollum.				
do.	Tireragh	Kilmoremoy	2 16 4	19 17 2	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	4 9 11	4 19 11	do.	do.
do.	do.	Easky	14 13 6	14 13 6	do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Ahamlish.				
do.	do.	Saint John's	22 15 0	74 3 4		
28 0 0	Tirerill	Kilmactrany.				
do.	Tireragh	Kilmacshalgy.				
6 0 0	do.	Killoran.				
do.	Corran	Emblafad	2 2 0	13 7 1	do.	Not issued.
do.	Liney	Achonry	do.	do.	do.	Issued.
do.	Corran	Drumratt	do.	do.	do.	do.
0 0 20	Coolavin	Kilfree	0 18 5½			
do.	do.	do.	0 8 0			
6 0 0	Liney	Killowran	5 4 6			
2 0 0	Coolavin	Kilfree	2 19 9	do.	do.	Not issued.
5 0 0	Liney	Curry	3 14 8	3 14 8	do.	Issued.
do.	do.	do.	18 9 2	18 9 2	do.	do.
do.	Coolavin	Killaraght	15 0 0	15 0 0	do.	do.
do.	do.	Kilcoleman	do.	do.	do.	do.
5 0 0	do.	Kilfree	do.	do.	do.	do.
5 0 0	Corran	Emblafad.				
do.	do.	Kilfree.				

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1830	The Rev. Patrick Grady	Laurence M'Garry	Lands
,,	Charles Atkinson	Andrew Sweeny	do.
,,	Joshua Edward Cooper	John Loughide, William Durkan, and William White	do.
,,	William Duke	Arthur Barber	do.
,,	Robert Ormsby	Patrick Dooyhill	do.
,,	Same	Mathew Dooyhill and James Coan	do.
,,	Same	John Killoran	do.
,,	Owen Coyan	Owen and John Rogers, and Owen Tansy	do.
,,	James Wood	Pat. M'Carrick	do.
,,	Peter M'Manamy	Farrell Cawly	House and land
,,	William Henderson	Bryan Kennedy and Anthony Feely	do.
,,	Patrick Davy	Patrick Haran and Michael Haran	Lands
,,	Dominick Heigher	Pat. Gallagher	House and land
,,	Pat. and John M'Loughlin	Ned and James O'Donnell, and Patrick Taaffe	Lands
,,	Colonel Alexander Percival	Thomas James	do.
,,	Same	James Quigly	do.
,,	Same	John Williams, Michael O'Hara, James Cowley	do.
,,	Same	Thady Heally	do.
,,	Robert Edward Lord Viscount Lorton	John Lynch	do.
,,	John Taaffe	John Clarke	do.
,,	Same	Owen Peake	do.
,,	Same	Daniel Hegarty	do.
,,	Same	Martin Lynch	do.
,,	Same	Pat. Commons	do.
,,	Same	Michael Gallagher	do.
,,	Same	Anthony Dunleavy	do.
,,	Eleanor Mullany	James Mullany	House and lands
,,	Robert Jones	John Walsh	Lands
,,	Same	John Armstrong	House
,,	Same	Narry Flynn, alias Rochfort	Houses and land
,,	Isabella Shannon	Thady Flanagan and Pat. M'Guire	Houses and land.
,,	John King, Esq.	John O'Hara and Thomas Gallagher	do.
,,	James Judge	Morgan and William M'Donough and William Allen	do.
,,	Henry Philips	Martin Leaden and Thomas Fury	do.
,,	Patrick Hart	Andrew Tracey	do.
,,	John Black	Pat. Black	do.
,,	Patrick Lavin	John Lavin	Lands
,,	Hugh O'Connor	Anne Feeny or M'Loughlin and Martin M'Cormack	House and land
,,	Charles Verdon	Thomas Finn, Pat. Finn, and Mary Finn	do.
,,	Martin and Peter M'Gowan	John Gilmartin	Lands
,,	James Henderson	Margaret Barrett	House
,,	Henry Nelson	John and Pat. Nelson and John Kilcullen	Land
,,	William James and Robert Harrison	Philip Togher	do.
,,	James Jones, Esq.	Michael Brady	House and land
,,	James Waters	Denis M'Loughlin and George M'Khone	House
,,	Sir James Crofton	Thomas M'Andrew	Lands
,,	Isabella Sharman	Thady Flanagan and Pat. M'Guire	do.
,,	Abraham Martin, Esq.	James and Michael Heally	do.
,,	Same	John and Bridget Kearns	do.
,,	Same	Bryan Kearns and Bartholomew Kearns	do.
,,	Same	Owen Cawley	do.
,,	The Rev. Robert Savage	Daniel M'Cormick and Pat. Boland	do.
,,	Abraham Martin, Esq.	Pat. Kearns	do.
,,	Same	John Heally	do.
,,	Sir James Crofton	John Diamond	do.
,,	Abraham Martin, Esq.	John Bowls	do.
,,	Lieut.-Colonel Perceval	Owen Kerrigan	do.
,,	Same	Hannah Irwin, Thomas Inks, and Pat. Cryan	do.
,,	Same	Gilbert Hannon	do.
,,	Thomas Browne and Anne Browne.	Daniel Simpson, George Simpson, and Anne Simpson	House
,,	John Wood	James Cawly	Lands
,,	Robert Johnston	Denis Crumlisk	House
,,	Thomas Walsh	Hugh Brady	House and land
,,	William Gavan	James Bartly, sen., Pat. Bartly, and James Fury	Lands
,,	William Phibbs	Matthew and Patrick Battle and Patrick Madden	do.
,,	Rutledge Phibbs	Pat. Judge, George Conoly, and George Brenan	Houses
,,	James Jones	Patrick Waters	House and land
,,	Edward Burke	John Tucker	Lands

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
5 3 22	Corran	Cloonakill.				
. .	Liney	Curry	2 2 0	6 6 0	Decree on hearing	Issued
42 3 18	do.	Achonry	. .	. .	do.	do.
20 0 30	Corran	Kilmorgan	40 8 0	40 8 0	do.	do.
5 2 0	do.	Tumour	. .	. .	do.	do.
7 2 0	do.	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
3 2 0	do.	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
18 0 0	Coolavin	Kilcoleman	. .	. .	do.	do.
4 1 22	Liney	Curry	3 19 0	3 12 11		
0 1 0	Corran	Drunratt.				
8 2 0	Liney	Curry	. .	. .	do.	do.
5 0 0	do.	Killoran.				
. .	Coolavin	Kilfree.				
26 0 0	do.	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
5 0 0	Liney	Kilvarnet	9 4 1	9 4 1	do.	do.
3 0 0	do.	do.	5 16 3	5 16 3	do.	do.
10 0 0	do.	do.	13 16 11	13 16 11	do.	do.
2 0 0	do.	do.	2 15 4	2 15 4	do.	do.
9 0 0	Coolavin	Killaraght	4 19 0	9 18 0	do.	do.
7 3 30	Liney	Kilmactigue	3 0 0	13 14 0	do.	do.
3 0 0	do.	do.	1 10 0	8 18 8	do.	do.
7 3 21	do.	do.	4 9 7	12 19 0	do.	do.
10 0 0	do.	do.	5 0 0	8 15 0	do.	do.
7 1 16	do.	do.	3 13 6	12 10 8	do.	do.
6 3 14	do.	do.	3 18 4	9 13 1½	do.	do.
4 3 12	do.	do.	2 5 0	13 14 2	do.	do.
3 0 18	Tirerill	Shancough				
. .	Tireragh	Kilmoremay	5 8 4	12 11 0½		
. .	do.	do.	11 7 6	39 7 6	do.	do.
. .	do.	do.	4 11 4½	12 2 7		
4 3 30	Carbery	Saint John's	20 0 0			
. .	do.	Calry	4 11 0	14 3 5		
. .	do.	Saint John's	26 0 0	26 0 0		
. .	do.	do.	4 0 0			
. .	do.	Calry	13 13 0			
. .	do.	St. John's	14 0 0	. .	do.	do.
. .	Tirerill	Kilmactrany	2 16 0			
30 0 0	do.	Sheemough	12 12 0			
. .	do.	Kilmactrany	10 10 0			
7 0 0	Carbery	Ahamlish	6 17 0½	. .	do.	do.
. .	do.	Saint John's	18 4 0	. .	do.	do.
6 2 0	do.	Kilmakowen				
2 0 0	do.	Drumcliff	6 0 0			
. .	do.	Ahamlish	4 7 0	. .	do.	do.
. .	do.	do.	1 6 0	. .	do.	do.
2 0 11	Tireragh	Templeboy	3 16 4¾	6 11 0	do.	do.
4 3 30	Carbery	Saint John's	20 0 0	. .	do.	do.
5 2 0	Tirerill	Ballinakill	5 15 5	11 10 10	do.	do.
6 0 0	do.	do.	7 4 0	18 2 2	do.	do.
3 2 14	do.	do.	4 9 4	9 6 0½		
10 0 0	do.	do.	10 12 3	32 8 6	do.	do.
16 2 0	do.	do.	28 3 2	28 3 2	do.	do.
5 2 18	do.	do.	4 14 5½	10 18 10	do.	do.
4 2 0	do.	do.	4 19 8	15 18 1	do.	do.
17 0 0	Tireragh	Templeboy	19 7 9	29 1 7	do.	do.
4 1 0	Tirerill	Ballinakill	4 14 2	11 17 10	do.	do.
5 0 30	Carbery	Saint John's	8 8 8	11 17 4	do.	do.
8 2 16	do.	do.	14 7 3	21 11 2	do.	do.
9 0 15	Tirerill	Kilross	16 8 0	18 16 0	do.	do.
. .	Carbery	Saint John's	. .	. .	do.	do.
6 3 21	Tireragh	Templeboy	15 13 1	21 19 4	do.	do.
. .	Carbery	Saint John's				
. .	do.	do.				
. .	Tirerill	Kilmactrany	41 13 0	62 9 6	do.	do.
5 0 0	do.	Ballisodare	9 19 11	19 19 10	do.	do.
. .	Carbery	Saint John's				
. .	do.	Ahamlish				
11 1 30	do.	Drumcliff	. .	. .	do.	do.

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1830	Sir Percy Gethin, Bart.	Edward and Michael Flynne and Dom. Hunt.	Lands
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Pat. Gilhool, John Devany, and Peter Kilhool	do.
,,	Same	Jane Parke or Barber, and Joseph Parke	do.
,,	Same	Nancy Horkan and Pat. Horkan	do.
,,	Same	Martin Geelan, Michael Feeny, and Pat. Scanlan	do.
,,	John Ffolliott	Thady Colleary	do.
,,	George Keeler, Esq.	Margaret Fitzpatrick and George	do.
,,	Abraham Martin, Esq.	Morgan M'Donough, James M'Garry, and Myls Tempany	Land
,,	Same	Alexander Hume, Francis Allingham, and John Allingham	do.
,,	Same	John Heally	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Heally and William Flynn	Lands
,,	Same	James Heally	do.
,,	Same	Bryan Kearns, James Kearns, and Bartly Fallan	do.
,,	Robert Armstrong	Owen M'Gowan	House and lands
,,	Francis Arthur Knox Gore	Peter Deighan, William Atkinson, and Anne Rogan	Land
,,	Same	Matthew Connor, Michael Kilgallon, and Patrick Loftus	do.
,,	Same	Michael Walsh, Anthony Mulhern, and Patrick Mulherin	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Coleman and Judith Timony	do.
,,	Same	Denis Connor, Andrew Battle, and Patrick Loftus	do.
,,	Same	Margaret Connor, Patrick M'Nutty, and Mary Feenarty	do.
,,	John Curritt	Pat. Curritt and Edward Feeny	House and land
,,	Same	Pat. Currid	Land
,,	Thomas Boyd	Michael Gallagher, Dominick Hunt, and John Donohoe	Houses
,,	John O'Brien and Thomas Armstrong	John Hamilton and Jane Hamilton	do.
,,	Edward Burke	Pat. Cullen	Lands
,,	Same	Pat. Kelly	do.
,,	William Hamilton	John Burns and Owen Burns	do.
,,	John Ffolliott, Esq.	Dominick Feighny	do.
,,	James Abercromby	Mary Feely, Pat. Bruen, and Edward and Francis Parke	House and land
,,	Henry Irwin	Mathew M'Donough	Lands
,,	Same	James Birne	do.
,,	Major Gannel Bromhead	John Quigly, Francis Quigly, and Margery Quigly	do.
,,	Myles Philips	Michael Keane	House and land
,,	Allan Rutherford	Patrick Benson, Elizabeth Benson, and Martin Benson	do.
,,	Arthur French, Esq.	Peter Connoly	do.
,,	Same	John Spellman and James Spellman	do.
,,	Same	Luke and James M'Donough	do.
,,	Same	Andrew, Dominick, and Pat. Rogers	do.
,,	Henry Jones and Jane Irwin	John and Pat. Kerins and Bridget Dohil	do.
,,	John, Andrew, and Michael Young	Pat. Battle, John White, sen., and John jun. and John Carroll	do.
,,	Mrs. Judith Wood	John Quigly, Francis Quigly, and Margery Quigly	do.
,,	Andrew Timon	Dominick M'Dermott and Patrick Carty	do.
,,	John Irwin	James Cawly, Dominick Cawly, and Dominick Gillgan	do.
,,	William Ireland	William Williams, Austin Cane, and Martin Sweeny	do.
,,	Bernard M'Manus	Thomas Higgins, Winfred Higgins, and John Jordan	Houses and lands
,,	Thomas M'Manus	Austin Leery	do.
,,	Elizabeth Baker and Harlo P. Baker	James Carroll	do.
,,	Owen Wynne	Archibald Morrison	Lands
,,	John, Andrew, and Michael Young	Pat. Battle, John White, sen. and jun., and Charles Hart	do.
,,	William Ormsby Gore, Esq.	James and John Reynolds, Mary Waters, and James Curreen	do.
,,	James Wood, Esq.	James H. Lawrence Cook, and Michael Walsh	do.
,,	Robert Young, Esq.	Anne Devitt and Pat. Devitt	do.
,,	Same	Pat. Brenan, John Wynne, and Denis Sweeny	do.
,,	James Dwyer	Thomas Murphy and Patrick Tighe	do.
,,	Henry M'Loughlin	Francis Bowels	do.

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
11 3 20	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	40 12 2	40 12 2	Decree on hearing .	Issued.
6 2 0	do. . . .	Drumcliff . . .	9 15 0	90 3 4	do.	do.
17 1 30	do. . . .	do.	26 3 1½	156 11 5	do.	do.
3 3 30	do. . . .	do.	5 3 1	53 4 11	do.	do.
4 3 21	do. . . .	do.	7 6 5	46 6 6	do.	do.
12 0 0	Tirerill . .	Aughanagh . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
30 0 30	do. . . .	Taunaugh . . .	1 4 4	12 10 0	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	9 15 0	22 10 5	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
8 2 24	Tirerill . .	Ballysumahawn . .	11 18 8	49 11 6	do.	do.
8 2 4	do. . . .	do.	11 18 8	11 18 8	do.	do.
8 2 4	do. . . .	do.	11 18 8	32 10 8	do.	do.
3 2 14	do. . . .	Ballimakill . . .	4 9 4	11 10 4	do.	do.
13 3 8	Tireragh . .	Kilglass	27 12 0	41 8 0		
. .	do. . . .	Kilmoremay . . .	3 5 0	7 2 3	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	2 16 10	6 11 7½	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	3 15 0	5 18 3½	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	3 0 4	3 19 8	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	2 5 6	9 4 2	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	3 5 0	7 5 6	do.	do.
2 0 0	Carbery . .	Ahamlish				
. .	do. . . .	do.				
. .	do. . . .	Saint John's . . .	28 0 0	. .	do.	do.
. .	. .	Ballisodare . . .				
15 0 0	Carbery . .	Drumcliff	.	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.				
15 3 0	Tireragh . .	Templeboy . . .	37 16 0	37 16 0		
. .	Tirerill . .	Ahanagh	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Drumcliff	33 0 0	99 0 0		
5 1 30	Corran . .	Kiltura	. .	. .	do. . .	do.
7 3 20	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
8 2 0	do. . . .	Cloonaghill.				
. .	Coolavin . .	Kilfree.				
13 1 0	Corran . .	Cloonaghill.				
14 3 20	Coolavin . .	Kilfree	22 13 2	28 13 2	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	29 9 1	33 0 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	22 9 8	25 14 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	23 7 1	28 10 0	do.	do.
. .	Corran . .	Tumour	22 0 0	20 6 1	do.	do.
13 3 20	Liney . .	Ballisodare.				
8 2 0	Corran . .	Cloonohill . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
8 3 0	do. . . .	do.	27 0 0	60 0 0		
. .	do. . . .	Emblafad . . .	9 15 0	13 17 0	do.	do.
. .	Liney . .	Kilmactigue . . .	43 0 0			
0 2 0	do. . . .	do.	4 0 0	7 7 9		
. .	do. . . .	do.	7 3 9			
5 3 10	Coolavin . .	Kilfree	9 18 4½	. .	do.	do.
18 0 8	Corran . .	Kiltura	24 0 0	. .	do.	do.
13 3 20	Liney . .	Ballisodare.				
. .	do. . . .	Achonry.				
32 3 31	do. . . .	do.	30 9 4	28 2 5¾		
. .	do. . . .	do.	30 0 0	60 0 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	34 2 6	68 5 0	do.	do.
5 0 20	Tirerill . .	Ballinakill.				
. .	do. . . .	do.				

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1830	Henry M'Loughlin	Martin Gillaly	Lands
,,	Same	Charles Flynne	do.
,,	John Hart	James, John, Matthew, and Mary Walsh	do.
,,	Same	Henry Culkin	do.
,,	Robert Ormsby	John Barrett	House and land
,,	Sir James Crofton	Patrick Carny	do.
,,	James Christal	Pat. Kearney and John Kerine	do.
,,	John Tucker	Thomas Lynch	do.
,,	Michael Connoly	Francis Gallagher	do.
,,	Philip Ormsby Smith	Thady Melvin, James Boy, and Owen Loftus	Land
,,	Joshua Edward Cooper	James M'Gethrick and Joseph Audley	do.
,,	Martin Durkan	Robert Shaw, John Carty, and Peter Cunnane	House and land
,,	Owen Wynne	Paul Weir, Anne Haliday, and Mary Haliday	do.
,,	Same	Jane M'Night	do.
,,	John Street	John Anderson and Martin Madden	Houses
,,	Smith Navin	Pat. and John Killgallon	Lands
,,	Henry Hart and John Hart	Bartly Conlan, John Conlan, and Peter Flynne	do.
,,	Mary Graham and William Graham	Myls Boyd and John Mitchell	do.
,,	Same	William Campwell, Andrew Gilhooly, and Robert Bradly	do.
,,	Johnston Mansfield	Daniel Roughan, Patrick Roughan, and John Roughan	Houses and land
,,	Vaughan Jones	Francis M'Namara and Anne M'Namara	Lands
,,	James Sexton	Mark M'Garry, Jeremiah Ormsby, and Daniel Battle	House and land
,,	Robert Jones Lloyd	Mary Conilan	Lands
,,	Bryan Rooneen	Honora Rooneen and Daniel Kilroy	Land
,,	Robert Charters	Michael Hart and Eleanor Hart	do.
,,	William Parke	James Sexton, Charles Harrison, and Martin Muley	do.
,,	Else M'Gowan	Redmond Bruen	do.
,,	The Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston	Thomas Hart	do.
,,	Same	Elizabeth Griffin	House and land
,,	James Elwood	James Comasky	Land
,,	The Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston	Patrick Higgins	House and land
,,	Same	George Anderson	do.
,,	Same	Mathew O'Connor and John Young	do.
,,	William Vernon	Thomas Buckly and Andrew Ormsby	Land
,,	Alexander Hume	Thomas Devany	do.
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Dominick M'Gowan and Patrick Conoly	do.
,,	Same	Thomas M'Gowan Roger M'Gowan, and Owen Conoly	do.
,,	Same	John Wallace	Lands
,,	Same	Hugh Gallagher, and John and Dominick M'Gowan	do.
,,	Edward Dodwell	Patrick Kivleghan	do.
,,	John Ffolliott	Andrew Mulligan	Land
1831	Edward Dodwell	Owen Gillin, Michael Gillin	Land
,,	John Donoughoe	Pat. Banks, Peter Banks, and James M'Garrey	Houses and land
,,	Thady Naughtin	James Killalea	do.
,,	Abraham Martin	John Heally	Land
,,	John Irwin	Henry Mitchell, Margaret Paterson, and Jane Dempsy	do.
,,	Same	Patrick Conoly and James Thompson	do.
,,	Bryan Rooneen	Honora Rooneen otherwise Feeny, and Daniel Kilroy	do.
,,	Henry Hart and John Hart	Bartly Conlon, John Conlon, and Peter Flynne	do.
,,	Mary Graham	Miles Boyd, John Mitchell, and Rev. Patrick Burke	Houses
,,	John Donoughoe	James M'Garry, Bridget M'Garry, and James Nelson	Houses and land
,,	Robert Baker	Patrick Morrison	Land
,,	Same	Bartholomew Morrison	do.
,,	Same	John Morrison	do.
1832	James Smith	John Alexander Irwin	Houses and land.
,,	Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice	James Heally and John Heally	Land
,,	Same	Peter Brenan	do.
,,	Richey Charlton	William Lougheed	House and land
,,	Pat. Scanlon	Peter Philips	Land
,,	Same	John O'Gara	do.
,,	Arthur French, Esq.	Michael Gallagher	do.
,,	Myles Philips, Esq.	Michael Keane, jun., and John Keane	House and land

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
. .	Tirerill . .	Ballinakill.				
. .	do. . . .	do.				
3 0 1	do. . . .	Tounagh.				
3 0 0	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	Decree on hearing .	Issued.
1 0 0	do. . . .	Kilmorehalgan . .	. .	. .	do.	Not issued.
15 0 0	. .	Drumard . . .	22 13 3	22 13 3	do.	Issued.
. .	Carbery . .	Ahamlish.				
. .	do. . . .	Calry	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Saint John's.				
. .	Tireragh . .	Kilmore.				
0 0 12	Tirerill . .	Ballisodare . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Tireragh . .	Kilglass.				
. .	Carbery . .	Calry	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	3 10 10	22 11 10	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Saint John's . . .	17 1 8	17 1 8	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Kilmakowen . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
28 0 0	Tirerill . .	Kilmactraney.				
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's.				
. .	do. . . .	do.				
. .	do. . . .	Drumcliff . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Tireragh . .	Templeboy . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's.				
17 0 0	Tirerill . .	Kilmactrany . . .	.	. .	do.	do.
7 1 0	Carbery . .	Calry.				
. .	Tirerill . .	Killodoon . . .	8 0 0	8 0 0		
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John.				
. .	do. . . .	Drumcliff.				
. .	do. . . .	Calry . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	.	. .	do.	do.
8 2 11½	Tirerill . .	Kilmacalon . . .	10 18 4	16 17 6	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Calry	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Saint John . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	2 13 7	2 13 7	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Ballintrellick . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	10 6 8	70 9 5	do.	do.
5 0 0	do. . . .	Drumcliff . . .	11 7 6	74 17 1	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Ballintrellick . .	13 0 0	146 2 2	do.	do.
8 3 30	do. . . .	Kilmakone . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
6 0 34	do. . . .	Calry	9 6 6	13 13 0		
7 3 24	Carbery . .	Killmakone . . .	. .	. .	do. . . .	do.
. .	Tirerill . .	Ballinakill.				
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's.				
4 2 0	Tirerill . .	Ballinakill . . .	4 19 8	7 9 6		
17 0 0	Tireragh . .	Dromard	14 2 5½	20 8 11	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Easky . . .	10 10 0	13 10 0	do.	do.
7 1 0	Carbery . .	Calry.				
28 0 0	Tirerill . .	Kilmactraney . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	47 15 0	47 15 0		
7 0 0	Tirerill . .	Ballinakill . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	Kilmacollem . . .	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	. .	. .	do.	do.
0 1 0	Liney . . .	Achonry	13 10 0	6 15 0	do.	do.
. .	Conan . .	Emblafad . . .	11 1 6	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	7 14 6	. .	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	2 0 0			
2 3 35	do. . . .	Killoshalway . . .	2 19 4½			
2 3 35	do. . . .	do.	2 19 4½			
. .	Coolavin . .	Kilfree	15 18 4½	16 10 0	do.	do.
. .	do. . . .	do.	3 10 0			

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1832	Myles Phillips, Esq.	Peter Callaghan	House and land
,,	John King Thompson, Esq.	Catherine Cauley otherwise Gannon	Land
,,	Myles Philips	Michael Keon, jun., John Keon, and Thomas Keon	House and land
,,	Robert Edward Lord Visc. Lorton	Patrick and Hugh Muloogue	Land
,,	John R. Thompson	Catherine Durkin and Daniel Cawly	do.
,,	Peter Finan	Francis Diamond	House and land
,,	Robert Baker	Owen Millmoe	Land
,,	Joshua Edward Cooper	Charles Allen	do.
,,	Patrick Dearey	Patrick Haran and Michael M'Dermott	do.
,,	Hugh Morrison	Daniel Murphy	House
,,	Myles Philips.	Michael Keon, jun., Thomas Keon, and Bridget Conway	Houses
,,	Roger Smith	William Smith and Robert Whittaker	House and land
,,	Joshua E. Cooper	William, Patrick, and Michael Cunningham	do.
,,	William Bright	Ralph Lee, William Lee, and Wm. M'Donagh	Land
,,	Joshua E. Cooper	Thomas Connell	do.
,,	William Bright	Patrick Mulrenin, Bryan Dyer, and Bridget M'Donagh	do.
,,	John Streete	James M'Cready	Houses
,,	Andrew D. Johnston	Michael Gorevan, Bryan Gorevan, and Thomas Gorevan	Lands
,,	Sir James Crofton	Anne Barrett, Patrick Finegan, and Peter Barrett	do.
,,	Mary Graham	Myles Boyd, John Mitchell, and James Boyle	Houses
,,	Jane O'Berne	Francis Fenaughty, John Mitchell, and Pat. Missett	Houses and land.
,,	Isaac Powell	Pat. M'Hugh and Laurence M'Hugh	Lands
,,	Mathew A. Walsh	Thomas Rerrins	House and land
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	James Barber	Lands
,,	James Fulham, Julia Fulham	James Corregan, Matthew Finegan, and Andrew Harrison	do.
,,	Owen Kelly	Thomas Dougherty	do.
,,	Thomas Conboy	William Conboy, Patrick Moffitt and William Gallagher	do.
,,	Rev. Isaac Dodd	Andrew Johnston, John Riley, and Edward Gillmor	do.
,,	Jane O'Berne	John Gallagher	do.
,,	Thomas Gipson	Young Shaw, Robert Frizzle, and James M'Niff	Houses
,,	Thomas Jones	Patrick Devitt	Lands
,,	Same	John O'Boyle	do.
,,	Same	Owen Missett and James Keogh	do.
,,	Same	William Burke, sen., and Thomas Jones	do.
,,	Same	Michael Heally, Alice Heally otherwise Connor	do.
,,	Same	Martin Conway	do.
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	John Seely, Edw. Munns, and Charles O'Hara	do.
,,	Same	John Jones, Edw. Munns, and John Gallagher	do.
,,	Same	Hugh Gallagher, John Lee, and James M'Sharry	do.
,,	John Jackson.	Thady Higgins	do
,,	Pat. Killulane	Alexander Cochran, George Mostyn, and Dominick Connor	Houses
,,	Sir James Crofton	John Diamond	Lands
,,	Elizabeth M'Mullin	Jane Chalk, John O'Hara, and Beesy Chalk	Houses
,,	Mary Graham	William Campwell, Robert Bradley, and Wm. Roberts	Land
,,	Sir Percy Gethin	Michael and James Monaghan, and Bridget Monaghan	Lands
,,	Robert Baker	Peter Tahany and Owen Tahany	do.
,,	Richard Smith	James Harry, sen., and James Harry, jun.	House and land
,,	Samuel M'Nair	Patrick Heal and Edward Cauly	House
1833	Charles O'Hara, Esq.	Ned O'Donnell, Thomas M'Nees, and Sarah Lindsay	Lands
,,	Same	Susanna Stokes, alias Black, and Anthony Killoran	do.
,,	Robert Frizzle	John Mitchell and James M'Gloin	House and land
,,	James Irwin	Mark M'Gowan and Mary O'Neil	Land
,,	Right Hon. G. Earl of Kingston	Pat. Nangle, Biddy Hanly, and James Henry	do.
,,	William Ormsby Gore	Michael Higgins and Mary Leonard	do.
,,	Francis Rogers	Patrick Cryan	House and land
,,	Alexander Perceval, Esq.	John Coan	Land
,,	Same	Thomas Gregham	do.
,,	Andrew Cryan	James Cryan and John Clarke	do.
,,	Joshua Edward Cooper, Esq.	Matthew Brenan, Robert Black, and Michael Feely	do.

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
9 0 0	Coolavin	Kilfree	15 0 0			
" "	Liney	Killoran	10 0 0			
" "	Coolavin	Kilfree	3 10 0			
" "	do.	do.	3 15 0	5 12 6	Decree on hearing	Issued.
" "	Liney	Killoran	10 0 0	" "	do.	do.
" "	do.	do.	3 8 3			
5 0 0	Corran	Tumour	9 0 0	" "	do.	do.
" "	Liney	"	25 0 0	37 0 0	do.	do.
5 0 0	do.	Killowran	8 15 3			
" "	Corran	Kiltura	1 15 0			
" "	Coolavin	Kilfree	3 10 0			
" "	Carbery	Saint John	" "	" "	do.	do.
3 0 0	Tirerill	Ballisodare	" "	" "	do.	do.
22 2 0	do.	Drumcollum	" "	" "	do.	do.
5 2 0	do.	Ballisodare	" "	" "	do.	do.
10 3 0	do.	Drumcollum	" "	" "	do.	do.
" "	Carbery	Saint John's.				
" "	Tirerill	Killerry	" "	" "	do.	do.
" "	Tireragh	Templeboy	16 0 0	16 0 0	do.	do.
" "	Carbery	Saint John's	47 15 0	71 12 6	do.	do.
" "	do.	do.	4 8 10	11 2 1	Decree by consent	do.
12 0 0	do.	Kilaspickbrone.				
" "	do.	Ahamlish.				
17 0 27	do.	Drumcliff	26 18 4¾	120 16 8	Decree on hearing	do.
12 2 16	do.	Ahamlish	15 1 8	40 0 0		
2 0 0	Tirerill	Killross.				
" "	do.	do.				
18 0 0	do.	Killerry.				
" "	Carbery	Saint John's	3 10 0	7 0 0	do.	do.
" "	do.	Drumcliff.				
" "	Tireragh	Easky.				
" "	do.	do.				
" "	do.	do.	" "	" "	do.	do.
" "	do.	do.				
" "	do.	do.	" "	" "	do.	do.
" "	do.	do.				
255 0 26	Carbery	Drumcliff	" "	" "	do.	do.
" "	do.	Rosinver	20 0 0	53 15 8	do.	do.
" "	do.	do.	6 3 1	57 4 6	do.	do.
17 0 6	Tirerill	Killery	38 15 0	13 14 3		
" "	Carbery	Drumcliff.				
17 0 0	Tireragh	Templeboy	19 7 9	19 7 9		
" "	Carbery	Saint John's	5 0 0	5 0 0		
" "	do.	do.	12 0 0	12 0 0	do.	do.
" "	do.	do.				
" "	Tirerill	Kilmacollem	" "	" "	do.	do.
6 0 0	Carbery	Saint John's	15 0 0	45 0 0		
" "	Tireragh	Easky	5 13 9	15 19 2	do.	do.
" "	Liney	Ballisodare	27 6 0	50 10 3	do.	do.
46 0 0	do.	Killoran	50 0 0	66 19 2	do.	do.
4 0 0	Tirerill	Ballisodare	8 10 0			
0 0 30	Corran	Kilshalway	0 12 0			
" "	do.	Tumour	24 0 0	31 0 0	do.	do.
3 0 0	Liney	Kilmatigue				
" "	Coolavin	Kilfree.				
5 0 0	Liney	Kilvarnet	7 10 0	9 7 6	do.	do.
8 1 27	do.	do.	14 18 10	29 17 8	do.	do.
2 2 25	Corran	Tumour	2 9 2			
" "	Liney	Achonry	24 10 0	33 4 7½	do.	do.

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1833	Charles King O'Hara, Esq.	Nathaniel O'Donnell	Land
,,	Same	John Church and Charles O'Hara	do.
,,	Same	James and Francis Henry, James Jackson, and others	do.
,,	John Irwin	Edward Tighe	do.
,,	James Wood	James Walsh, Thomas Walsh, and Henry Brett	do.
,,	Andrew M'Donough	John M'Donough	do.
,,	Edward O'Connor	Roger Cregg	do.
,,	John Brady	William Jennings, Thomas Morrison, and Michael Gillgan	House and land
,,	John M'Donough	Terence M'Manis, junior, and others	do.
,,	John Streete	Martin Madden and John Anderson	Houses
,,	Anne Henderson	James M'Kenon and Roger Conlon	do.
,,	Patrick Anderson	William Parke, John Parke, and James Keegan	Land
,,	Richard Smith	Pat. Jinks and Patrick M'Donough	House and land
,,	Booth Jones, Esq.	Thady Rooney	Land
,,	Joshua Edward Cooper, Esq.	John M'Donough	House and land
,,	James Feelham, Esq.	Edward M'Gloin	Lands
,,	Julia Fulham	James Corrigan, Henry O'Neil, and Matthew Finegan	do.
,,	William Vernon, Esq.	Elizabeth Layfield, Emily Layfield, and Anne Layfield	Land
,,	Same	James Davis and Margaret Clarke	Houses
,,	Robert Jones, Esq.	Patrick M'Nair	Lands
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Laurence Rooneen, Thady Rooneen, and John M'Dermott	do.
,,	Same	Sarah Rooneen and Phelim Rooneen	do.
,,	Same	John Clinton, Pat. Clinton, and Andrew M'Sharry	do.
,,	Same	John, James, Thomas, and Pat. M'Sharry	Land
,,	Same	Mark Rooney	do.
,,	Same	Pat. and Thady Rooneen	do.
,,	William Vernon, Esq.	Susan Hume, and Margaret and Anne Hume	House
,,	Elizabeth M'Mullin and William Faucett, Esq.	Timothy Chalk, Stephen Nevil, and Michael Finan	Houses
,,	Harlo Phibbs, Esq.	Owen Benson, Dominick Kearney, and Paul M'Donogh	Land
,,	Edward Munns, Esq.	James Geraghty, Pat. Kerr, Samuel Findley, and Billy Kelly	Houses and land
,,	John Beatty	Edmond Kelly	Land
,,	Sir Percy Gethin, Bart.	Edward Kilgallon, Terence M'Loughlin, and James O'Hara	do.
,,	Same	Edward Kilgallon and Thomas Hart	do.
,,	William Allen	Margaret Nolan	House
,,	James Knott, Esq.	Dominick Lavan and Dominick Lavan	Land
,,	Same	Patrick Lavan, senior	do.
,,	Same	Pat. Lavan and Bryan Donagher	do.
,,	Same	James Lavan	do.
,,	Same	Thady Gaffny	do.
,,	James M'Donnell	Mary Rutledge and Pat. Morris	Houses and land
,,	Archibald Frazer	Dominick Dunbar	Land
,,	Rev. William Elwood and Rev. W. Heppens	John Lougheed	House and land
,,	Loughlin Heally	Patrick M'Gowan	do.
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Patrick O'Hara	Land
,,	John Ffolliott, Esq.	Pat. Finn	do.
,,	Rev. Thomas Webber	Michael Harraghy	House and land
,,	Same	Patrick Neary	Land
,,	Joshua Edward Cooper, Esq.	Mary Sweeny, James Martin, Pat. Barret, William Latimer	Houses and land
,,	Abraham Martin, Esq.	William Ryan, Robert M'Kim, Peter Ganly, and Owen Doyle	House
,,	The Hon. Henry King	Charles Wood, junior, Owen Mullany, Michael Sexton	Land
,,	Francis Arthur Knox Gore	Hannah Knox, Arthur Knox, and William Tucker Knox	do.
,,	Bryan Everard, Esq.	Bridget Cavanagh, Eleanor Cavanagh, and James Priest	Houses and land
,,	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	James, Darby, John, and Peter M'Sharry	Land
,,	Same	James and Daniel M'Gowan	do.
,,	Same	Pat. M'Gowan, Owen M'Gowan, and Patrick M'Gowan	do.
,,	Same	Roger and Daniel M'Gowan	do.
,,	Same	David Henry	do.

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
7 3 10	Liney	Kilvarnet	9 15 4	20 17 10½	Decree on hearing	Issued.
do.	do.	Killoran	1 19 6	5 4 0	do.	do.
10 0 0	do.	do.	9 15 0	14 18 5	do.	do.
4 0 0	do.	Achonry			do.	do.
41 2 28	do.		30 9 4	28 2 5½	do.	do.
do.	do.	Achonry	13 13 0	45 0 3	do.	do.
7 2 34	Coolavin	Killaraght	16 19 4	22 11 4	do.	do.
do.	Tirerill	Tounagh.				
do.	do.	Kilmactrany			do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Saint John's	16 0 0	16 0 0	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	30 0 0	30 0 0	do.	do.
11 0 0	do.	Drumcliff	9 18 3	14 17 4½	do.	do.
do.	do.	Saint John's	3 13 10	3 13 10		
do.	do.	Ahamlish			do.	do.
0 0 25	Tirerill	Ballisodare			do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Ahamlish.				
12 2 16	do.	do.	15 1 8	15 1 8		
do.	do.	Saint John's	38 0 0	19 0 0	Decree by consent	do.
do.	do.	do.	2 5 6	27 6 0	do.	do.
5 0 0	Tireragh	Easky	8 15 6	9 13 6½		
do.	Carbery	Ballintrellick		142 2 0	Decree on hearing	do.
do.	do.	do.	6 3 1	86 11 0	do.	do.
do.	do.		23 6 8	119 5 4	do.	do.
do.	do.		33 0 0	160 7 5¾	do.	do.
do.	do.	Ballintrellick	6 3 1	33 1 6½		
do.	do.	do.	6 3 1	48 0 0	do.	do.
do.	do.	Saint John	6 0 0	6 0 0		
do.	do.	do.	5 0 0	9 4 7		
3 2 20	Tirerill	Shancough	8 4 11	16 19 11	do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Calry	9 2 0	14 10 9	do.	do.
7 1 0	Tirerill	Dromara	9 8 6	10 6 10	do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Saint John's	3 0 0	6 0 0		
do.	do.	do.	4 11 0	4 19 0		
do.	do.	Ahamlish.				
13 2 0	Tirerill	Kilmactrany			do.	do.
12 3 0	do.	do.				
8 3 0	do.	do.			do.	do.
13 2 0	do.	do.				
6 3 0	do.	do.			do.	do.
2 2 0	Tireragh	Kilglass.				
4 0 16	Tirerill	Kilmactrany			do.	do.
5 0 0	do.	Kilmacollum.				
4 2 0	Carbery	Ahamlish			do.	do.
do.	do.	Drumcliff.				
do.	Tirerill	Aughanagh.				
do.	Tireragh	Skreene.				
4 0 0	do.	do.				
do.	Tirerill		1 15 0	6 15 6	do.	do.
do.	Carbery	Saint John's	9 0 0	18 0 0	do.	do.
37 0 0	Tireragh	Templeboy	30 14 9	30 14 9		
5 0 0	do.	Kilmoremoy	25 0 0	37 0 0	Decree by consent	do.
do.	Carbery	Saint John's	12 0 0	12 0 0	do.	do.
do.	do.	Rosinever.	53 0 0	181 12 9	Decree on hearing	do.
do.	do.	do.	5 16 0	62 5 4	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	10 6 8	44 18 0	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.	7 14 8	94 13 10	do.	do.
7 0 0	do.	Drumcliff.				

Year.	Name of Plaintiffs.	Name of Defendants.	Nature of Property, whether Houses or Land.
1083	John Ffolliott, Esq.	Patrick Finn	Land . . . . .
,,	Daniel Webb Webber, Esq. . .	Patrick Nary	do. . . . .
,,	Rebecca Fenton	Agatha Woodland, Bartholomew Heally, and John Chambers	do. . . . .
,,	Robert Perceval Brereton, Esq. .	Patrick Read	do. . . . .

Years.	Number of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial.	Total Number of Ejectment Decrees issued each Year.
1827	69	40
1828	68	35
1829	83	35
1830	112	74
1831	80	45
1832	56	27
1833	72	41

If Land, Quantity.	Barony, where situate.	Parish, where situate.	Amount of Yearly Rent.	Amount of Rent due.	Decree, whether by Consent or pronounced on Hearing.	Decree, if issued.
A. R. P.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
. . .	Tirerill . .	Aughanagh . . .	. .	. .	Decree on hearing .	Issued.
4 0 0	Tireragh . .	Skreene	. .	. .	do.	do.
. .	Carbery . .	Saint John's . . .	2 0 0	6 0 0	do.	do.
. .	Tireragh . .	Easky	1 7 1	3 0 4		

Which I certify, (Signed) R. B. WYNNE, of Sligo,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Sligo.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Carlow, from the Year 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of Principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	William Browne	Edward Kinsela, 3 other defendants	Lands of Bromeshill	3 3 37
,,	2	Same	Peter Loury	do.	6 0 9
,,	3	Same	Alley Thompson	do.	1 0 37
,,	4	William Fishbourne	Francis Headon	Malthouse, Carlow	..
,,	5	Richard Dunn	Denis Byrne	Lot of ground near Carlow	44 feet.
,,	6	Robert Bunbury	Walter Farmer	House and garden, Templeowen.	1A 0R 0P
,,	7	James Scantland	James Agar	Lands of Colnahisha	1 0 0
,,	8	Henry Bruen	Patrick Murphy	Lands of Ballyryan	22 3 20
,,	9	Same	James Kelly	Lands of Kelve	28 2 27
,,	10	Thomas Loland and Samuel Crostwaite	James Coady	Lands of Knockmill and Bagnalstown, called the Osiery	..
,,	11	John Sinnot	Thomas Corcoran	Lands of Rothanna	2 0 0
,,	12	Patrick Hanlon	Patrick Nowland	Lands of East Monalagh	12 2 0
,,	13	Lord Courtown	James Byrne	Lands of Tumecarig	22 0 0
,,	14	Same	Andrew Brenan	do.	14 0 0
,,	15	Same	Patrick M'Assey	do.	22 0 0
,,	16	Same	Edmund Byrne	do.	..
,,	17	Same	Richard Gabriel	do.	27 0 0
,,	18	Same	Denis Farrell	do.	20 0 0
,,	19	Same	Morgan Byrne	do.	26 2 0
,,	20	Same	Edmund Byrne	do.	30 0 0
,,	21	Same	Patrick Murphy	do.	20 0 0
,,	22	Same	James Ryan	do.	20 0 0
,,	23	Henry Bruen	John Walters	Lands, Kilree	1 3 0
,,	24	John Sinnott	Thomas Corcoran	Lands, Rahanna	2 0 0
,,	25	Ignatius Rossiter	John Brenan	House and garden, Borris	..
,,	26	Henry Bruen	Stephen Rowland	Lands of Ballyhacket	4 3 0
,,	27	John Whelan	James Nowlan	Lands of Boolinacrea	17 0 0
,,	28	Francis Hughes	John Hopkins	House in Tullow	..
,,	29	Elizabeth Barker	Thomas Healy	Lands, Coolmain	1 3 0
,,	30	James Kinsela	Owen Doyle	Lands, Ballykeena	8 0 0
,,	31	John Hetherington	Michael James	House and lands, Buller's Grange.	4 2 0
,,	32	Henry Bruen	Michael Troy	Lands of Coolnacupoge	21 2 37
,,	33	Same	John Biron	House in Nurney	..
,,	34	Same	Edward Kelly	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Thomas Colleton	do.	..
,,	36	Same	John Sutton	do.	..
,,	37	Lord Downes	Ferdinand Fenton	Lands of Dunleckny	15 0 30
,,	38	Same	Patrick Curran	Lands and house	0 2 28
,,	39	Same	Michael Walters	Lands of Raheenhill	13 3 10
,,	40	Same	James Saunders	do.	31 2 3
,,	41	Same	James Neale	do.	9 0 0
,,	42	Same	Edmund Byrne	Lands, Rosdillig	20 1 17
,,	43	Same	Terence Doyle	Lands, Knocksguire	4 2 20
,,	44	Same	James Saunders	Lands, Rakecahill	17 1 25
,,	45	James Doyle	Mary Carty	House in Bolinaloes	..
,,	46	Michael and Morgan Kavanagh	Andrew Joyce	Lands of Forra	32 2 0
,,	47	William and Elizabeth Ager	Bartholomew Nowlan	Lands of Ballyhubboc	22 0 4
,,	48	Philip Newton and wife	John Fenlon	Lands of Balure	27 2 0
,,	49	Same	Michael Rooney	Lands of Dunroe	8 2 11
,,	50	Same	Owen Rooney	do.	14 3 34
,,	51	Same	Martha Murphy	Lands of Balinasiloge	34 1 13
,,	52	Same	Daniel Ryan	Lands of Baliner	47 3 9
,,	53	Same	Edmond Byrne	Lands of Scortreen	5 2 20
,,	54	Thomas Kavanagh	Pat. Doyle	Lands of Borris	1 0 0
,,	55	William Henn	John Cummin	Lands of Bourlon	2 0 3
,,	56	John Lenon	Pat. Meighan	House, Burren-st, Carlow	..
,,	57	John D. Duckett	Anne Donoghue	Lands of Coppina	20 1 24
,,	58	Pat. Connell	Michael and Janet Reilly	Eaglehill	32 0 0
,,	59	James Whelan	John Franklin	Lands of Balinakelebeg	1 0 0
1828	60	Edward Hunt	Michael Kennedy	Lands, Pollaton-road	3 3 5
,,	61	Richard Dunn	Thomas Darcy	House, Charlotte-st., Carlow	..
,,	62	John Davis	Charles Darby	Lands of Rathdaniel	6 3 33
,,	63	William Lewis	William Nicholas	Lands of Roscatt	7 0 0
,,	64	Pilsworth Whelan	Mich. Sullivan	Lands of Balinhaine	13 2 10
,,	65	John Butler	Thomas Lomax	Lands of Thraduff	6 0 0
,,	66	Henry Bruen	Martin M'Donnel	Lands of Bohermore	10 0 20
,,	67	Same	Thomas Hughes	Lands of Kilree	9 0 6
,,	68	Same	Mary Keefe	Lands of Bohermore	11 1 33
,,	69	Same	Pat. Quinn	do.	1 1 10
,,	70	James Quinn	Thomas Kearney	House at Grangeford	0 1 0
,,	71	Same	Same	do.	0 1 0
,,	72	Francis Dillon	William Murphy	Lands of Knockbower	18 0 16
,,	73	William Lewis	William Nicholson	Lands of Roscatt	7 2 0
,,	74	Sir Joshua Paul	James Roche	Lands of Paulville	18 0 25
,,	75	John Hanlon	Michael Fenlon	Lands of Kilcarrig	6 2 0
,,	76	Samuel Crostwaite	James Kelly	House in Barrack-street, Carlow.	..
,,	78	Samuel Elliot	Mary Halahan	Lands of Clororesh	33 2 33
,,	79	William Brown	Thomas Joyce	House in Carlow	..
,,	80	Thomas Furlong	Thomas Doyle	House in Hacketstown	..
,,	81	Thomas Codd	Owen Kehoe	House in Clonegal	..
,,	82	Henry Bruen	John Hennessy	Lands of Kildunagh	8 3 14
,,	83	Thomas Kavanagh	Michael Murphy	Lands of Ballyheenan	6 3 31
,,	84	James Magrath	John Costello	Lands of Coernellan	3 0 0

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	10 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Carlow.	Kernanstown.	Not stated.	1 year's rent.	..	..	Decreed, no appearance of defendant	No acct. kept.	..	4
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Carlow.	..	do.	..	..	do.	No acct.	..	5
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Killerig.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Idrone, West.	Tullowcrine.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Idrone, East.	Nurney.	..	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Slyguff.	..	..	For desertion.	..	Decreed	..	..	1
do.	Dunleckny.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed by consent	..	..	1
do.	Killtennell.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Carlow.	Grangeford.	..	do.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
St. Mullins.	Ullard.	..	50 18 7	..	..	Decreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	28 13 0	28 13 0	..	..	do.	..	..	7
do.	do.	27 10 0	91 14 8	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	43 10 0	88 6 3	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	31 1 0	46 3 9	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	24 0 0	50 10 3	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	33 2 6	37 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	43 10 0	52 5 10	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	24 0 0	45 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	24 0 0	45 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Idrone, East.	Slyguff.	13 3 0	13 13 0	..	..	do.	No acct.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Clonegoose.	18 19 11	18 19 11	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Rathvilly.	Kumeag.	13 2 0	13 2 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Forth.	Myshall.	34 18 0	34 18 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Tullow.	..	60 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	Haroldstown.	0 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Forth.	Barragh.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Tankardstown.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	..	..	1
Idrone, East.	Slyguff.	..	156 1 4	..	..	do.	..	..	7
do.	Nurney.	3 18 5	3 18 5	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 7 7	4 7 7	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 18 5	3 18 5	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Dunleckny.	..	38 5 4	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 10 7	5 10 7	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Killumal.	9 16 1	9 16 1	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	23 16 7	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	10 8 4	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	101 13 1½	..	..	do.	..	..	6
do.	do.	..	41 11 6	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	25 14 9	..	..	do.	..	..	2
St. Mullins.	St. Mullins.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Idrone, East.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	3
do.	Slyguff.	..	112 3 1	..	..	Decreed	..	..	10
do.	do.	..	32 12 9	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	43 18 3	..	..	do.	..	..	9
do.	Clonegoose.	..	85 1 0	..	..	do.	No acct.	..	5
do.	..	..	76 15 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
do.	do.	..	40 11 9	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	3 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Carlow.	..	38 12 6	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carlow.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	3
Rathvilly.	Tankardstown.	..	54 12 0	..	..	do.	..	..	6
do.	Clonmore.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Carlow.	Urglin.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Carlow.	..	20 8 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	21 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	5
Rathvilly.	Kinna.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Ardriston.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Idrone East.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	..	..	2
Forth.	Myshal.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
Idrone East.	Dunleckny.	..	47 17 9	..	..	Decreed	..	..	7
do.	Slyguff.	..	44 10 10	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Dunleckny.	..	69 13 6	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	11 5 7	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carlow.	Grangeford.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Tommagima.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	6
Rathvilly.	Ardriston.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	..	..	1
do.	Tankardstown.	..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	1
Idrone East.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	8 0 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
Idrone West.	Killinane.	..	..	..	..	Decreed by consent	No acct.	..	2
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	20 15 4	..	..	Decreed	..	..	2
Rathvilly.	Hacketstown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
St. Mullins.	Myacomb.	..	11 12 11	..	..	Decreed	..	..	4
Idrone East.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
St. Mullins.	Ullard.	..	35 10 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	12 8 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	85	Anne O'Neal	David Latouche	Lands of Carrigmore	12 0 0
,,	86	Thomas Kavanagh	Michael Murphy	Lands of St. Mullins	10 3 34
,,	87	Thomas Elliott	Rev. William Magenes	House and lands, Leighlinbridge.	5 0 0
,,	88	William Frazer Frizell	Gerald Darey	Houses in Borris	..
,,	89	John Mehan	Timothy Shelly	House in Bagnalstown	..
,,	90	Thomas Elliot	Patrick Brophy	Lands of Miltown	20 0 0
,,	91	Thomas Furlong	Thomas Doyle	House in Hacketstown	..
,,	92	James Burrows	Stephen Griffith	Lands of Ballylean	1 2 0
1829	93	William Fishbourne	Jeffrey Burke	House in Carlow	..
,,	94	Thomas Carter	Richard Reynolds	Lands at Gracguenaspidog	1 0 0
,,	95	Henry Bruen	Patrick Murphy	Lands of Ballyegan	22 3 20
,,	96	Same	John Hennessy	Lands of Kildrenagh	8 3 14
,,	97	Samuel Houghton	Patrick Hickey	House in Carlow	..
,,	98	Catherine Berne	Arthur Kinsela	do.	..
,,	99	Philip Newton and wife	Thomas Bishop	Store at Scortreen	15 15 0
,,	100	Mary Anne Brenan	Andrew Mahon	House at Monebeg	..
,,	101	Philip Newton and wife	John Monaghan	Lands of Scortreen	5 1 21
,,	102	Sarah Fishbourne	Thomas Ash	House in Carlow	..
,,	103	Same	John Rice	do.	..
,,	104	Jonas Ducket	Thomas Rawson	Lands of Treaistown	93 3 20
,,	105	Edward Nowlan	John Kinsela	Lands of Ballyloo and a house.	..
,,	106	Same	James Cummins	do.	..
,,	107	Philip Butler	Thomas Deegan	Lands of Sherwood	19 0 0
,,	108	James Burrows	Hamilton Gardiner	Lands of Ballylean	23 0 20
,,	109	Anne Cooper	William Hennessy	Lands of Clonegah	10 3 0
,,	110	Patrick Tierney	Patrick Caine	Lands of Glanahary	20 3 0
,,	111	W. F. Tighe	Sylvester Nowlan	Lands of Monaughum	20 0 0
,,	112	Robert Ball and Wife	Patrick Foley	Lands of Knockroe	5 0 23
,,	113	Philip Newton	James Neal	House in Bagnalstown	..
,,	114	Same	Daniel Ryan	Lands of Knocksquire	38 1 25
,,	115	Same	Michael Roney	Lands of Dunroe	8 2 11
,,	116	Sarah Fishbourne	John Rice	House in Carlow	..
,,	117	Richard Dunn	James Mahon	Land in Carlow	1 1 34
,,	118	Philip Newton and Wife	William Walsh	Lands of Ardoen and Chaplepach.	15 1 0
,,	119	William R. Stewart	Mary Walters	House in Leighlinbridge	..
,,	120	Philip Newton and Wife	James Whelan	Lands of Knocksquire	12 2 20
,,	121	Same	Michael Brenan	House in Bagnalstown	..
1830	122	William Lewis	George Murphy	Lands of Ardrestin	12 0 0
,,	123	Thomas Elliot	John Headon	Lands of Kilmaglush	15 2 0
,,	124	Darcy Thomas Farlow	William M'Evoy	House in Carlow	..
,,	125	Mary Reynolds	Andrew Mulloy	House in Bagnalstown	..
,,	126	Sarah Fishbourne	Bridget Leech	House in Carlow	..
,,	127	William Bolton	George Revell	Lands of Bolinabrane	3 2 0
,,	128	William Browne	Joseph Foster	House and lands in Ballycedmond.	27 2 0
,,	129	Thomas Codd	Andrew Nowlan	Lands of Mount Robin	5 1 0
,,	130	Charles Tottenham	Michael Donoghu	House in Clonegal	..
,,	131	Same	Thomas Walsh	Lands in Clonegal	6 0 35
,,	132	Thomas Hanlon	John Nowlan	House at Kilcarrig	..
,,	133	Same	William Mahon	do.	..
,,	134	Lord Farnham	George Keys	Lands of Kilbranick	29 1 29
,,	135	Sir Richard Wolsely	Patrick Byrne	Lands of Williamstown	..
,,	136	John T. Cornwall	Edmund Murphy	Lands of Coolneshegan	32 1 17
,,	137	William Browne	Mary Anne Brophy	Plot of ground in Carlow	..
,,	138	James Smyth	William Myles	House in Carlow	..
,,	139	Sarah Fishbourne	Anne Beamy	do.	..
,,	140	Same	Edward Nowlan	do.	..
,,	141	Same	James Deer	do.	..
,,	142	Thomas Bernard	Martin Cradden	Lands in Monemore	16 0 0
,,	143	Philip Newton	John Doran	Lands in Seshinmadra	4 1 0
,,	144	Robert Doyne	Thomas Jones	House in Tullow	..
1831	145	Daniel Muldowny	James Darcy	House in Tullow-st. Carlow	..
,,	146	Hannah Thompson	Sarah Reynolds	House in Carlow	..
,,	147	Alexander Humpy	Michael Dempsy	do.	..
,,	148	Same	Anne Williams	do.	..
,,	149	Same	James Tuile	do.	..
,,	150	Same	John C. Humpey	do.	..
,,	151	Same	Mary Kinsela	do.	..
,,	152	Sir Richard Wolsely	Barney Dawson	Lands of Mount Wolsely	22 1 1
,,	153	Rev. John Spray	Thomas Neill	Lands of Kinneagh	18 0 0
,,	154	William R. Stewart	Michael Lawler	Lands of Seskin	11 3 34
,,	155	Sir Thomas Butler	Patrick Maher	Lands of Coolnakeshy	5 1 3
,,	156	Martin Kavanagh	Timothy Carter	Lands of Knockscur	14 0 7
,,	157	Elizabeth Burgess	William Burgess	Lands of Dunroe	9 3 10
,,	158	Lord Downes	Daniel Murphy	Lands of Kiledriond	19 3 14
,,	159	Same	Charles White	do.	10 3 14
,,	160	Philip Newton	John Byrne	Lands of Kilcarrig	23 2 35
,,	161	John Hanlon	Mary Doyle	House	..
,,	162	Lord Farnham	Thomas Ralph	Lands of old Deerpark of Carrigduff.	160 0 0
,,	163	Same	James Rothwell		..
,,	164	Same	Denis Kelly		..
,,	165	Same	Same		..
,,	166	Same	James Moulton	Lands of Barnohash	12 1 25
,,	167	Hon. John W. Stratford	Patrick Headon	Lands of Knockava	17 3 14

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree Issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees Issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Idrone East.	Dunleckny.	..	10 18 6	Absconding.	..	Decreed	..	..	2
St. Mullins.	St. Mullins.	..	28 1 8	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Idrone East.	Augha.	..	13 15 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Clongoose.	3 3 0	3 3 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Forth.	Barragh.	..	50 0 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	2
Rathvilly.	Hacketstown.	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Forth.	Ballon.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	5
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	13 12 6	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Forth.	Templepeter.	..	0 8 6	..	..	do.	..	..	5
Idrone East.	Nurney.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	4
do.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	..	Decreed by consent	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	5
Idrone East.	Clonegoose.	..	15 15 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
do.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	6
do.	Clonegoose.	..	17 17 6	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	27 6 0	..	..	Consent for decree	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
do.	Killerig.	..	..	Abandonment.	..	Decreed	..	..	1
Carlow.	Tommagima.	..	..	..	..	Nill	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Forth.	No parish.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	Ballon.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	13
Idrone, East.	Fenagh.	..	35 0 0	..	..	Decreed by consent	..	..	1
St. Mullins.	No parish.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
Idrone, East.	Clonegoose.	..	7 17 6	..	..	Decreed by consent	..	..	1
do.	Dunleckny.	..	20 0 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	3
do.	Parish of Kiltennel.	..	57 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	8
do.	Slyguff.	..	26 19 9	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	25 0 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
Idrone, East.	Dunleckny.	..	48 0 9	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Augha.	..	14 18 9	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Clonegoose.	..	33 12 0	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Dunleckny.	..	18 9 2	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Aghold.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed by consent	No acct.	..	7
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	22 3 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	Abandonmen	..	do.	..	..	1
Idrone, East.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	2
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Idrone, West.	Cloydagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
St. Mullins.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	5
do.	Myacomb.	..	18 3 8	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	19 12 4	..	..	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	51 14 7	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Idrone, East.	Dunleckny.	..	8 7 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	43 6 5	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Forth.	Barragh.	..	24 11 2	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Rathvilly.	Rathvilly.	..	..	..	..	Nill	..	..	2
Forth.	Myshal.	..	62 13 3	..	..	Decreed	..	..	2
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	14 6 10	..	..	do.	..	..	17
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent	..	..	1
Idrone, West.	Killinane.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	..	..	2
Idrone, East.	Slyguff.	..	..	..	..	Nill	..	..	..
Rathvilly.	Tullow.	30 0 0	55 7 8	..	..	Decreed	..	..	11
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	30 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	2 3 1	..	..	Decreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	3 3 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	9
do.	do.	..	3 3 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Rathvilly.	Tullow.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Kinneagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Idrone West.	Old Leighlin.	..	19 9 8	..	..	Decreed	..	..	3
do.	Tullowcrina.	..	24 4 7	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Idrone East.	Kiltennel.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	3
do.	Slyguff.	..	12 12 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Kiltennel.	..	33 18 0	..	..	do.	..	..	12
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Dunleckny.	..	..	Abandonment.	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	Not stated.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Forth.	Barragh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	7
. . .	. . .	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
. . .	. . .	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
. . .	. . .	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Forth.	Barragh.	..	Not stated.	..	..	Decreed	..	..	4
Rathvilly.	Rathvilly.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	168	Robert Doyne	Andrew Marshall	Lands of Tullowbeg	10 0 0
,,	169	Elizabeth Cooke, and others	Samuel Wallace	Lands of Rathnaspedoy	27 0 0
,,	170	Robert Browne	Catherine Maher	House in Carlow	..
,,	171	William Fishbourne	Michael Fitzgerald	Lot of ground in Carlow	..
,,	172	Launcelot Armstrong	John Murphy	do.	..
,,	173	Nicholas A. Vigors	James M'Cabe	Lands of Raheenwood	8 2 5
,,	174	Thomas F. Darcy	James Davis	House in Carlow	..
,,	175	John Barker	Walter Bogard	do.	..
,,	176	Philip Newton	Peter Nowlan	Lands of Rahanna	404 0 0
,,	177	Richard Codd	Bridget Maguire	House at Ballyedmond	..
,,	178	Sir Charles Burton	John Shehan	Lands of Knockava	2 2 0
,,	179	Same	Michael Goss	Lands of Knocklushermore	11 3 30
,,	180	Same	Michael Byrne	do.	6 0 0
,,	181	Same	Mary Walsh	do.	17 0 0
1832	181	Hannah Thomson	Garret Nowlan	House in Carlow	..
,,	182	Same	Edward Reynolds	do.	..
,,	183	Philip Newton, and wife	John Fitzpatrick	Lands of Croughibeen	10 2 0
,,	184	Martin Kelly	James Fogarty	Lands of Drumin	28 2 23
,,	185	James Dargan	James Lawler	Lands of Tullowbeg	18 0 0
,,	186	Sir Richard Wolsely	Barnaby Dawson	Lands of Mount Wolsely	22 1 1
,,	187	Richard Codd	Bridget Maguire	Lands of Ballyredmond	12 0 0
,,	188	John James Lecky	Martin Nowlan	Lands of Farranthiloon	9 1 25
,,	189	Sir Richard Wolsely	Thomas Gannon	Lands of Mount Wolsely	16 0 10
,,	190	Same	Henry Ransford	Lands of Rothglass	1 2 0
,,	191	Same	Same	Lands of Mount Wolsely	10 0 9
,,	192	William Lawler	John Masa	House in Carlow	..
,,	193	Lord Downes	Edward Griffith	Lands of Rosdelleg	23 1 14
,,	194	Henry Burgess	Thomas Clowry	Lands of Killoughlerhane	9 2 31
,,	195	Patrick Nowlan	James Lawler	Lands of Drumphea	..
,,	196	Lord Besborough	Isaac Kelly	House at Ballinakill	..
,,	197	Mary Walters	Andrew Murphy	Lands of Kilclony, & house	0 2 0
,,	198	Thomas Germain	Mary Cody	House at Tobinstown	..
,,	199	William Wilson	John Murphy	Lands of Ballyduff	10 0 0
,,	200	John Brodrick	David Joyce	House in Carlow	..
,,	201	James Young	James Burbridge	do.	..
,,	202	Patrick Colclough	Edward Bulger	do.	..
,,	203	Thomas Codd	Owen Kehoe	House in Clonegal	..
,,	204	Lord Besborough	Michael Doorby	Lands of Ballynakill	..
,,	205	John Walker	John Magrath	Lands of Ballynockan	3 3 38
,,	206	Same	Ellen Magrath	do.	4 0 30
,,	207	Patrick Murphy	Peter Murphy		7 0 0
,,	208	John James Lecky	Martin Nowlan	Lands of Farranthiloon	9 1 25
1833	209	John Kelly	Catherine Kelly	Lands of Wells	1 3 0
,,	210	Henry Bruen	Michael Burke	Lands of Little Pollerton	6 0 0
,,	211	James Smyth	John Prandy	House in Carlow	..
,,	212	William Lawler	John Masa	do.	..
,,	213	Henry Bruen	Patrick Keefe	House at Nurney	..
,,	214	John Lamb	William Hannon	Lands of Little Scotland	10 0 0
,,	215	Same	James Lloyd	do.	32 0 0
,,	216	Same	James Hannon	do.	20 0 0
,,	217	William Fishbourne	Edmond Marson	House in Carlow	..
,,	218	Same	James Fisher	do.	..
,,	219	Laurence Ivers	Lewis Byrne	do.	..
,,	220	William Browne	William Redmond	Lands of Paupesh	7 2 10
,,	221	Thomas Kavanagh	Matthew Lenon		..
,,	222	Same	James Neele		..
,,	223	Same	James Lenon		..
,,	224	Same	Edmond Kavanagh	Lands of Newtown	9 0 5
,,	225	Same	Joseph Lannon		..
,,	226	Same	Edward Foley	Lands of Newtown	17 2 13
,,	227	Same	Patrick Doyle		..
,,	228	Same	Edward Toole	Lands of Mullinashoe	..
,,	229	Same	Patrick Toole	do.	13 1 9
,,	230	Same	Edward Fitzgerald		..
,,	231	Henry Bruen	James Murphy	Lands of Coohoe	10 3 25
,,	232	William Salter	Peter Doyle	House, in Baginal's co.	..
,,	233	Robert Doyne	John Landers	Lands of Tullowhill	2 1 28
,,	234	Mary Furlong	Patrick Bryan	Houses, Carlow	..
,,	235	Henry Bruen	James Murphy	Lands, Coohoe	10 3 25
,,	236	Thomas Kavanagh	Thomas Byrne		..
,,	237	Same	Patrick Fleming		..
,,	238	Thomas Bradley	Andrew Murphy	Lands of Ballyduna and house	..
,,	239	Lord Besborough	Daniel Doyle	House and lands	14 0 0
,,	240	Same	John Ward, jun.	do.	8 0 0
,,	241	Same	Nicholas Troy	House and lands, Rathnageral	2 3 0
,,	242	Same	Mary Byrne	House and lands	19 3 0
,,	243	Same	John Doyle	do.	1 0 0
,,	244	Same	Winifred Troy	Lands	17 2 0
,,	245	Adam B. Feltus	Bartholomew Wall	Lands, Coolnashaghla	..
,,	246	Same	John Keating	do.	..
,,	247	Lord Beresford	Edward Browne	Lands, Clowater	1½ 0 0
,,	248	Martin Swords	Michael Dreelin	Lands of Coonoughe	2 9 0
,,	249	Francis Macartney	Patrick Lawless	Lands of Drumphea	..
,,	250	Martin Swords	Michael Toley	Lands of Conogue	2 0 0
,,	251	Francis Macartney	Thomas Doran	Lands of Drumphea	..
,,	252	Martin Swords	Martha Culleton	Lands of Coonogue	1 2 0
,,	253	Laurence Nowlan	Andrew Troy	Lands of Drumphea	23 2 0
,,	254	Martin Swords	Catherine Kennedy	Lands of Coonogue	1 0 0
,,	255	Daniel Kennedy	William Dunn	House and lands, Coolmana	..
,,	256	Rev. George B. Dawson	Maurice Neal	House and garden, Ballynoe	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree Issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees Issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Rathvilly.	Fenagh.	3 years' rent.	Not stated.	..	..	Decreed	..	..	14
do.	Hacketstown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	13 1 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled or agreed	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Consent for decree	..	..	2
Idrone West.	Old Leighlin.	..	14 7 7	..	..	Decree	..	..	4
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	19 3 1	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Idrone East.	Kiltennel.	..	35 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	5
Rathvilly.	Hacketstown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	Rathvilly.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	22 13 7	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Consent for decree	..	..	3
do.	do.	9 15 0	29 15 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	3
do.	Tommagima.	..	..	..	..	Nilled or agreed	..	..	1
St. Mullins.	St. Mullins.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	..	..	3
Rathvilly.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
do.	Tullow.	..	35 1 6½	..	..	Decreed	..	..	2
do.	Hacketstown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Forth.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Rathvilly.	Tullow.	20 17 6	113 18 2	..	..	Decreed	..	..	7
do.	do.	..	23 7 5	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	55 16 3	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	4
Idrone East.	Kiltennel.	21 10 10	21 10 10	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Slyguff.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	..	..	1
do.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Clonegoose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Rathvilly.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	6
do.	Clonmore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Carlow.	Carlow.	9 10 0	9 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	89 16 0	..	..	Decree	..	..	10
St. Mullins.	Myacomb.	..	One year.	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Idrone East.	Dunleckny.	..	1 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Forth.	Fenagh.	..	23 10 1	..	..	Decree	..	..	3
Idrone West.	Wells.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	8
Carlow.	Benneheny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decree, reversed on	appeal.	..	2
do.	Carlow.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	5
Idrone East.	Nurney.	..	..	..	do.	Decree	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Hacketstown.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	8 0 0	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Consent for decree	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decree	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
St. Mullins.	St. Mullins.	..	36 7 6	..	..	Decree	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
St. Mullins.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
St. Mullin's.	St. Mullin's.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Myacomb.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Rathvilly.	Tullow.	..	13 10 0	..	..	Decree	..	..	1
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
St. Mullin's.	Myacomb.	..	88 14 8	..	..	Decree	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Idrone East.	Myshall.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Garryhill.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decree	..	..	2
do.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	Dunleckny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Lorum.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	Kiltennel.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	do.	Decree	..	..	1
do.	Kiltennel.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kiltennel.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	Kiltennel.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Haroldstown.								
Forth.	Pubbledrum.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	No acct.	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1833	257	Rev. George B. Dawson	Michael Brophy	House	..		
,,	258	Eleanor Jones	James Fitzpatrick	Lands, Mount Wolsely	..		
,,	259	Rev. Sir Richard Wolsely	Barnaby Dawson	do.	22	1	1
,,	260	Same	Michael Haley		..		
,,	261	Lord Farnham	James Keys	Houses	..		
,,	262	Same	Moses Magrath	Lands, Carrigduff	..		
,,	263	Same	Elizabeth Brenan	do.	..		
,,	264	James Kelly	James Headon		..		
,,	265	Same	John Byrne		..		
,,	266	James Eustace	Matthew Ryan	Lands, Cautemore	1	2	0
,,	267	William R. Stewart	Margaret Millsony	House, at Ballynocken	..		
,,	268	Thomas T. Vigors	John Walsh		..		
,,	269	Martha Lenon	Francis Bedlow	House, Carlow	..		
,,	270	Henry Bruen	Joseph Darey	do.	..		
,,	271	Catherine Bayly	John Byrne	House, in Tullow-street, Carlow	..		
,,	272	John Brown	Martin Moran	House	..		
,,	273	Charles Totturham	Joseph Deering	do.	..		
,,	274	Same	John Nowlan	do.	..		
,,	275	Same	Peter Sullivan	House, Clonegal	..		
,,	276	James Bradley	Andrew Murphy	House	..		
,,	277	Thomas Elliot	Jane Fleming	House, at Leighlin	..		
,,	278	Henry Bruen	William Kehoe	House, at Nurney	..		
,,	279	Same	Michael Murphy	Lands, at Oldtown	..		
,,	280	Robert Carter	Anne Devereaux	House, at Tullowbeg	..		

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due. £. s. d.	10 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree Issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees Issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Forth.	Pubbledrum.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Tullow.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	6
do.	do.	..	35 1 6	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	7
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	7
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Rathvilly.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decree by consent .	..	..	1
Idrone West.	Wells.	..	..	..	do.	Consent for a decree	..	..	1
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Carlow.	Carlow.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	21 9 2	..	..	Decree	..	..	10
do.	do.	..	18 9 2	..	..	do.	..	..	3
		..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
. .	. .								
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
. .	. .	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decree	..	..	2
St. Mullin's.	Myacomb.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
. .	. .	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Idrone East.	Augha.	..	9 3 8	..	..	Decree	..	..	5
do.	Nurney.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	63 19 5	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Rathvilly.	Fenagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Consent for a decree	..	..	4

Examined.

(Signed) ALEXANDER HUMPHREY,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Carlow.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Town of DROGHEDA, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Names of Defendant or Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Lands.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
1827	1	James Gernon	John Fullam, John Clarke, Anne Manning, Patrick Clarke.	Ground, and house thereon	..
,,	2	Francis William Leland	Hugh Comiskey	House	..
,,	3	Same	Anne M'Causland	House and premises	..
,,	4	Mary Blacker Hamlin	Richard Drew	Cabin and garden	..
,,	5	Andrew Boyde	William C. Emerson	House and concerns	..
,,	6	Francis William Leland	Patrick Johnston	House and premises	..
,,	7	Same	John Brodigan	House and ground	2R 20P
,,	8	Same	Patrick Johnston, Mary Johnston	House and premises	..
,,	9	Corporation of Drogheda	Sarah Warburton, Richard Woods	....	..
1828	..	No entries of Ejectments for County of	the Town of Drogheda in this year.		
1829	1	James Gamble	Thomas M'Goven	House and garden	..
,,	2	Same	Lawrence Rice	do.	..
,,	3	Patrick Heeney	Bridget Darby, Margaret Louth	House	..
,,	4	James Gamble	Thomas M'Gouera	House and garden	..
1830	1	Townly B. Hardman	Montague Talbot	Houses	..
,,	2	Same	Patrick King	Land	39P
,,	3	James M'Donald	Bridget Darby, James Kearney	House and premises	..
,,	4	James Gamble	Lawrence Rice	House and garden	..
,,	5	Graves Ackland	Patrick Devin	House	..
,,	6	James Gamble	Lawrence Rice	House and garden	..
1831	1	James Gernon	Christopher Commons	Lands	6A 3R 14P
,,	2	George Macartney, Eleanor Macartney	Denis O'Brien	House and offices	..
,,	3	Same	Patrick O'Brien	House	..
,,	4	Same	Patrick M'Cue	do.	..
,,	5	William Baxter, Mary Baxter	Ann Wynne	do.	..
,,	6	William Rodgers	Thomas Ennis, Peter Murphy	Houses	..
,,	7	James Forde, Frances Forde	William Limett, St. George Smith, Ralph Smith.	House and offices	..
,,	8	William Baxter, Mary Baxter	Anne Wynne	House	..
,,	9	William Hand	Hugh M'Cormick, James M'Cormick	House and tenement	..
,,	10	John Gower	James Sharkey	Garden	..
1832	1	Eleanor Carty	Cornelius M'Loughlin, Thomas Tierney	House and premises	..
,,	2	John Woolsey	John Johnston, Thomas Sanders	do.	..
,,	3	Francis William Leland	William Curren, John Mitchell	House and garden	..
,,	4	Anne Hordman	James M'Guirk	House and premises	..
,,	5	Townley B. Hardman	Thomas Magrane	House and yard	..
,,	6	Peter Verdon	Michael Moran	House and tenement	..
1833	1	Anne Tact	Hugh M'Cormick	House	..
,,	2	Rev. John D. Berrill	Lawrence Smith	House and offices	..
,,	3	Rev. Elias Thackeray, Lennox Bigger, George Foster, James Eastwood.	Daniel Hitchcock	House	..
,,	4	Christopher Armitage Nicholson	Charles M'Kenna, James M'Guirk	House	..
,,	5	Edward Fairtlough	Thomas Brooks	House and garden	..

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holding.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Over-holding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree Issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees Issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	St. Peter.	£. s. d. 31 10 0	£. s. d. Rent 106 11 1	..	..	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	8	14
..	do.	..	Rent.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
..	do.	1 14 1½	Rent 16 4 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
..	do.	3 0 0	Rent 4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	12 18 5	Rent 19 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	4 4 0	Rent 10 2 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	St. Mary.	4 12 3	Rent 14 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	St. Peter.	4 4 0	Rent 10 2 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
..	St. Mary.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	1	5
..	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
..	St. Peter.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
..	St. Mary.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
..	St. Peter.	30 0 0	Rent 120 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	3	7
..	do.	3 1 5	Rent 3 1 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	..	Rent.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
..	St. Mary.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
..	St. Peter.	..	Rent.	..	..	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	..
..	St. Mary.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
..	St. Peter.	42 0 0	Rent 71 17 4½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	7	14
..	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	3 5 0	Rent 9 0 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	do.	16 3 1	Rent 46 3 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
..	do.	3 5 0	Rent 9 0 0	..	..	. . .	..	..	..
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
..	do.	3 13 10½	Rent 3 13 10½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
..	St. Mary.	32 2 6	Rent 47 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	6	9
..	do.	10 0 0	Rent 20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	St. Peter.	1 11 6	Rent 9 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	23 1 6	Rent 34 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	9 4 7	Rent 15 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	3 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
..	St. Peter.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	3	6
..	do.	31 0 0	Rent 70 11 8	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	do.	39 7 0	Rent 78 14 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
..	do.	13 16 11	Rent 27 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	6 0 0	Rent 12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..

The foregoing Return is not so full, in some respects, as required, for the following reasons:—

The state of the Records when I became Clerk of the Peace in the year 1829, I found to be very imperfect.

There is no entry made by the Clerk of the Peace of the amount of rent; to ascertain it he has to refer to the affidavit verifying the ejectment, which, in many instances, does not specify the rent.

It frequently happens that the ejectment does not state the quantity of land sought to be recovered, but refers to a map annexed to the lease of the premises, so that the Clerk of the Peace is not enabled to make any entry of the quantity of land.

March 1, 1834. (Signed) THOMAS BOURNE,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Louth.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of KILKENNY, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1827	1	Lord Viscount Ashbrook	Timothy Mahon, and Bartholomew Cahill	Lands	19	1	0
,,	2	Sir William R. De Montmorency	Thomas Wall	Land and fairs	9	0	18
,,	3	John Porter	John Callaghan	Houses		..	
,,	4	John Greene	Daniel Reade, Michael Reade, Edward Hart, and Michael Atkins	Houses and lands	47	0	24
,,	5	John Lanigan	Richard Landy, Philip Healy, and Edward and John Walche	Lands	4	2	32
,,	6	Richard Reade, and Naomi his wife	James Deloughey	do.	21	2	16
,,	7	Same	Same	do.	15	2	36
,,	8	Sir Josiah C. Coghill, Bart.	Thomas Doyle, and John Norris	do.	8	2	0
,,	9	Same	Michael Sheehy	do.	12	0	0
,,	10	Same	John Murphy	do.	0	2	0
,,	11	William Greene	Patrick Aylward	House and lands	11	0	0
,,	12	Same	Nicholas White	do.	2	0	0
,,	13	Same	James Tobin	do.	14	0	0
,,	14	John Nugent	Mary Cunningham, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	15	Same	Patrick Goary	do.	27	0	0
,,	16	Same	Thomas Goary, 1 more	do.	27	0	0
,,	17	Same	James Dray	do.	2	0	0
,,	18	Joseph Greene	Edward Purcell	do.		..	
,,	19	Same	Patrick Nowlan	do.		..	
,,	20	Same	Patrick Murphy	do.		..	
,,	21	Same	William Dresling	Lands	3	0	0
,,	22	Same	Nicholas Lydnal	do.	8	2	0
,,	23	Same	James Kerivan	do.	19	2	16
,,	24	Eleanor Cody	John Spruhan	House and concerns		..	
,,	25	Richard B. Osborne	Thomas Walche	Lands	5	1	0
,,	26	Same	Patrick Scully	do.	6	3	0
,,	27	The Earl of Carrick	Thomas Walch	do.	9	0	29
,,	28	Same	Martin Reilly	Land	0	2	1
,,	29	Lord Viscount Clifden	Peter Coply and Richard Coply, principals, 5 others	do.	33	2	6
,,	30	Same	Pat. Kenny and Pat. Purcell	do.	38	2	0
,,	31	Same	John Kenny	do.	38	2	0
,,	32	Same	John Bowe	do.	14	0	0
,,	33	Same	Margaret Goss principal, 1 other	do.	18	1	30
,,	34	Sir R. B. St. George	William Renihan, principal, 1 other	House and land		..	
,,	35	Denis Brenan	James Sullivan and Patrick Coyne	House		..	
,,	36	John Shee	Margaret Halahan, principal, 2 others	Lands	14	0	0
,,	37	Countess Dowager of Ormonde	Andrew Grant, principal, 3 others	do.	9	1	2
,,	38	Patrick Byrne	John Callaghan, Joanna Callaghan, Nicholas Kelly, and Margaret his wife, Mary Callaghan, Honor Callaghan, Rev. John Kavanagh, James Kavanagh, and Catherine his wife, and Edward Callaghan	Houses		..	
,,	39	Oliver Shortall	James Collins, principal, 1 other	House and yard		..	
,,	40	Countess Dowager of Ormonde	Patrick Boden	A plot of ground		..	
,,	41	Earl of Kenmare	Pierce Ryan, principal, 1 other	Lands	10	2	0
,,	42	Same	Denis and Patrick Murray, principals, and 3 others	do.	29	1	0
,,	43	Lord Viscount Clifden	Arthur Samuel Matthews, principal, and 17 others	do.	59	1	0
,,	44	William Davis	Thomas Brien, principal, and 1 other	do.	10	0	0
,,	45	Andrew Blake	Mary Cahill, principal, and 1 other	House and land	8	0	0
,,	46	Lord Viscount Clifden	Richard Hayden and Margaret Hines, principals, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	47	Same	Edward Bulger	do.		..	
,,	48	Same	Leonard Blanchfield	do.		..	
,,	49	Same	James Farrall, principal, and 7 others	Houses and land		..	
,,	50	Same	Patrick Rourke	Land	20	0	0
,,	51	Frederick Earl of Besborough, James W. Farrer and Oliver Farrer, Lord Viscount Althorpe, the Hon. James Abercrombie, Harriet Coutts, Sir Edward Antrobus, Sir Coutts Trotter, and Edward Marjoribanks	Patrick Walche, principal, and 7 others	Lands	13	1	22
,,	52	ame	Same defendants	do.	18	2	26
,,	53	Same	Peter Walche, principal, and 8 others	do.	26	0	20
,,	54	Same	Same, principal, and 8 others	do.	21	1	20
,,	55	Same	Same, principal, and 9 others	do.	34	1	0
,,	56	Same	Same, principal, and 9 others	do.	18	1	20
,,	57	Same	Same, principal, and 7 others	do.	30	0	31
,,	58	Same	Same, principal, and 9 others	do.	16	0	1
,,	59	Lord Viscount Clifden	William, John, and Alice Mahon, principals, and 2 others	House and land		..	
,,	60	Same	Philip Gray, principal, and 1 other	Lands	4	0	0
,,	61	Same	James Burke, principal, and 1 other	House and lands	0	3	0
,	62	Patrick Byrne	Judith Nowlan, principal, and 1 other	Lands	5	2	24

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Galmoy.	..	1 14 1½ Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Cranagh.	..	33 1 6 with salaries, duties, and accounts.	52 15 2½ Irish.	..	..	Decree on consent .	Not issued.	..	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	6 16 6 do.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	2	1
Knocktopher.	..	35 7 0 do.	164 13 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	3	4
do.	..	2 5 6 do. per acre.	17 9 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	4	5
do.	..	32 15 4½ Irish.	30 4 11¼ British	..	..	do.	do.	5	1
do.	..	22 1 9 do.	20 17 0 do.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Gowran.	..	2 2 0 Irish, per acre.	11 4 9 Irish.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	6	2
do.	..	1 7 0 do.	25 6 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	7	1
do.	..	3 8 3 Irish.	8 12 1 British.	..	..	do.	do.	8	1
do.	..	9 9 7 do.	..	..	2	do.	do.	9	1
do.	..	1 12 4 do.	..	..	3	do.	do.	10	1
do.	..	11 9 6 British.	..	..	4	do.	do.	11	1
do.	..	5 0 0 Irish.	..	..	5	do.	Not issued.	..	3
Knocktopher.	..	15 0 0 do.	..	..	6	do.	Issued.	12	1
do.	..	15 0 0 do.	..	..	7	do.	do.	13	2
Gowran.	..	2 0 0 do.	..	..	8	do.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	2 5 6 do.	..	..	9	do.	Issued.	14	1
do.	..	1 14 1½ do.	..	..	10	do.	do.	15	1
do.	..	4 0 0 do.	..	..	11	do.	do.	16	1
do.	..	2 0 0 do. per acre.	9 0 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	17	1
do.	..	1 14 0 do.	23 17 10 do.	..	..	do.	do.	18	1
do.	..	1 14 0 do.	53 16 3½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	19	1
do.	..	10 0 0 Irish.	..	..	12	do.	Appealed.	..	1
Kells.	..	10 0 0 do.	15 0 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	14 0 0 do.	14 3 6 do.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Gowran.	..	13 15 5 do.	16 13 3 do.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	20	1
Kells.	..	4 11 0 do.	6 17 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	21	1
Tassadineen.	..	1 2 9 do. per acre.	52 13 2 British.	..	..	do.	do.	22	7
do.	..	1 0 6 do.	48 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	23	2
do.	..	1 0 6 do.	83 11 10½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	24	1
do.	..	0 17 0 do.	18 17 5 do.	..	..	do.	do.	25	1
do.	..	1 13 0 do.	39 4 8 do.	..	..	do.	do.	26	2
Cranagh	..	2 0 0 do. per acre.	39 13 10 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	27	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	3 0 0 Irish.	5 2 3 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	28	2
Shillelogher.	..	2 0 0 do. per acre.	41 14 1 British.	..	..	do.	do.	29	3
Tassadineen.	..	9 0 0 Irish.	15 18 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	30	4
City of Kilkenny.	..	21 10 0 do.	60 3 1 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	31	10
do.	..	4 0 0 do.	8 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	32	2
Tassadineen.	..	1 10 0 do.	2 1 6½ British	..	..	Dismissed on entry .	Not issued.	..	1
Gowran.	..	1 1 0 do. per acre.	34 18 11 do.	..	..	On hearing decreed .	Issued.	33	2
do.	..	1 1 0 do.	49 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	34	5
do.	..	0 16 0 do.	102 1 11½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	35	18
do.	..	15 10 0 Irish.	15 10 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	36	2
Knocktopher.	..	1 17 0 do. per acre.	15 6 6 do.	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	37	2
Gowran.	..	2 10 0 Irish.	8 18 10 British.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Not issued.	..	4
do.	..	1 0 0 do.	6 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	38	1
do.	..	4 11 0 do.	12 12 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	39	1
do.	..	10 4 9 do.	26 5 5 do.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	8
do.	..	25 0 0 do.	57 13 10 do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	40	1
Iveck.	..	3 0 0 do.	4 10 0 Irish.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	8
do.	..	27 6 0 do.	40 19 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
do.	..	3 0 0 do.	4 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
do.	..	5 0 0 do.	7 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
do.	..	5 0 0 do.	7 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
do.	..	5 0 0 do.	7 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
do.	..	15 0 0 do.	22 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
do.	..	20 0 0 do.	30 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
Kells.	..	3 8 3 do.	8 15 7 British.	..	..	do.	do.	41	5
do.	..	1 12 0 do. per acre.	18 6 2 do.	..	..	do.	do.	42	2
do.	..	5 13 9 Irish.	22 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	43	2
Gowran.	..	4 19 11 do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	44	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1827	63	Sir Josiah C. Coghill	James and Michael Bulger	Lands	4	2	0
,,	64	Same	Darby Brenan, Patrick Kavanagh, and Pat. Long	do.	6	0	0
,,	65	Same	Patrick Ring	do.	5	0	0
,,	66	Same	Patrick Cuddiley, principal, and 2 others	do.	29	0	0
,,	67	Same	Simon Bulger, principal, and another	do.	40	0	0
,,	68	Same	Thomas Prendergast, principal, and 2 others	do.	10	0	0
,,	69	Same	Patrick Farrell	do.	13	0	0
,,	70	William F. F. Tighe	Richard Cody	House and land	6	1	0
,,	71	Michael Darcy	John Bassett, principal, and another	House		..	
,,	72	John Slea	William Hickey	Lands	2	0	0
,,	73	Lord Viscount Clifden	Andrew Keiffe, principal, and 15 others	House and land		..	
,,	74	Gorges Hely	John Hely, principal, and 2 others	Lands	11	1	12
,,	75	John Macartney, jun.	James Lawless, principal, and 3 others	do.	1	1	25
,,	76	Patrick Durphy	Patrick Cormick	do.	2	2	0
,,	77	William Byrne, Jeremiah Scully, Thos. Dwyer, and Benjamin Bunbury.	James M'Donnell	do.	16	1	3
,,	78	Patrick Byrne	Thomas and David Nacy, principals, and 1 more.	do.		..	
,,	79	Henry Nixon	Martin and Patrick Holahan	do.	15	1	10
,,	80	Same	Maurice Holahan	do.	9	1	22
,,	81	Amelia Kehoe	Cornelius Kelly, principal, and 2 others	House		..	
,,	82	Lord Viscount Clifden	John Heffernan	House and land		..	
,,	83	Otway, Earl of Dysart	Alice Haley	Lands	3	0	0
,,	84	Same	Michael Ryan	do.	1	2	0
,,	85	Robert Flood	Michael Tobin	do.		..	
,,	86	Michael Malone	John Leary	do.	1	0	0
,,	87	Same	Stephen Dunn	do.	10	3	19
,,	88	Same	Patrick Fleming, principal, and another	do.	8	0	8
,,	89	Same	Edward Walche, principal, and another	do.	12	0	0
,,	90	Thomas Nevill	John Deneeffe	do.	5	1	30
,,	91	Same	James Pryce	House and land	17	2	30
,,	92	Same	Bridget Gorman, principal, and another	do.	6	1	14
,,	93	Same	John Quigly	do.	23	2	10
,,	94	Same	Thomas Greg	do.	3	0	31
,,	95	John Leonard	John Walshe	Lands		..	
,,	96	William Doyle	James Coogan	House and land	1	0	0
,,	97	Somerset, Earl of Carrick	Richard Ryan	do.		..	
,,	98	Countess Dowager of Ormonde	Joseph Reynard	do.		..	
,,	99	Same	Luke Nesbit, principal, and another	do.		..	
,,	100	Same	Isabella and Pat. Brenan, Kyran Doyle, Edward Brenan, and Maurice and Andrew Dunne	Lands	47	0	0
,,	101	Same	Patrick Bowden	Houses and land		..	
,,	102	Same	Nicholas Walche	House and lands		..	
,,	103	Gorges Hely	John Fitzpatrick	do.	1	1	0
,,	104	Same	James Walche, principal, and 1 other	do.	5	2	0
,,	105	Same	James Cullinan, principal, and 1 other	do.	6	0	12
,,	106	Sarah Groom	Martin Freeman	Lands	10	0	27
,,	107	Ann Wilson	Thomas Wilson	do.	2	0	0
,,	108	Same	William Taylor, principal, and 2 others	House and land		..	
,,	109	Benjamin M'Lean	Owen Boyle, principal, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	110	John Draper	Michael Brenan, principal, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	111	John Butler	Wm. Brenan, Thomas Brenan, Andrew Brenan, Patrick Brenan, and John Brenan, all principals	Lands	32	0	0
,,	112	William Morrison	Edward Malin	House and lands	0	2	0
,,	113	Michael Potter	Martin Meighan, principal, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	114	Joseph Loughuan	Catherine Laffan	House		..	
,,	115	Same	Catherine Kinna	House and yard		..	
,,	116	Same	Edward Sullivan	do.		..	
,,	117	Same	Patrick M'Namara	House and garden		..	
,,	118	Same	Matthew Lamb	House and yard		..	
,,	119	John Dreaper	John M'Mullin, principal, and 1 other	House and land		..	
,,	120	Robert Flood	Grace Sloane, principal, and 1 other	Land	1	2	33
,,	121	John Ryan	Laurence Mandeville	House and garden		..	
,,	122	Edward Hogan	Edward Hogan	Lands	12	2	10
,,	123	Wm. Henry Bracken, Anna Maria Budd, Jane Bracken, Eleanor Bracken, and Eliza Ogden	Margaret Wallace	House and land	10	0	0
,,	124	William Doyle	James Coogan	do.	1	0	0
,,	125	Matthew D. Thomas	Simon Cahill, principal, and 1 other	do.	9	0	0
,,	126	Lord Viscount Clifden	James Wafer, principal, and 4 others	House		..	
,,	127	The Marquis of Ormonde, Charles Butler, and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird.	Thomas Shea	Lands		..	
,,	128	Same	Judith Nugent, principal, and 2 others	do.	5	0	0
,,	129	Same	Catherine Rohan and Anne Hurly, principals, and 3 others.	Cabin and garden		..	
,,	130	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Edward Walche	Lands	26	3	20
,,	131	Same	Thomas Drea, Pat. Drea, Jas. Drea, and Wm. Cuddiby, principals, and 1 other.	Houses and land	30	0	38
,,	132	Same	David Tobin	House and land		..	
,,	133	Same	John Walche, Richard Ryan, and Paul Shirley.	Land	60	3	0
,,	134	William F. Tighe	Martha James, George Leeky, Robert Taylor, John Lawless, & Matt. Leech.	Houses and land	20	0	0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Gowran.	..	0 19 8 Irish, per acre.	5 6 6 British.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	45	2
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	7 6 2½ do.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	3
do.	..	5 16 8 Irish.	11 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	46	1
do.	..	1 14 1½ do. per acre.	55 19 11 do.	..	..	do.	do.	47	3
do.	..	1 0 0 do.	48 12 1 do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	48	2
do.	..	0 10 0 do.	4 14 5 do.	..	..	do.	do.	49	3
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	16 9 5½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	50	1
do.	..	3 8 11¾ British	..	..	1	do.	do.	51	1
do.	..	2 16 10½ Irish.	6 11 2½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	52	2
do.	..	5 13 9 do.	10 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	7 6 6 do.	13 10 5 do.	..	..	Dismiss on entry .	Issued.	..	16
Galmoy.	..	9 8 11¾ British	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	53	3
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	20 9 6 Irish.	20 9 6 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	54	4
Galmoy.	..	4 0 0 British.	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 0 0 Irish. per acre.	16 5 4½ do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Not issued.	..	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	1 2 9 Irish.	5 5 0 British.	..	..	do.	Issued.	55	3
Galmoy.	..	19 2 1 do.	28 13 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	56	2
do.	..	11 14 8½ do.	17 3 2 do.	..	..	do.	do.	57	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	8 8 0 British.	..	..	1	do.	do.	58	3
Shillelogher.	..	4 0 0 Irish.	12 18 5 British.	..	..	do.	do.	59	1
do.	..	5 19 3 do.	..	..	1	do.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	3 10 9 do.	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	9 2 0 do.	9 2 0 Irish.	..	..	By consent . . .	Issued.	60	1
Cranagh.	..	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	61	1
do.	..	13 17 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	62	1
do.	..	1 0 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	do.	do.	63	2
do.	..	12 14 4½ Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	64	2
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	1 14 1½ do. per acre.	9 6 2 do.	..	..	By consent . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 10 0 do.	34 16 9½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 14 1½ do.	10 16 2½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	2 10 0 do.	68 12 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 14 1½ do.	5 9 3 do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Gowran.	..	4 19 0 British.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 9 10 do.	3 14 9 do.	..	..	By consent . . .	Issued.	65	1
Tassadineen.	..	1 7 9 British.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	66	1
do.	..	4 12 4 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	67	2
do.	..	39 19 0 Irish.	151 1 8 do.	..	..	do.	do.	68	6
do.	..	1 10 0 do.	2 15 4½ British	..	..	do.	do.	69	1
do.	..	7 11 3 Sterl.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 17 6 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 12 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	8 9 9 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	22 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	2 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 14 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 0 0 Irish, per acre.	32 0 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Cranagh.	..	1 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	5 5 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 15 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 8 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	3 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 15 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	3 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	16 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Liberties and City	of Kilkenny.	11 18 10½ do.	5 10 3	1	..	Dismiss on hearing	Not issued.	..	1
Shillelogher.	..	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	..	1
Cranagh.	..	21 8 8 do.	42 15 4 Irish.	..	..	do.			
Tassadineen.	..	1 7 8¼ British per acre.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Appealed.	..	1
Gowran.	..	2 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	13 5 10 Sterl.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing	do.	1	2
Kells.	..	2 5 6 Irish.	5 8 7 Sterl.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	5
do.	..	6 13 7½ Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 12 5½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 0 6½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	5
Knocktopher.	..	34 13 1 British.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	41 12 8 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	5
do.	..	2 2 0 do.	..	..	1	By consent . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	36 8 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Appealed.	..	3
Gowran.	..	2 10 0 Irish, during life of Mary Ebbs, and £4. Irish after.	18 8 3 Irish.	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	5

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	135	John Murphy	Michael Lanigan, Pat. Cassin, James Cullen, Lawrence Power, Nicholas Power, Michael Power, Miles Bryan, and Richard Cahill, all principals.	Lands	81 0 0
,,	136	Patrick Power	John Merry, principal, and 3 others	Houses and land	..
,,	137	Daniel Osborne	Edward Carew	Land	2 1 0
,,	138	Michael Dunn and Patrick Dunn	Thomas Cleary	do.	9 1 4
,,	139	John Davis	Austin Kelly, principal, and 8 others	Houses and land	0 2 0
1828	140	Gorges Hely	Thomas Delany, Richard Lamenson, and Patrick Cody, principals, and 10 others	Land	4 0 0
,,	141	Lydia Faulkner and Rich. Augustus Kidd	Anne Ormonde, John Cleary, William Hickey, Pat. Wolfe, Pat. Neill, Michael Nowlan, and Bridget Dwyer, principals	House and yard	..
,,	142	Elizabeth Webb and Lydia Faulkner	Edward Glory, principal, and 2 others	House and land	4 3 27
,,	143	Same	Michael Nowlan, principal, and 1 other	Lands	9 0 0
,,	144	William Hartford	John Meighan, principal, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	145	Henry J. Loughnan & Anastatia, his wife	Thomas Flinn, principal, and another	House and land	28 2 8
,,	146	Dwyer O'Leary and John Cooke	James Bergin and Kyran Holland, principals, and 1 other.	Lands	24 2 28
,,	147	Richard Handcock	Andrew Brenan	House	..
,,	148	Robert Flood	Honora Egan, principal, and 3 others	Houses	..
,,	149	Thomas R. Burrowes	Patrick Hogan	House and yard	..
,,	150	Harvey Devereux	Patrick Bergin	Land	1 2 21
,,	151	Patrick Downey, Henry Lemaitre and Caroline, his wife, and Thomas Whitehead	Garrett Brenan, principal, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	152	James Marquis of Ormonde, Charles Butler, and the Honourable Douglas Kinnaird	Daniel and Denis M'Evoy	Lands	22 0 11
,,	153	William Izod	Paul Hanrahan	do.	5 1 16
,,	154	Rev. Henry Moore	Joseph and Mary Doyle	House and land	..
,,	155	Rev. Joseph Rogers, Rev. Adam Hudson, and the Marquis of Donegal	Emanuel Fitzpatrick, principal, and 8 others.	Lands	8 0 0
,,	156	William Doyle	John Fitzpatrick, principal, and 1 more	House and lands	..
,,	157	Samuel Boyce	Maurice Harmy	Lands	20 0 9
,,	158	Same	Patrick Forestal, principal, and 6 others	do.	8 3 0
,,	159	John Davis	Eleanor Kearney	House and land	..
,,	160	Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick	James Hoyne, principal, and 1 more	Houses and garden	..
,,	161	Arthur Kenny	Michael Doyle, principal, and 1 more	Lands	4 0 30
,,	162	John Prim	Patrick Brenan, principal, and 2 others.	Houses and lands	0 3 0
,,	163	Same	James Hanrahan, principal, and 1 other	do.	1 1 0
,,	164	Same	Austin Brenan, principal, and 1 other	do.	1 2 0
,,	165	Paul Shirley	Philip Hoban and John Hoban, principals, and 2 others.	Lands	41 1 6½
,,	166	Mary and Catherine Rossiter	Thomas Doyle	House and yard	..
,,	167	Right Rev. Father in God Robert Bishop of Clogher, Charles Butler, William P. Cruise, and Geo. Bryan	Robert Dullard	Lands	28 2 0
,,	168	Edward Lyons, a minor	John Muldowny, principal, and 2 others	do.	10 0 0
,,	169	John Doyle	Mary and Thomas Wall	Houses and land	16 0 0
,,	170	Charles Gore Mitchell Gore	Laurence Byrne, principal, and 1 other	Lands	3 0 0
,,	171	Same	Thomas Reade	do.	14 2 19½
,,	172	Same	Patrick and Wm. Campion, principals, and 1 other.	do.	22 3 9
,,	173	Same	James Campion	do.	13 3 32
,,	174	Same	Michael Campion.	do.	8 0 2
,,	175	Judith Sullivan	John Buggy, principal, and 1 other.	House and garden	..
,,	176	Philip Purcell	Robert Shearman, principal, and 15 others	Houses and land	..
,,	177	Henry A. Burke	Martin Hanlon, principal, and 1 other	House and land	..
,,	178	Thomas Kavanagh	James Phelan	Lands	6 3 9
,,	179	William Byrne and Thomas Dwyer	Andrew, Pat., James, & Mary Broderick	do.	3 2 34
,,	180	Welbore, Earl of Normanton	Nicholas Dobbyn	do.	3 1 35
,,	181	Same	John Dalton and Kyran Boe, principals, and 2 others	do.	11 2 18
,,	182	Same	Martin Power	do.	10 0 38
,,	183	Same	Cornelius Brenan, principal, and 7 others	do.	20 2 13
,,	184	Same	James Lawless, principal, and 6 others	do.	20 2 24
,,	185	Same	Joseph Phelan, principal, and 1 other	do.	28 0 25
,,	186	Same	James Lawless, principal, and 3 others.	do.	23 1 9
,,	187	Same	Martin Kelly, principal, and 7 others	do.	11 2 30
,,	188	Robert Flood	Honora Egan, principal, and 4 others	Houses and lands	0 2 30
,,	189	John Ryan	Laurence and Martin Mandeville	Houses and gardens	..
,,	190	John Maher	Patrick Kealy, principal, and 5 others	Houses and land	..
,,	191	John Murphy	John Millett, principal, and 11 others	Lands	81 0 0
,,	192	Lord Viscount Clifden	Thomas Nary, principal, and 2 others	do.	41 0 0
,,	193	Same	Thomas and James Byrne, principals, and 1 other.	do.	20 0 15
,,	194	Same	John Walshe	House and garden	..
,,	195	Same	Patrick Gahagan, principal, and 1 other	Cabins and land	..
,,	196	Same	James Hays, principal, and 8 others	House and land	..
,,	197	Same	Patrick Long, principal, and 3 others	Lands	18 1 35
,,	198	Same	John Muldowney, principal, and 6 others	do.	20 0 0
,,	199	William H. Greene	John Bryan	House and land	..
,,	200	Same	Patrick Finn	House and garden	0 0 10
,,	201	Lord Viscount Clifden	Catherine and Patrick Grant	Lands	25 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent,	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Gowran.	..	20 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing	Issued.	1	8
Iveck.	..	3 0 0 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	4
do.	..	5 6 8 Irish.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	22 5 2 do.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Appealed.	..	1
Gowran.	..	12 0 0 do.	16 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	9
Galmoy.	..	31 15 4 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	Appeal lodged.	..	13
City of Kilkenny.	..	9 0 0 Irish.	15 16 8 Irish.	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	7
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	11 3 6 do.	36 12 11 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	28 13 9 do.	42 2 6½ Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	10 0 0 do.	10 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Cranagh.	..	2 0 0 Irish, per acre.	79 1 2½ Sterl.	.	..	do.	do.	1	2
Galmoy.	..	1 10 0 do.	40 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
City of Kilkenny.	..	6 0 0 Irish.	6 0 0 Irish.	..	..	By consent . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	15 18 6 do.	15 18 6 do.	..	..	Dismiss on hearing.	Not issued.	..	4
do.	..	2 0 0 do.	2 0 0 do.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	8 17 9 do.	22 4 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	36 18 8 do.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing.	do.	1	6
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	22 18 8½ Sterl.	..	..	1	By consent . . .	do.	1	2
Kells.	..	8 8 5 British.	10 15 1½ British	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	2 7 6 Irish.	..	..	1	By consent . . .	do.	1	2
Ida.	..	24 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Stands for judgment.	..	..	9
Gowran.	..	0 2 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Ida.	..	47 1 5 Irish.	47 1 5 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	20 1 2 do.	60 3 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Gowran.	..	7 10 0 do.	20 0 0 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 5 0 do.	2 10 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Knocktopher.	..	4 10 11 Sterl.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	5 4 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	4 18 10 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	8 7 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	0 15 0 do. per acre.	32 0 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Gowran.	..	11 7 6 Irish.	10 10 0 British.	..	..	Dismiss on hearing	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	28 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	7 13 4 do.	14 3 0 British.	..	..	Dismiss on entry .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	..	1 8 0 do. per acre.	28 6 7 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Cranagh.	..	4 13 0 Irish.	10 17 1 British.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	..	15 0 0 do.	38 4 7 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	37 1 10 do.	65 2 1 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 2 9 do. per acre.	28 6 10 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	13 0 8 Irish.	24 4 11 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	2 3 4 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	17 1 3 do.	42 11 8 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	16
do.	..	4 11 0 do.	5 5 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	8 10 2 do.	23 11 2 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Galmoy.	..	1 8 0 do. per acre.	10 3 5 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Tassadineen.	..	6 18 9 Irish.	25 3 1 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	18 0 0 do.	20 15 4 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	13 6 2 do.	24 13 11 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	37 1 0 do.	75 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	..	33 0 10 do.	147 4 5 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	..	42 4 9 do.	74 15 9 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	33 16 0 do.	175 1 1 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	20 9 1 do.	19 11 10 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	..	15 18 6 do.	15 18 6 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
City of Kilkenny.	..	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	Not issued.	..	2
Shilliogher.	..	4 11 0 do.	6 16 6 Irish.	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	6
Cranagh.	..	20 0 6 do.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing	Not issued.	..	12
Gowran.	..	33 16 0 do.	39 13 10 British.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	1 10 0 do. per acre.	34 12 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	3 0 0 Irish	13 1 8 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 11 0 do.	14 14 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	8 0 0 do.	17 2 10 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	..	15 6 11 British.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	0 4 0 Irish, per acre.	9 10 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	..	1 4 0 Irish.	5 14 3½ Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Iveck.	..	2 5 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	1 15 1 do. per acre.	196 2 5 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	202	Lord Viscount Clifden	William Fitzgerald	Lands, prologue and cappass	2 3 0
,,	203	Same	William Hearne	Lands	7 1 33
,,	204	Same	Martha Langley, principal, and 11 others	Houses and lands	6 1 14
,,	205	Henry A. Bush	Thomas Coleton, principal, and 4 others	Lands	5 2 23
,,	206	Arthur Kenny	Michael Doyle, principal, and 2 others	do.	4 0 24
,,	207	Edward Lyons	John Mitchell, principal, and 2 others	do.	16 0 0
,,	208	Jean Tyndall	Timothy Foley, principal, and 1 other	do.	3 2 12
,,	209	John Flood	Thomas Fleming	do.	18 1 8
,,	210	Same	Margaret and William Hennessy	do.	12 1 7
,,	211	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Edward Glindon	House and garden	..
,,	212	Same	Edmund Holihan, Mary Nay, and Bridget Gorman, principals, and 5 others.	Cabins and gardens	..
,,	213	John Holsham	Richard and Michael Dooly, principals, and 3 others.	Lands	12 2 0
,,	214	Lord Frankfort de Montmorency	Michael Costello, principal, & 31 others	do.	4 3 22
,,	215	Lady Letitia Esmonde	Thomas, John, and Judith Hogan	do.	31 2 30
,,	216	Same	Lawrence Loughman and Richard Egan	do.	17 0 9
,,	217	Same	Martin White	do.	36 1 20
,,	218	John Boyd	Thomas Dowling	do.	11 0 0
,,	219	Sir Josiah C. Coghill	James and Lawrence Healy	House and lands	24 0 0
,,	220	Sir Richard B. St. George	James Lahy	do.	..
,,	221	Lydia Faulkner and Richard A. Kidd	Eleanor Murphy, principal, and 8 others	House and premises	..
,,	222	John Helsham	Dan. Dulhurty, principal, and 1 other	House and land	0 0 12
,,	223	Same	Timothy Mahony, principal, and 1 other	A quarry and land	..
,,	224	The incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.	Michael Darmody	House and land	0 2 0
,,	225	William Cuffe	James Lampert, principal, and 3 others	Lands	28 0 0
,,	226	Nicholas Lalor	William Ryan	House and land	1 0 0
,,	227	Countess Dowager of Ormonde	Edward Murphy	Lands	..
,,	228	Same	Rich. Kelly and Elizabeth, his wife	do.	..
,,	229	Thomas Kavanagh	Michael Ryan	House and land	..
,,	230	John Beard	John Delany, principal, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	231	Samuel Boyce	Patrick Walshe	Lands	7 2 20
,,	232	Thomas and William Torpy	Robert Torpy	House and land	11 0 0
,,	233	Andrew and Robert Barton	Jno. and Pat. Neill, principals, & 5 others	Lands	15 1 0
,,	234	William Sheppard	Patrick Cleary	do.	2 1 3
,,	235	Same	Edmund Dunphy	do.	20 0 0
,,	236	Edward Merry	Stephen Merry	do.	2 0 0
,,	237	John Anderson	Margaret Pembroke	House and land	..
,,	238	Same	Thomas, Edward, and Mary Nowlan	do.	2 0 0
,,	239	Edward Briscoe	Peter Walsh, principal, and 2 others	Lands	10 2 12
,,	240	Lord Viscount Clifden	Edward Byrne and Joanna Darcy, principals, and 4 others.	do.	23 0 0
,,	241	Same	Rev. Bartholomew Park, principal, and 7 others.	do.	59 1 0
,,	242	Same	John Butler	do.	1 0 35
,,	243	John Fitzgerald	William Cody and John Nugent, principals, and 2 others.	do.	14 2 25
,,	244	Same	Thomas Cody and Roger Quirk	House and land	13 1 21
,,	245	Same	John and Edward Russel, principals, and one other.	do.	12 3 26
,,	246	The Marquis of Ormonde, Chas. Butler, and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird.	Michael Dalton	Lands	14 2 25
,,	247	Same	John Power	do.	20 3 21½
,,	248	Same	John Cordial	do.	7 1 10
,,	249	Same	Patrick Kennedy	do.	29 3 10
,,	250	Same	Patrick Hanrahan	do.	20 0 19
,,	251	Same	Robert Kennedy	do.	14 2 25
,,	252	Same	Daniel Cronyn	do.	1 3 0
,,	253	Same	Patrick Hearne	do.	20 1 0
,,	254	Same	Martin Laudy	do.	29 3 10
,,	255	Same	Andrew Tobin and Thomas Somers	do.	14 0 7
,,	256	Same	Bridget Buggy, principal, and 2 others.	do.	2 3 0
,,	257	Rev. Richard Cooke	John Power, principal, and 1 other	do.	20 0 0
,,	258	Same	Thomas Cashin	do.	3 0 10
,,	259	Same	Moses Howlett	do.	3 1 24
,,	260	Sir Josiah C. Coghill	Edmond Walsh	do.	15 1 14
,,	261	Same	Philip Walsh, principal, and 1 other	do.	16 3 0
,,	262	Same	John Travers	House and garden	..
,,	263	Peter Shea	Martin Fleming, principal, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	264	Elizabeth, Julia, Joseph, and Wm. Shea	James Deady, principal, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	265	James Murphy	Philip Farrell	Lands	14 2 0
,,	266	Edward Lyons	John Muldowny, principal, and 10 others	do.	10 0 0
,,	267	Denis Doyle	James Breene	do.	2 0 0
,,	268	Arthur Kenny	Michael Doyle, principal, and 6 others	do.	4 0 21
,,	269	Sir John Newport and Robert Hunt	John Kirwan	do.	24 0 6
,,	270	Patrick Grace	Anne Ryan	House and garden	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Kells.	..	4 11 0 Irish, per acre for prologue, and 3 8 3 Irish, per acre, for cappass.	23 2 7 Sterl.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	17 17 11 Sterl.	23 9 9 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do. & Shillelogher	..	34 2 6 Irish	36 18 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	12
Gowran.	..	14 2 9 do.	16 2 9 Irish	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Knocktopher.	..	1 4 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing.	Not issued.	..	3
Gowran.	..	7 13 4 Irish	14 3 0 British.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Tassadineen.	..	1 2 9 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Decree by consent .	Issued.	1	2
Shillelogher.	..	1 9 0 do.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	..	27 13 2 Irish	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	9 4 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	8
do.	..	2 0 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Decree by consent .	Not issued.	..	5
do.	..	19 11 10 Irish	60 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	Referred to 2 arbitrators	do.	..	32
Cranagh.	..	1 10 0 do.	71 8 3½ British	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
Liberties, city	of Kilkenny.	1 10 0 do.	50 6 10¼ British	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Cranagh.	..	1 2 9 do.	72 5 0¾ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Liberties, city	of Kilkenny.	2 5 6 do.	55 16 11 Sterl.	..	..	Dismiss on hearing.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 12 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	2
Cranagh.	..	8 1 6 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
City of	Kilkenny.	34 0 0 do.	62 15 4½ Sterl.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	9
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	1s. Irish, during life of Michael Hoban, and 11s. 4½d. Irish, after.	1 11 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	28 8 9 Irish	39 5 10 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 17 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Cranagh.	..	0 18 5½ do. per acre.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	4
Tassadineen.	..	2 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 15 5 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 9 3 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	4 4 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Ida.	..	15 5 0 Irish.	14 1 6½ British	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	1 10 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	9 18 3 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	..	..	7
Kells.	..	2 11 6 do.	10 6 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	2 5 6 do. per acre.	42 6 2 British.	..	..	Dismiss on hearing.	..	..	1
Ida.	..	5 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Gowran.	..	1 1 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	7 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
Iveck.	..	21 3 0 do.	58 11 4½ British	..	..	Dismiss on hearing.	do.	1	3
Gowran.	..	0 18 0 do. per acre.	52 11 10 Sterl.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	6
do.	..	43 12 4 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	8
Kells.	..	3 10 10½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	44 2 7 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	36 10 4 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	30 5 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	16 17 8½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	22 19 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	8 8 11 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	33 16 7 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	34 15 7½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	16 17 8½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 4 9 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	22 19 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	33 14 7 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	16 9 4 Irish.	36 12 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 14 11 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	Appealed.	..	3
Ida.	..	20 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	..	4 11 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	5 16 5 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	11 9 11½ British	18 14 10 Sterl.	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	12 11 3 do.	18 16 10½ British	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	0 5 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	Dismiss on hearing.	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	3 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	2
Gowran.	..	11 7 6 do.	21 0 0	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	1	6
do.	..	23 8 4 do.	..	..	1	On reference . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	7 13 4 do.	17 13 10 Sterl.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Appealed.	..	11
do.	..	2 8 10 do.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	1 4 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Referred	..	..	7
Ida.	..	48 6 0 Irish.	78 2 3 Irish.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
City of	Kilkenny.	12 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1828	271	Lord Viscount Clifden	John Cormick, principal, and 1 other	Lands	1	2	0
,,	272	Hugh Hendruken	James and Michael Kealy, Margaret Gaffney, Garrett Comerford, John Wall, Jud. Kealy, and Wm. Bowden	Houses and land	..		
,,	273	Pat. Purcell	Thomas Ryan, principal, and 8 others	Lands	13	0	0
,,	274	Benjamin Greene	Michael Nary, principal, and 2 others	do.	7	2	9
,,	275	Harvey Pratt	Mary Kehoe, principal, and 1 other	House and land	..		
,,	276	Thomas Waring	John Tynan, principal, and 1 other	Lands	3	2	0
,,	277	Kenry Scott	Bridget Tobin	House and yard	..		
,,	278	Same	Eleanor Cummins	Stable and yard	..		
,,	279	Matthew Hawes	Laurence Delany, principal, and 1 other	House and garden	..		
,,	280	Kenry Scott	Mary Cody, principal, and 11 others	Cabins and land	..		
,,	281	Same	Catherine Carroll, Michael Butler, and Eleanor his wife.	Houses and land	..		
,,	282	John Boyd	Michael Dalton	do.	12	0	0
,,	283	Richard Perry	Thomas Bibby, principal, and 7 others	Lands	124	2	0
,,	284	Lord Viscount Clifden	Mary, Thomas, Michael, Daniel, and John Malone.	do.	3	3	28
,,	285	David Carey	Kyran Murphy, principal, and 5 others	House and garden	.		
,,	286	Lord Viscount Clifden	Michael Dwyer, principal, and 8 others	do.	..		
,,	287	John Muldowny	Lord Viscount Clifden	Land	20	0	0
,,	288	George Dyer and Daniel Gorey	Richard Malone	do.	3	1	5
1829	289	John Boyd	Richard Brittain	House and garden	..		
,,	290	Same	Thomas Darmody, principal, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	291	Same	Patrick Glindon, principal, and 4 others	do.	..		
,,	292	Same	James Connell	do.	..		
,,	293	Michael D. Keatinge	William Murphy, principal, and 1 other	Lands	12	3	20
,,	294	Same	Anne, Michael, and Andrew Connor, principals, and 1 other.	do.	10	3	10
,,	295	Same	George Mealy, principal, and 2 others	do.	10	1	10
,,	296	Same	James Nowlan, principal, and 2 others	do.	10	0	0
,,	297	James Kelly	Thomas Maher, principal, and 2 others	House and garden	..		
,,	298	Lord Viscount Ashbrook	John Haslam, principal, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	299	Same	Pat. Dunphy	do.	..		
,,	300	Same	Edward Thompson, principal, and 1 other	House and premises	..		
,,	301	Countess Dowager of Ormonde	Kyran Doyle, James Dent, John Mulhall, David Keeffe, John Lyons, Edward Curren, John Glenan, Jeremiah Lawler, William Hetherington, John Conboy, Catherine Kennedy, Pat. Coogan, Edward Purcell, John Haulon, Barnaby Darcy, Martin Darby, Daniel Sullivan, Michael and Laurence Holland, Mary Maher, Andrew Hetherington, Pat. Kinchela, Patt Forestal, Judith Byrne, John Travers, John Keeffe, Andrew Delany, Darby Egan, Catherine Kennedy, Judith Ryan, Edward Fitzpatrick, Bridget Mathews, and Patrick M'Dermot	Lands	1	2	27
,,	302	Same	Henry Shore, Thomas Magrath, Richard Grant, Sarah Groome, Samuel Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Thomas Booth, and Edward Brenan (Kyran)	do.	10	3	26
,,	303	Thomas Waring	John Tynan, principal, and 2 others	do.	3	2	0
,,	304	Lord Viscount Clifden	Henry Granger, principal, and 9 others	Houses and premises	0	0	20
,,	305	John Cody	John Meighan	Plot of ground	..		
,,	306	Anne Brazell	Robert Shearman, principal, and 7 others	Houses and land	..		
,,	307	John Boyd	Thomas Read	House and garden	..		
,,	308	Michael Costello	Patrick Kennedy, principal, and 4 others	Lands	..		
,,	309	Same	William Bryan, principal, and 3 others	Houses and gardens	..		
,,	310	Same	Walter Tynan, principal, and 3 others	Lands	..		
,,	311	Thomas Neville	John Quigly, principal, and 1 other	Houses and land	23	2	10
,,	312	John Cody	John Meighan	Lands	..		
,,	313	Same	Same	do.	..		
,,	314	John Buddy	Philip Walsh	do.	5	2	20
,,	315	William Greene	William Prendergast	do.	8	1	5
,,	316	Same	Philip Lawler	do.	8	1	5
,,	317	William Hartford	John Delany	do.	12	0	0
,,	318	Robert Goff	John Delahunty	do.	27	0	0
,,	319	Lord Viscount Clifden	Pierse Harvey, principal, and 1 other	do.	1	2	0
,,	320	Same	William Egan, principal, and 3 others	Houses	..		
,,	321	Same	Edward Phelan	Land	4	0	27
,,	322	Same	Patrick, Timothy, and Mary Curran, principals, and 3 others.	do.	20	0	0
,,	323	Right Hon. Earl of Carrick	John Grace	House	..		
,,	324	John Cooke and Michael Murphy	Catherine Bergin, Denis Bergin, Catherine Bergin, jun., Michael Holland, and Honora his wife, William Henderson and Anne his wife, Patrick Neale, and Joseph Mitchell	Lands	13	0	0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Shillelogher.	..	5 13 9 Irish.	20 3 0 Sterl.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	4 17 6 do.	15 6 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	..	0 15 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	do.	Appealed.	..	9
Shillelogher.	..	16 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Referred	Issued.	1	3
Butts, liberties of	Kilkenny.	2 0 0 do.	3 12 6 British.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	2 5 6 do. per acre.	10 15 0 do.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	2
Chapel-lane, city	Kilkenny.	11 7 6 Irish.	40 9 8 Irish.	..	..	By consent . . .	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 7 0 do.	21 8 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Parish of St. Patr	ick, do.	4 15 6 do.	7 12 3 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
Parish of St. Cor	nice, do.	13 1 7 do.	..	..	1	Not decreed at all .	..	..	12
do.	do.	2 16 10½ do.	5 13 9 do.	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Parish of St. Joh	n, do.	2 5 6 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	..	..	1
Knocktopher.	..	0 7 6 do.	64 12 3 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
Ida.	..	2 3 4 do.	32 8 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Gowran.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	9 2 6 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	..	33 12 0 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	..	0 4 0 do. per acre	..	Recovery of possession, having paid rent and costs		do.	..	..	1
Ida.	..	0 0 6 weekly	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	..	..	1
Butts, liberties of	Kilkenny.	3 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Decree on consent .	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	3 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	10 19 11½ do.	26 0 0½ British	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	16 4 4½ do.	35 9 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	15 9 4½ do.	26 19 0½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	12 10 0 do.	38 2 6½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Parish of St. Corn	ice.	8 10 0 do.	18 9 2¾ do.	..	..	Referred	..	..	3
Galmoy.	..	5 10 0 do.	15 12 5½ do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	3
do.	..	3 0 0 do.	16 12 3¾ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 11 0 do.	17 12 3¾ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	10 10 0 do.	91 13 3 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	33
do.	..	1 5 0 Irish.	6 6 11½ British	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	8
do.	..	2 5 6 Irish, per acre.	13 18 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Shillelogher.	..	1 10 0 Irish.	5 6 10 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	10
City of Kilkenny.	..	8 10 0 do.	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	..	8 0 0 do.	11 16 0 British.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	8
do.	..	6 6 0 British.	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	4 15 4 Irish.	37 18 8 Irish.	..	..	Referred	..	..	5
do.	do.	1 10 0 do.	5 5 0 do.	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	..	1 0 0 do.	7 0 0 do.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	4
do.	..	2 2 0 Irish, per acre.	67 1 2¼ British	..	..	Dismissed on entry .	do.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	One peppercorn.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 16 10½ Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	0 16 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	5 14 9 Sterl.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	5 14 9 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	14 4 6 British.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	34 13 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	4 0 0 do. per acre.	9 3 2 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	15 12 8 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	1 10 0 do. per acre.	13 7 2 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	2 5 0 per acre.	172 19 5 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Gowran.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	6 0 4½ British	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
Galmoy.	..	1 7 0 do. per acre.	22 14 6 Sterl.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	9

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant. and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	325	Gorges Hely	Hannah Bolland, principal, and 1 other	House and offices	..
,,	326	William Hawkesworth	Patrick Healy, principal, and 1 other	House	..
,,	327	Right Hon. the Earl of Dysart	James Larassy	Lands	12 3 21
,,	328	Thomas Ryan	James Ryan	do.	13 2 0
,,	329	Same	Margaret Ryan	do.	7 0 26
,,	330	Catherine and Joseph Purcell	Michael and Thomas Nary	A stall in the shambles	..
,,	331	James Cody	John Blake and James Hawes	House and premises	..
,,	332	James Fantin	William Doran	Lands	0 2 20
,,	333	Thomas Neville	James Price	do.	17 2 30
,,	334	Same	John Quigly, principal, and 1 other	Houses and land	23 2 10
,,	335	Oliver Shortall	William Agar	House and garden	..
,,	336	Thomas White and Richard Kehoe	Thomas Downey and Joseph Brenan	Lands	30 1 30
,,	337	Same	Patrick Ryan	do.	3 3 22
,,	338	Patrick Purcell.	Daniel Nowlan	House and land	..
,,	339	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Eleanor Hayes, principal, and 2 others	House and concerns	..
,,	340	Bibby Hartford	Richard O'Donnell, principal, & 3 others	House and premises	..
,,	341	M. Grace and Pat. Grace	Edward Grace	Land	4 0 0
,,	342	Connell Loughnan	Eleanor Butler, principal, and 8 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	343	Same	Catherine Clohosy, Patrick Ryan, principals, and 28 others.	Land	..
,,	344	John Purcell	Denis Phelan	Mill and lands	..
,,	345	Patrick Power	Luke Gaffeny	Mill	..
,,	346	Same	John Gaul and William Dullard	Lands	..
,,	347	Same	Peter Walshe, principal, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	348	Samuel L. Bucknell	William Broadus, principal, and 1 other	do.	10 3 16
,,	349	Same	Richard Brawdus, sen.	do.	10 3 16
,,	350	Same	Richard Ryan, principal, and 2 others	do.	10 3 16
,,	351	Same	William Morahan	do.	10 3 16
,,	352	Henry Briscoe and Edward Villiers	Joan M'Daniel, principal, and 2 others	do.	16 2 0
,,	353	Same	John Collins	do.	16 2 0
,,	354	Same	Andrew Quidihy	do.	16 2 0
,,	355	Same	James Hayes	do.	19 0 0
,,	356	Edward Briscoe	Peter Walshe, principal, and 1 other	do.	10 2 12
,,	357	Lord Viscount Clifden	John Shelly	House and premises	..
,,	358	Same	Martha Langly, principal, and 2 others	House and land	6 1 14
,,	359	The Marquis of Ormonde, Charles Butler, and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird.	Timothy Buggy, principal, and 4 others	Lands	2 3 0
,,	360	Samuel Duke	Michael Kneeffe	House and land	..
,,	361	John Prim and Richard Perry	Michael Blake	do.	..
,,	362	Elizabeth, Julia, Joseph, and Thomas Shea.	Mary Trully	do.	..
,,	363	Patt Morris	Thomas and John Commons	Lands	10 2 0
,,	364	The Earl of Carrick	John Grace	House	..
,,	365	John and James Aylward	Matthew Toole	Lands	5 0 0
,,	366	Rev. John C. Roberts	Judith, Edmund, Mary, Margaret, Patrick, & Thomas Cahill, and 2 others.	do.	4 1 0
,,	367	Henry Morgan	John Glenan	House and concerns	..
,,	368	Catherine Knaresborough	Judith Grace, Matthew Hawe, and James Holden.	House and land	..
,,	369	Thomas Neville	Thomas Holden, principal, and 2 others	Lands	12 3 3
,,	370	James Fantin	William Doran	do.	0 2 20
,,	371	Samuel W. Tindal	Patrick and John Delany	do.	46 2 10
,,	372	Rev. George Dealtry	John Palmer, principal, and 1 other	do.	1 3 21
,,	373	Same	Martin Palmer	do.	2 3 2
,,	374	Same	John Hickey	do.	4 0 0
,,	375	Same	John Glenan	do.	3 2 0
,,	376	Same	Edmund Palmer and Redmond Downey	do.	4 2 0
,,	377	Bartholomew Brophy, and Mary, his wife	Margaret Sackville, principal, & 4 others	House and land	..
,,	378	James Brenan	Pat. Joyce	do.	3 0 17
,,	379	Thomas Kavanagh	John Kenny, principal, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	380	Countess Dowager of Ormonde	John Farrell	do.	..
,,	381	Same	Patrick Wade	do.	..
,,	382	Same	George Treight, principal, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	383	Same	John Brenan	Lands	..
,,	384	Anne J. Wilson	Thomas Wilson, principal, and 2 others	House and premises	..
,,	385	Rev. James Hobson	William and John Cleary	Lands	38 3 15
,,	386	Same	Richard Shalton	do.	10 1 0
,,	387	Samuel Boyse	John Prendergast	do.	10 2 17
,,	388	Patrick Power	William Sheehaw, principal, and 1 other	Houses and lands	..
,,	389	William Izod	Peter Phelan	Lands	6 0 0
,,	390	Same	William Quidiby	Houses and lands	..
,,	391	David Carey	Philip Dullard and Patrick Dullard, principals, and 1 other.	do.	..
,,	392	Michael Norris	Francis Norris and Michael Purcell	Lands	3 0 0
,,	393	Pat. Morris	Thomas and John Connors	do.	10 2 0
,,	394	Garrett Keane	Denis Mullins	do.	3 0 0
,,	395	Connell Loughnan	Thomas Bibby, principal, and 18 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	396	The Marquis of Ormonde, Charles Butler, and the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird.	Mary Walker, principal, and 2 others	Lands	20 1 20
,,	397	Earl of Dysart	James Larassy	do.	12 3 21
,,	398	Robert F. Hutchings, Parr Kingsmill, Mary, his wife, Rev. Henry Kingsmill, and William Kingsmill.	Catherine Finn, principal, and 19 others	Houses and lands	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Galmoy.	..	50 0 0 Irish.	46 3 1 Sterl.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	6 0 0 do.	9 0 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Shillelogher.	..	1 10 0 Irish, per acre.	45 9 7 British.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	3 9 4 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
do.	..	11 1 6½ British	..	..	1	do.	..	1	2
Cranagh.	..	1 1 0 do.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	1 10 0 Irish, per acre.	38 9 10 Sterl.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 2 0 do.	67 1 2½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	11 0 0 Irish.	10 3 1 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	1 0 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	By consent . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	1 15 0 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
..	..	3 5 0 British	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	5 13 9 Irish.	14 4 4½ Irish.	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
City of Kilkenny.	..	22 15 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	Appealed.	..	4
Cranagh.	..	1 9 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	6 11 0 Irish.	11 2 6 do.	..	..	Referred	..	..	9
do.	..	19 0 0 do.	33 4 1 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	30
do.	..	50 0 0 do.	..	..	1	By consent . . .	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	34 2 6 do.	55 10 8 Irish.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
Iveck.	..	3 8 3 do. per acre.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 7 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	24 8 6 Irish.	49 2 9 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	24 8 6 do.	26 16 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	24 8 6 do.	34 2 7 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	24 8 6 do.	30 12 11 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	33 0 0 do.	46 1 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	33 0 0 do.	44 8 10¾ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	33 0 0 do.	45 13 10 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	38 0 0 do.	35 1 6½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	21 3 0 do.	68 6 7 British.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	Not issued.	..	2
Kells.	..	4 7 8 Sterl.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	20 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	2 14 11 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	5
Gowran.	..	2 14 0 do.	..	1	..	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	2 9 4 Irish.	9 17 4½ Sterl.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	1
Gowran.	..	2 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
Kells.	..	1 11 6 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	Not issued.	..	2
Gowran.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	5 10 0 Sterl.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Knocktopher.	..	9 4 7 Sterl.	18 9 2 do.	..	..	Dismissed on entry .	Issued.	1	1
Shillelogher.	..	7 16 11½ Irish.	7 16 11½ Irish.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	8
Galmoy.	..	6 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	4 2 2 do.	6 6 2 Irish.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 15 0 Irish, per acre.	20 12 6½ Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Cranagh.	..	1 1 0 British.	..	..	1	Dismissed on entry .	do.	1	1
do.	..	26 9 7 Irish.	38 17 6 Sterl.	..	..	By consent . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Galmoy.	..	4 5 7 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	2
do.	..	5 15 0 Sterl.	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	8 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 6 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	8 8 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	8 0 0 Irish.	22 2 1 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	..	4 0 10 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	31 0 2 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	3 13 10 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 1 10 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	20 0 0 Irish.	60 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	0 13 1 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 2 9 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
Ida.	..	31 1 6 do.	43 5 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	15 15 0 do.	15 15 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	36 3 9 do.	36 3 9 do.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
Iveck.	..	3 0 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
Kells.	..	12 0 0 Sterl.	18 3 6 Sterl.	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 1 0per acre	11 0 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	9 2 0 Sterl.	9 18 0 British.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	3
Kells.	..	1 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 11 6 do.	..	..	1	Referred	..	..	2
do.	..	1 10 0 do. per acre.	..	..	1	Dismissed on entry .	do.	1	1
..	St. Cornice.	12 10 3 Irish.	19 14 4 Irish.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	19
..	St. John.	30 0 0 do.	45 6 9 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Shillelogher.	..	1 10 0 do. per acre.	54 7 11 do.	..	..	Appealed . . .	..	..	1
..	St. Mary.	18 8 3 Irish.	36 16 6 Irish.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	20

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. R.	A.	P.
1829	399	Sir Robert B. St. George, Bart.	James Lahey	Houses and lands		..	
,,	400	Eleanor Murphy	John Phelan	House and land		..	
,,	401	Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., Beresford Gahan, and Robert Hunt	John Meagher	do.	6	1	26
,,	402	Lord Viscount Clifden	William Sullivan, principal, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	403	Same	Pat. Morris, principal, and two others	Lands	21	2	7
,,	404	Same	Andrew Walshe, principal, and one other	do.	1	0	6
,,	405	Same	Philip Keeffe	do.	3	2	16
,,	406	Same	Andrew Walshe and Garrett Freany	do.	1	3	30
,,	407	Same	Patrick Grant	do.	1	0	1
,,	408	Michael Warren	Daniel Hobom	do.	1	2	5
,,	409	Same	Michael Farrell	do.	7	1	10
,,	410	James Walshe and Paul Shirley	Edward Aylward	House and land		..	
,,	411	John Nowlan	Mary Dempsy	Lands	10	0	0
,,	412	Same	Thomas Carty	do.	21	0	0
,,	413	Frederick Earl of Besborough and Lord Viscount Duncannon	William Baldwin	do.	20	1	0
,,	414	Same	Richard Shanahan	do.	9	1	0
,,	415	Same	James Shea	do.	10	2	0
,,	416	Same	Lawrence Aylward	do.	15	2	0
1830	417	William Hartford	James Patrick and Edward Kearny	do.	12	2	5
,,	419	John Food	Maurice Cromyn, principal, and 2 others	do.	28	1	8
,,	420	Same	George Tallis, principal, and 1 other	do.	7	2	10
,,	421	James Marquis of Ormonde, the Hon. Charles Butler Clarke, M.P., the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Viscount Lismore, and Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. M.P.	John Henderson	House and land		..	
,,	422	Sir John Newport, Bart.	Richard and Patrick Hely	Lands	34	2	26
,,	423	John Rourke and Mary Rourke otherwise Butler	Patrick Howell, principal, and 1 other	do.	0	2	25
,,	424	Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.	James Macassy, principal, and 1 other	do.	40	0	0
,,	425	Earl of Besborough and Lord Viscount Duncannon	John Dunphy	do.	18	2	0
,,	426	Frederick Earl of Besborough	Patrick Rafter	House and land	1	1	0
,,	427	Earl of Besborough and Lord Viscount Duncannon	Michael Aylward	Land	18	2	0
,,	428	Same	Michael Condon	do.	8	0	0
,,	429	Same	William Fripps	do.	22	3	20
,,	430	Same	Philip Aylward	do.	18	2	0
,,	431	Earl of Besborough	Martin Spencer	do.	14	3	0
,,	432	Somerset Earl of Carrick	John Walshe, principal, and 3 others	do.	3	3	20
,,	433	Merial A. Kearney	Mary Hely, principal, and 2 others	House and land		..	
,,	434	John Brenan	Nicholas Loughlin and Thomas Brenan	Land	7	0	0
,,	434	John Walton	Michael Walton	House and land		..	
,,	435	Lady L. Esmonde	Thomas Hogan, principal, and 2 others	Lands	31	2	30
,,	436	Same	Anne White	do.	31	1	20
,,	437	Same	Lawrence Loughnoñe and Richard Egan	do.	17	0	9
,,	438	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Edmond Holehan and Bridget Gorman, principal, and 8 others	House and land		..	
,,	439	Thomas Neville	James and Thomas Holden	Land	12	3	3
,,	440	Richard Reeke	Wm. Walker, principal, and 10 others	do.	15	3	15
,,	441	Thomas Dempsey	Edmond Bowe	do.	3	3	10
,,	442	Same	James Phelan	do.	4	0	0
,,	443	Lord Viscount Clifden	John Pickering and David Wogan, principals, and 1 other	House		..	
,,	444	Thomas Cronyn	David Millea	Lands	10	1	0
,,	445	Same	Same	do.	7	1	26
,,	446	Nicholas P. Buckly	Pat. Muldowney	House and land		..	
,,	447	John Musgrave	Thomas Bradly, and 1 other	do.	7	3	18
,,	448	James Kelly	Mary Maher, principal, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	449	Patrick Byrne	Matt. Haws, Nicholas Haws, Jas. Doyle, Honora Doyle, otherwise Haws, his wife; Margaret Haws, Thos. Haws, Matt. Keeffe, Jas. Robinson, Thos. Watters, Wm. Watters. Mary Watters, Margaret Watters, Wm. Lander, Richard Monk, and John Neill	do.		..	
,,	450	Right Rev. Father in God, Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher	John Doyle	Lands	7	3	8
,,	451	Sir Nicholas Loftus, Bart.	Martin Walshe and Edward Delany	House and land	27	3	0
,,	452	William Bayly	Mary, Patrick, and James Cody	Lands	15	2	9
,,	453	William Izod	Robert Adams, principal, and 1 other	do.	17	3	27
,,	455	Sydenham Davis	John Murphy, principal, and 5 others	do.	40	0	0
,,	456	Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., Beresford Gahan, Esq., and Robert Hunt, Esq.	Thomas Barden, principal, and 1 other	do.	13	1	17
,,	457	Robert B. Bryan	Patrick Morrissey, principal, and 2 others	do.	3	3	24
,,	458	Sydenham Davis	Thomas Longergan	House		..	
,,	459	Right Hon. Earl of Besborough, and Hon. John Wm. Ponsonby (called Lord Viscount Duncannon)	John Manning	Lands	35	2	22
,,	460	Same	Richard Dunn	do.	105	1	5
,,	461	Anne Hunt	William Barron and Thomas Bray	do.	18	1	0
,,	462	Lord Viscount Clifden	Thomas, Andrew, Judith, and Mary Morrissey.	do.	21	1	7

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Cranagh.	..	8 1 6 Irish.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	Issued	1	1
City of Kilkenny	..	4 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	22 10 6 do.	40 14 8 British.	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	8 0 0 do.	15 10 2 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	3
do.	..	31 8 2 British.	62 16 4 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	5 0 0 Irish.	33 0 3 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 10 0 do.	20 12 2½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 15 0 do.	19 17 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	5 0 0 do.	12 6 3 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	2 0 7 do.	5 9 10 do.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	9 13 9 do. per acre.	32 6 5½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Knocktopher.	..	4 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	Referred	..	..	1
Kells.	..	13 10 0 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	Issued	1	1
do.	..	33 12 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	15 3 9 Irish.	21 0 7½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	7 8 0 do.	10 13 3 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 0 0 do.	8 6 1½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	11 4 9 do.	16 4 5½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	2 18 6 do.	47 8 10 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Shillilogher.	..	1 5 0 do.	37 16 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	3 8 3 do. per acre.	25 6 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	0 2 0 weekly	..	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	39 8 7 Irish.	77 11 7½ do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
Kells.	..	10 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Gowran.	..	2 0 0 do. per acre.	42 2 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Iverk.	..	2 13 4 do.	8 0 8 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 18 9 British.	5 17 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 3 4 Irish.	11 7 8 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 13 4 do.	6 16 8 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	29 10 0 British.	29 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 3 4 do.	11 4 7 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	14 15 0 do.	34 10 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Gowran.	..	12 0 1 Irish.	13 0 2½ Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	3 8 3 do.	6 6 0 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 8 9½ do.	..	..	..	Referred	..	..	2
do.	..	1 9 7 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	..	..	1
Cranagh.	..	1 10 0 do.	73 5 10 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	77 3 5 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny	1 10 0 do. per acre.	57 4 10½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 4 6 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	10
do.	do.	1 15 0 do.	22 6 11 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	0 18 0 do. per acre.	13 3 1 British.	..	..	do.	..	..	11
Galmoy.	..	1 6 0 do.	113 6 5 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 4 0 do.	7 9 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny	3 8 3 Irish.	11 0 6 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	1 10 0 do. per acre.	15 7 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 6 0 do.	9 12 9 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	31 10 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	31 9 0 Irish.	86 0 0 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	St. Canice.	10 10 0 do.	20 15 4½ do.	..	..	Decreed on award .	do.	1	4
..	St. Patrick.	18 4 0 do.	35 14 5½ do.	..	..	Dismissed on entry .	do.	1	15
Ida.	..	9 4 7 Sterl.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	14 10 0 Irish.	14 10 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	2 0 0 do. per acre.	42 10 6 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Kells.	..	21 7 6 Irish.	23 8 4 do.	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	1	2
Gowran.	..	36 8 0 do.	40 0 0 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	6
Ida.	..	20 0 9 do.	36 14 4 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Kells.	..	8 15 5 do.	10 0 0 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Gowran.	..	4 11 0 do.	4 4 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	11 0 0 British.	22 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	32 10 0 do.	54 17 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	1 10 0 Irish.	54 15 0 do.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	..	1	2
Gowran.	..	1 0 0 do. per acre.	62 14 4½ do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	463	Lord Viscount Clifden	James Finn and Thomas Murphy, principals, and 5 others.	Lands	15 2 11
,,	464	Same	Pat. Shea, principal, and 1 other	do.	12 1 0
,,	465	Same	M. Corcoran, principal, and 1 other	do.	12 1 0
,,	466	Same	James Smith	do.	21 0 0
,,	467	Same	John Dowling, principal, and 1 other	do.	17 2 14
,,	468	Same	Mary, Michael, John, and Pat. Farrell	do.	17 2 14
,,	469	Same	Philip Cahill	do.	21 0 0
,,	470	Eleanor Murphy	Patrick Bryan, principal, and 6 others	House and land	..
,,	471	Lord Viscount Ashbrook	Thomas Power	Lands	2 0 0
,,	472	Same	Mary Stapleton	do.	2 1 0
,,	473	Patrick Rice	Thomas Duhlmety	House and land	..
,,	474	James M'Creery	Mary Nowlans, David Sullivan, and Edward Dunphy	House	..
,,	475	Lodge Raymond, Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.	John Hoban, principal, and 1 other	Lands	6 0 0
,,	476	Same	Honora Shortall, principal, and 58 others	Houses and land	..
,,	477	John Maher	Patrick Jordan, principal, and 1 other	Land	0 0 21
,,	478	Lord Viscount Clifden	Thomas Dune, principal, and 3 others	House and land	0 0 34
,,	479	Same	Richard Lalor	do.	..
,,	480	Same	Thomas Cudditry	do.	..
,,	481	Anne Shearman	Michael Gorman	Land	7 1 29
,,	482	Same	Bridget and Matthew Brophy	do.	9 3 0
,,	483	Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, Bart.	James and Samuel Healy	Lands	24 0 0
,,	484	Thomas Dwyer	Andrew Broderick	do.	3 2 24
,,	485	Patrick Byrne	Matthew Haws, Nicholas Haws, James Doyle, Honora Doyle, otherwise Haws, his wife, Margaret and Thos. Haws, Matthew Keeffe, James Robinson, Thomas, Mary, and Margaret Watters, William Laudy, Richard Monk, and James Neill	Houses	..
,,	486	Harvey Devereux, executor of Sir Wm. Ryves De Montmorency, Bart. deceased	Patrick Jordan, and 3 others	Lands	3 0 0
,,	487	The Right Hon. Otway O'Connor Cuffe, Earl of Dysart, a minor, by Catherine Countess of Dysart, his mother and next friend	James Larrifey	do.	12 3 21
,,	488	Rev. Peter Roe and William Hartford	Thomas Norris and Patrick Brenan, principals, and 1 other	Houses and lands	..
,,	489	John Flood	Anne Huson, principal, and 10 others	Lands	14 0 19
,,	490	The Right Hon. Henry Jeffrey, Lord Viscount Ashbrook	Richard and Philip Hancock, principal, and 1 other	House	..
,,	491	Same	Patrick Tynan, principal, and 2 others.	do.	..
,,	492	The Most Noble James Marquis of Osmonde, The Hon. H. B. C. S. Wandsford, Richard Eaton, and Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq.	Bridget Mathews, principal, and 15 others	Lands	1 2 20
,,	493	Catherine Keemy	John Phelan	do.	..
,,	494	Jeffrey and Darby Brenan	John Healy, principal, and 4 others	do.	14 0 0
,,	495	Samuel Waring	Mary and John Ryan, principal, and 2 others	do.	34 2 30
,,	496	George Bryan	John Shortall	do.	11 1 29
,,	497	Same	Michael Maher	do.	22 3 20
,,	498	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Richard and John Power	do.	2 0 0
,,	499	Same	Same	do.	0 1 1
,,	500	Same	Same	do.	2 2 32
,,	501	David Burtchall	John Headen	do.	14 0 0
,,	502	Same	Laurence Murphy	do.	14 0 0
,,	503	Same	Thomas Neill, principal, and 3 others	do.	14 0 0
,,	504	Same	Patrick Haynes, principal, and 1 other	do.	27 0 4
,,	505	Same	Patrick Haynes, principal, and 2 others	do.	27 0 4
,,	506	Same	Martin Freany	do.	27 0 0
,,	507	Henry Lord Viscount Clifden	John Roche, principal, and 1 other	do.	18 1 11
,,	508	Same	Jas. & John Whelan, Walter Casey, and Patrick Shehy, principals, and 2 others	do.	35 0 0
,,	509	Same	Patrick Byrne	do.	5 3 2
,,	510	Same	Barus Brass and James Byrne	do.	20 3 28
,,	511	Same	James Sheehy and Thomas Lanigan, principals, and 5 others	do.	53 0 0
,,	512	The Marquis of Ormonde	James Neille	do.	14 1 26
,,	513	Same	John Hayes, principal, and 2 others	do.	40 1 33
,,	514	Same	John Fleming	do.	20 0 1
,,	515	Wm. Goldfrap Sheppard	Michael Hayes, principal, and 1 other	do.	31 3 20
,,	516	Sir J. Coghill Coghill	Simon Bolger, principal, and 2 others	do.	40 0 0
,,	517	Same	James Griffiths	do.	9 0 0
,,	518	Same	Bridget Ryan, principal, and one other	do.	2 0 0
,,	519	Same	James Aylward	do.	5 2 0
,,	520	H. Amyas Bushe	Thomas Laherty, principal, and 2 others	do.	29 1 21
,,	521	William Strangeways	Catherine Mahon, principal, and 5 others	do.	18 1 22
,,	522	Philip Lynch	Robert St. Leger	do.	1 2 0
,,	523	George Sheppard	Thomas Maquire, principal, and 2 others	do.	20 0 0
,,	524	The Rt. Hon. Fred. Earl of Besborough, and the Hon. John Wm. Ponsonby, commonly called Lord Viscount Duncannon	Walter Walshe	do.	10 1 20
,,	525	Same	Pierce Hearn	do.	23 2 17
,,	526	Same	Walter Walshe	do.	10 1 20

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Kells.	..	£. s. d. 1 14 1½ Irish, per acre.	£. s. d. 77 10 10½ British	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	7
Gowran.	..	2 12 0 do.	7 14 7 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 11 0 do.	44 17 7½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Knocktopher.	..	1 2 6 do.	76 0 7½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	0 12 0 do.	54 13 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	0 12 0 do.	39 12 2½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	0 18 0 do.	62 15 1½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	34 8 3 British.	. .	..	1	do.	..	..	7
do.	..	2 8 0 Irish.	. .	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Shillelogher.	..	3 0 0 do.	. .	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 13 0 do.	. .	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	14 0 0 do.	. .	1	..	do.	do.	1	3
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	2 5 6 Irish, per acre.	31 0 8 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	30 0 0 Irish.	70 11 2½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	59
Cranagh.	..	2 5 6 do.	. .	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Shillelogher.	..	3 19 9½ do.	19 12 4 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	0 9 3 Sterl.	. .	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 2 2 do.	. .	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Cranagh.	..	11 3 0 Irish.	. .	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	3 8 3 Irish, per acre.	31 10 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Liberties	of Kilkenny.	1 12 0 do.	. .	..	1	Decree on consent .	do.	1	2
Galmoy.	..	1 8 0 do.	13 13 2½ British	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Not issued	..	1
..	St. Patrick.	18 4 0 Irish.	44 2 5½ do.	..	..	Stands	..	..	15
Cranagh.	..	13 14 1 do.	13 14 1 Irish.	..	..	Appeal lodged . .	..	..	4
Shillelogher.	..	1 10 0 Irish, per acre.	22 15 0 British.	..	..	Decree by consent .	Issued.	1	1
..	Saint Canice.	46 0 0 Irish.	214 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	Dismissed on entry .	..	..	3
do.	..	31 10 0 Sterl.	. .	..	1	do.	..	..	11
Galmoy.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	11 9 0 British.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	3
do.	..	2 16 0 do.	12 13 11 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Tassadineen.	..	10 10 0 do.	111 0 11½ Sterl.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	16
do.	..	3 8 3 do.	..	..	1	Dismissed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	..	15 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Dismissed on entry .	do.	1	5
do.	..	0 19 0 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	4
Gowran.	..	23 8 8 British.	23 8 8 British.	..	..	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	..	43 1 8 do.	43 1 0 do.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Knocktopher.	..	5 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	Decree on hearing .	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	40 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Gowran.	..	0 15 0 Irish, per acre.	25 17 6 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 15 0 do.	23 9 8 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 15 0 do.	23 6 5 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 17 0 do.	25 8 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	0 17 0 do.	28 4 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 3 6 do.	50 17 3 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 10 0 do.	46 11 11 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	31 10 0 Irish.	73 6 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	1 10 0 Irish, per acre.	21 15 10 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	31 7 9 British.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	31 7 9 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	7
Kells.	..	24 0 10 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	21 4 8½ British	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	22 19 6 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	45 12 4 British.	45 12 4 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 0 0 Irish, per acre.	45 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 13 2 do.	6 5 8 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 12 0 Irish, per acre.	6 13 1½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	48 9 6½ Irish.	49 9 6½	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	1	3
do.	..	11 17 7½ British	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	6
Kells.	..	2 4 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 17 1½ Irish, per acre.	35 2 5½ British	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	3
Knocktopher.	..	7 12 4 Irish.	21 1 10½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	20 0 0 do.	55 12 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	7 12 4 do.	21 1 10½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	527	Charles Putland	Patrick Keough	Lands	30 0 14
,,	528	William F. Tighe	Lawrence Dunphy and Patrick Bolger	do.	14 1 0
,,	529	Same	James Cody	do.	6 3 13
,,	530	The Right Hon. Somerset Richard, Earl of Carrick.	Edmund Gaul	do.	25 1 36
,,	531	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Newport, Beresford Gahan, and Robert Hunt, administrators of Hen. H. Hunt, deceased	John Kerwan	do.	24 0 6
,,	532	William Izod	Thomas Ryan	do.	5 1 13
,,	533	Same	Thomas and John Holden	do.	24 2 17
,,	534	Robert B. Bryan	Thos. Cumming, principal, and 2 others	do.	5 0 0
,,	535	Lawrence Waldren	James Quinn	do.	12 0 0
,,	536	William Berry	Thos. White, principal, and 1 other	do.	4 1 0
,,	537	Thos., Robert, and Edward Hutchinson.	Eleanor Meara, principal, and 4 others	do.	10 2 10
,,	538	James Carroll	Mary Power	Dwelling-house	..
,,	539	Same	Patrick Fletcher	Lands	2 0 16
,,	540	Henry Lord Viscount Clifden	John Cormick, principal, and 4 others	House	..
,,	541	Same	Edmund Ryan and Judith Darcy, principals, and 1 other.	Lands	23 0 0
,,	542	Same	William Smith and Thomas Kenny, principals, and 2 others.	do.	6 1 36
,,	543	Same	Andrew Walshe	Houses	..
,,	544	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	545	Same	Wm. Fitzgerald, principal, and 1 other.	Lands	8 1 14
,,	546	Same	John Fitzgerald, principal, and 1 other	do.	7 1 0
,,	547	Same	John Lynch, principal, and 2 others	do.	5 1 0
,,	548	Same	John Bourke, principal, and 11 others	do.	18 0 0
,,	549	Michael Brenan	Margaret and Edmund Brenan	do.	1 0 32
,,	550	Robert Harty	James Cahill, principal, and 1 other		..
,,	551	Most Noble James Marquis of Ormonde, Hon. Charles H. B. C. Wandesford, Richard Eaton, and Nath. Sneyd, which Richard and Nathaniel are executors of the late Anne, Countess of Ormonde and Ossory	Rowland Keating, Bridget Mathews, Bridget Dent, David Keeffe, Bridget Smith, John Britt, John Mulhall, Jeremiah Lawler, Edward Purcell, Mary Kennedy, Patrick Coogan, Martin Darby, John Keeffe, Lawrence Holland, Patrick Farrestal, Kyran Doyle, Edward Camerford, Edward Fitzpatrick, and Michael Holland	do.	1 2 27
,,	552	Connell Laughman	Thomas Warren, George Bibby, and Francis Bibby.	do.	..
,,	553	James, Richard, and Margaret Bibby	James Eagan, principal, and 2 others	do.	12 0 0
,,	554	Thomas Quinn and William Waters	Margaret and John Rice	do.	4 1 8
,,	555	Rev. Peter Roe and William Hartford	Thomas Niorns and Patrick Brenan, principals, and 1 other.	Houses	..
,,	556	Edward and Robert Mulhallen	Patrick, Michael, Peter, and John Reade, and Henry Maher and Bridget his wife, principals, and 4 others.	do.	..
,,	557	Henry Lord Vicount Clifden	Edward Cahill, principal, and 2 others	Lands	27 0 22
,,	558	Same	Elizabeth Comerford, principal, and 3 others.	do.	22 3 12
,,	559	Same	Patrick Dowling and Martin Fenton	do.	21 1 7
,,	560	Same	Patrick Curhew, Timothy Curhew, and Mary Curhew, principals, and 3 others.	do.	20 0 0
,,	561	Same	Mary Conway, Johanna Doyle, Pat. Doyle, Winifred Doyle, Hannah Doyle, John Lyng and Thomas Lyng, principals, and 2 others	do.	24 0 0
,,	562	Same	John Rourke, principal, and 12 others	do.	18 0 0
,,	563	Same	Michael Larkin, principal, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	564	Same	Pat. Miles	do.	17 1 2
,,	565	Nicholas Aylward	Philip Wyrun, principal, and 2 others	do.	13 3 30
,,	566	Patrick Keefe	Mary Milton, principal, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	567	Henry Ivie and George Ivie	Lawrence Aylward	Lands	18 0 0
,,	568	Same	Nicholas White	do.	12 1 0
,,	569	Same	James and Pat. Murphy	do.	43 3 10
,,	570	Same	Bridget Griffin	do.	2 0 0
,,	571	Johanna Hearn	Edward Daniel	do.	0 1 15
,,	572	Thomas Deyan	Michael Dunphy	do.	9 0 0
,,	573	Edward Hutchinson	James Walshe	do.	..
1831	574	Gorges Hely	Pat. M'Evoy, principal, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	575	William Hartford	Kyran Hattery, John Hattery, John Phelaw, and Judith Hattery	do.	3 0 0
,,	576	Thomas Quinn and William Waters	Margaret and John Rice, principals, and 1 other.	do.	4 1 8
,,	577	Robert Flood	John Stephens, principal, and 6 others	Houses	..
,,	578	Sir Richard B. St. George	James Laky	Lands	..
,,	579	Lord Frankfort de Montmorency	Harvey Devereux, principal, and 8 others	do.	31 2 30
,,	580	James Cody	Catherine Blake, Anne Blake, Mary Blake, John Blake and Patrick Blake, principals, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	581	Edward Grace	Philip Duggan	do.	..
,,	581	Henry M'Creary	Elizabeth Cloney, Judith Cloney, Pat. Smith, and Catherine Smith.	Lands	2 0 0
,,	582	John Cougan	John Grace, principal, and 1 other	do.	9 1 0
,,	583	Sir J. C. Coghill	Edmund Walshe	do.	15 1 14

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Ida.	..	25 0 0 Irish.	57 13 10¼ British	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	15 0 2 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	35 2 11 do.	156 3 9 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	50 0 0 Irish.	69 4 8 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	48 6 0 do.	56 6 11½ Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	3 0 0 Irish, per acre.	14 15 2 British	..	..	Decreed on consent .	do.	1	1
do.	..	39 7 0 Irish.	34 14 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	15 0 0 do.	30 0 0 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	3
Ida.	..	12 10 2 British	..	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	1 17 0 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
do.	..	19 0 3 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	5
Knocktopher.	..	7 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Kylls.	..	2 0 0 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	17 1 3 Irish.	55 16 10 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Gowran.	..	0 18 0 Irish, per acre.	60 7 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Kells.	..	17 13 4 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	1 1 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 12 11 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	11 2 3 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	8 15 8 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	6 7 3 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 14 1½ Irish.	58 8 0 British	..	..	Dismissed on entry .	do.	1	12
Tassadineen.	..	1 7 8 British	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	2
..	St. Mary.	5 0 0 do.	5 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tassadineen.	..	5 13 9 Irish.	5 13 9 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	19
Parish of St. Canice.	..	5 13 9 do.	9 1 6 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Tassadineen.	..	2 5 6 do.	35 12 9 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Shillelogher.	..	2 10 0 Irish, per acre.	56 7 8¾ Sterl.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	46 0 0 Irish.	214 0 0 do.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	3
..	St. Canice.	6 16 6	25 4 0 Sterl.	..	..	Stands	..	1	9
Gowran.	..	0 18 0 Irish, per acre.	97 8 7	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	0 18 0 do.	80 5 9½ Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	1 0 0 do.	82 17 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Ida.	..	2 5 6 do.	168 1 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	2 5 6 do.	61 1 3 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
Kells.	..	1 14 4½ do.	53 7 11½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	13
do.	..	3 8 3	17 17 11 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	1 2 0 Irish, per acre.	57 1 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	2 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	11 7 6 Irish.	21 0 0 British.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	22 10 0 do.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	22 18 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	57 7 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	3 8 3 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Iveck.	..	3 0 0	..	..	1	Dismissed on entry .	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	1 14 1½ Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	12 0 0 British.	12 0 0 do.	.	..	do.	do.	1	1
Galway.	..	5 0 0 Irish.	9 4 7½ do.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	3
Tassadineen.	..	6 0 0	..	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	4
Shillelogher.	..	2 10 6 Irish, per acre.	61 6 9¾ Sterl.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	9 15 0 Irish.	36 0 0 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	7
Cranagh.	..	8 1 6 Sterl.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	1 10 0 Irish, per acre.	84 10 8 British	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	9
City of Kilkenny.	..	11 1 6½ Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	7
Cranagh.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	11 7 6 do.	40 0 0 British	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	4
Ida.	..	5 5 4	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
Gowran.	..	22 17 11 British.	12 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	584	Rev. J. Pratt	Thomas Conway	Lands	16 2 26
,,	585	Same	William Conway and James Conway, principals, and 1 other.	do.	28 3 30
,,	586	Same	Daniel Barry	do.	25 2 16
,,	587	Same	Thomas Hill, William Conway, Thomas Conway and James Coughlin.	do.	42 0 10
,,	588	Same	James Coughlin	do.	15 2 11
,,	589	Sydenham Davis	Michael Keary	do.	5 1 0
,,	590	Edward Hutchinson	James Walshe	do.	..
,,	591	Anson Floyd	James Cody, principal, and 1 other	House	..
,,	592	Robert B. Bryan	John Rourke	Lands	0 1 0
,,	593	Michael Waring	Anastalea Ryan	do.	1 3 15
,,	594	Peter Duncan	James Delahunty	do.	2 0 0
1831	595	Rev. Robert Cooke	John Bourke, principal, and 2 others	Lands	6 2 10
,,	596	Anne Staunton	Richard Kenny	House and premises	..
,,	597	Same	Mary Keoughan	do.	..
,,	598	Same	Michael Walshe	Lands	6 1 0
,,	599	William Waring	Pat. Reade, principal, and 1 other	do.	18 1 0
,,	600	William Hayden	Anne and George Rothe	House	..
,,	601	Matt. Joyce	Philip Cormick, principal, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	602	Edmond Marum	Mary Tisdall	do.	..
,,	603	John Barrett, executor of James Cody deceased	Catherine, Catherine Anne, Mary, John, and Patrick Blake, principal, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	604	Godwin M. Swift	Martin Farrell	Lands	11 1 30
,,	605	Same	John M'Evoy	do.	17 2 24
,,	606	Same	Michael Dawling	do.	1 3 23
,,	607	Same	Michael Lannan	do.	4 3 22
,,	608	Wm. Delany, executor of Bernard Delany	Pat. Delany, principal, and 6 others	do.	4 1 24
,,	609	Same	John Walshe	House	..
,,	610	Hon. Charles B. Clarke and the Most Noble James Marquis of Ormonde	John Flinn and Mary Flinn	Lands	4 3 37
,,	611	Same	Luke Nesbit, principal, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	612	Same	John and Pat. Brenan	do.	..
,,	613	Same	John and Mary Flinn	do.	..
,,	614	Same	Pat. Kilroy	do.	..
,,	615	Same	Mary Haloran	do.	..
,,	616	Same	James Phelan, principal, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	617	Same	Michael Butler	do.	..
,,	..	Richard O'Shea, Margaret O'Shea, Richard Sinnott, and Mary his wife	Mary Kenny	House	..
,,	618	Charles Putland	J. and M. Bourke, principals, and 2 others	Lands	51 2 17
,,	619	William Dunn	Elizabeth Murphy	do.	..
,,	620	Bartholomew Dillon	Patrick Tobin	Land	8 0 17
,,	621	Lord Viscount Clifden	John Butler	do.	5 14 0
,,	622	Same	Edward Magrath	do.	18 1 18
,,	623	Same	Richard Shea	do.	1 3 18
,,	624	Same	Robert Haner	do.	1 0 0
,,	625	Same	Thomas Faminy	do.	2 2 5
,,	626	Same	Honora Carroll, William Carroll, and Michael Carroll.	Houses	..
,,	627	Same	Garrett Treacy and Andrew Walshe	Lands	1 3 30
,,	628	Same	John Burke, principal, and 3 others	do	8 0 0
,,	629	Same	Patrick Morris, principal, and 6 others	do.	21 2 7
,,	630	Robert B. Bryan	Pat. Morrissy, principal, and 1 other	do.	3 3 24
,,	631	Same	Pat. and Edward Conner	do.	5 0 0
,,	632	Peter Duncan	James Delahunty, principal, and 1 other	do.	2 0 0
,,	633	William Bowers	John Norris	do.	13 0 0
,,	634	William D. Nicholls	John Flinn, principal, and 7 others	Houses	..
,,	635	John Flood	Mark Cahill	Lands	18 0 0
,,	636	Henry M'Creary	Elizabeth Clooney, Judith Clooney, Pat. Smith, and Catherine Smith.	do.	2 0 0
,,	637	Joseph Cuffe	Thomas Lanigan	do.	..
,,	638	Henry J. Loughnan	Catherine Kehoe and Rev. Peter Roe, principals, and 5 others.	Houses	..
,,	639	Isabella Loughnan and Wm. Shearman	Eleanor Butler	do.	..
,,	640	John Reade	Mary Darmody, principal, and 5 others	House and land	0 3 0
,,	641	John Boyd	Thomas Reade	do.	..
,,	642	Peter Duncan	James Delahunty, principal, and 1 other	Lands	2 0 0
,,	643	Thomas Bowers	Thomas Duggan, principal, and 5 others	do.	43 0 0
,,	644	Rev. R. Cooke	Eleanor Grant, principal, and 3 others	do.	2 0 32
,,	645	Same	John Grant, principal, and 1 other	do.	1 1 0
,,	646	Same	John Bourke, principal, and 2 others	do.	6 2 10
,,	647	William Dunn	Elizabeth Murphy	do.	..
,,	648	Same	James Fleming	do.	..
1832	649	Edward Egan	Terence Corcoran, Mary Wilson, and Roger Dunn.	Houses	..
,,	650	Same	Thomas Kane	do.	..
,,	651	James Bradly	Martin Cormick, Denis Cormick, Mary Glenman, Michael Duigan, Edmund Kennedy, John Shaughnessy, and Mary Anne his wife, Daniel Fitzpatrick, William Saults, and Mary his wife, and John Laudy	do.	..
,,	652	John Shee	Margaret Holohan, principal, & 2 others	Lands	4 0 0
,,	653	Thomas Kirwan	James and John Gannon	do.	11 1 14½
,,	654	Frances Butler and Ann Farrell	Michael Croake, principal, and 3 others	House	..
,,	655	Lodge Raymond Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.	James Gaffoney	House and land	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Knocktopher.	..	14 0 0 British	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	24 8 8 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	22 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	36 8 8 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	13 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	5 5 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	12 0 0 do.	18 0 0 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	4 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Shillelogher.	..	1 7 8¼ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	2 8 10 Irish.	15 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	4 12 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	9 10 10½ do.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
Tassadineen.	..	2 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 10 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	14 4 4 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Shillelogher.	..	27 15 0 Irish.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
Galway.	..	6 6 11 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	4 4 6 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	11 1 6	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	6
Tassadineen.	..	9 14 0	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	15 13 6	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 4 11	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	5 19 5	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Galway.	..	2 10 0	10 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	..	2 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	1 0 0 Irish, per acre.	14 12 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	4 12 4	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	8
do.	..	30 0 0	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 0 0	9 4 7	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	4 8 4	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 17 6	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	30 0 2	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	30 0 0	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	0 1 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	33 11 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
Gowran.	..	1 18 0	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	12 17 7½	20 8 7½	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	3 11 3	..	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	39 7 9½	59 1 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 16 0 Irish, per acre.	14 0 7 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	5 0 0 do.	6 11 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	3 1 8 do.	17 12 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 11 0 Irish.	13 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	2 15 0 do. per acre.	11 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 0 0 do.	15 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	31 8 2 British	62 16 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	..	8 15 5 Irish.	12 0 0	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	2
do.	..	15 0 0 do.	22 0 0 Sterling	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	2
do.	..	4 12 0	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
Gowran.	..	10 16 0 British	15 13 6 Sterling	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	3 4 0 Irish.	16 0 0 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	..	1 10 0 do. per acre.	31 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	11 7 6 Irish.	15 0 0 Sterling	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Ida.	..	16 3 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	11 7 6 do.	15 15 0 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	6 11 0 do.	3 0 5½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Galmoy.	..	3 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	6
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	6 6 0 British	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	4 12 0	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Ida.	..	0 17 0 Irish. per acre.	76 7 6 Irish.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	2 10 0	..	..	1	Stands	..	..	4
do.	..	3 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	..	9 10 10 Irish.	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	3
Gowran.	..	1 18 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	Referred	..	..	1
do.	..	1 18 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	St. Canice.	1 14 1½ Irish.	2 1 6 British.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	3
..	do.	1 10 0 do.	2 15 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	St. Mary.	6 16 6 do.	6 6 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	11
Shillelogher.	..	1 16 0 British, per acre.	13 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
Galmoy.	..	20 4 10	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	6 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	4
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	5 0 0 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	656	Francis Comerford, Mary his wife, and George Leech.	William Hushin	House	..
,,	657	John Handy	Bridget Kelly	do.	..
,,	658	George Ivie	Margaret Dunphy	Lands	13 1 35
,,	659	Same	James Deugan	do.	17 3 35
,,	660	Michael Warren	Michael Farrell	do.	7 1 10
,,	661	Abraham W. Blake	James Nugent, principal, and 1 other	do.	6 0 0
,,	662	Sir Josiah C. Coghill.	Pat. Griffin, principal, and 1 other	do.	12 2 0
,,	663	Lord Clifden	George Walker, Thomas White, and Patrick Keough.	do.	4 0 12
,,	664	Same	Same	do.	6 1 18
,,	665	Martin Deigan	Pierse Long	do.	1 3 18
,,	666	Samuel Mathews	Oliver Shortall, Michael Costelloe, Richard Sullivan, Honora Shortall, Oliver Shortall, James Dwyer, Catherine Shortall, Michael Shortall, and Pat. Murphy	do.	23 0 0
,,	667	Bibby Hartford	Anne Sinnott, John Butler, Matthew Power, Laurence Lynch, and Sarah Lynch, otherwise Blunt	House	..
,,	668	William Shearman and Isabella Loughnan	Thomas Bibby, Warren Bibby, George Bibby, and Francis Bibby.	Land	..
,,	669	George Hartford	William Walshe and William Maher, principals, and 1 other.	Houses	..
,,	670	Same	Martin and Michael Maher, and Mary Cassin, principals, and 1 other.	do.	..
,,	671	Lord Viscount Clifden	Pierse Harvey	Land	1 2 0
,,	672	Same	Martha Langly, principal, and 7 others.	do.	2 1 14
,,	673	Same	Edward Langly, principal, and 3 others	do.	0 1 20
,,	674	Same	George Tallis, principal, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	675	Same	Pat. Miles	do.	17 2 0
,,	676	Patrick Kelly	Michael Brophy	House	..
,,	677	Michael St. Leger	William Griffin	House and premises	..
,,	678	John Power O'Shea	Richard and Timothy Mahony, principals, and 5 others.	Land	75 1 30
,,	679	Judith Laffan.	Margaret Brophy, principal, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	680	John Shee.	Margaret Holohan, principal, and 2 others.	Lands	4 0 0
,,	681	Andrew and Martin Maher	Thomas Corrogan	do.	1 0 0
,,	682	Dame Letitia Ormonde	Thomas Hogan, principal and 2 others	do.	31 2 30
,,	683	Emilia Morgan	John Glennan	Houses	..
,,	684	John H. Hutchinson	Michael Barden	Lands	11 0 0
,,	685	Same	Richard Ready, principal, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	686	David Hewetson	Richard Burke	do.	..
,,	687	John Flood	Richard and Peter Fewer	do.	20 0 0
,,	688	John Costello	Thomas Corcoran, Pat. Daniel, and Darby Daniel.	do.	8 2 0
,,	689	Catherine Greene	James Connor and Mary Perrin	do.	13 0 38
,,	690	Sir Josiah C. Coghill	M. Stapleton, principal, and 1 other	do.	9 2 0
,,	691	Same	Martin Ryan, principal, and 1 other	do.	2 0 0
,,	692	Thomas Nowlan	Nicholas Nowlan, principal, and 2 others	do.	2 0 0
,,	693	Robert, John, and Alexander Nicholson, and John Farrell.	James Mullally	do.	6 0 0
,,	694	Nicholas Sigual	Edmond Murray	do.	42 0 0
,,	695	Way Bayly	Garrett Comerford and Rich. Comerford	do.	9 0 0
,,	696	Thomas C. Duffy	Sarah Ryan	House	..
,,	697	The mayor and citizens of Kilkenny	John Connor	do.	..
,,	698	Thomas Hart	James Darcy and Mary his wife, principals, and 1 other,	do.	..
,,	699	Edward Egan	David Lanigan	do.	..
,,	700	Joseph Empson	Rogerdon Matthews, principal, & 2 others	do.	..
,,	701	Thomas Waring	Cath. Heffernan, principal, and 6 others	Lands	7 0 0
,,	702	Thomas Cassin	M. Hennessey	do.	0 2 0
,,	703	Michael J. Costello	John Ryan	House	..
,,	704	William de Montmorency	Elizabeth Colclough, Elizabeth Saunders, and John Mahony.	Lands	13 3 15
,,	705	William Kingsmill	Michael Butler	do.	..
,,	706	The Right Hon. Henry Welbore, Lord Viscount Clifden,	Michael Tobin, principal, and 5 others	do.	22 1 36
,,	707	Same	George Walker, Thomas White, and Pat. Keough.	do.	0 0 17
,,	708	Wolfenden Burraghs	Thomas Hartly, principal, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	709	Nicholas Sigual	Edmond Murray and Mary Murray	Lands	42 0 0
1833	710	John P. Lamphier	Margaret Staunton	House	..
,,	711	Robert B. Bryan	Pat. and Edward Connors	Lands	5 0 0
,,	712	Right Hon. Earl of Besborough	Michael White	do.	..
,,	713	Rev. John C. Roberts, executor of Thomas Cramer.	Michael Kelly	do.	4 1 0
,,	714	William Delany	James Fitzpatrick	House	..
,,	715	Thomas Kavanagh	John Timmins	do.	..
,,	716	Dame Elizabeth Harty	James Cahill	House and concerns	..
,,	717	George Bryan	Michael Ivory	Lands	3 0 7
,,	718	Joseph Loughnan	John Rutledge	do.	3 3 5
,,	719	Robert F. Hutchins, Pat. Kingswell and Mary Kingswell his wife, and William Kingswell	Kenney Scott, John Scott, William Law, Mary Ellis, Margaret Brenan, Pat. Larafey, John Fagg, John Smithwick, Anne Flinn, Frances Finn, and Mary Philips	Houses	..

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7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	St. Patrick.	£. s. d. 2 12 0	£. s. d. ..	..	1	On hearing . . .	..	..	1
Gowran.	..	1 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
Ida.	..	19 2 11 do.	..	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	25 10 8	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	9 13 9 Irish.	29 13 6 Sterl.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	6 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Gowran.	..	1 7 0 Sterl. per acre.	..	..	1	Stands	do.	1	2
Kells.	..	3 8 3 Irish, per acre.	36 17 7	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	3
do.	..	15 5 4 Sterl.	43 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Gowran.	..	2 14 9 Irish.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
..	St. Canice.	1 14 1½ Irish, per acre.	272 17 4½ Sterl.	..	..	On consent . . .	do.	1	9
City of Kilkenny.	..	7 0 0 Irish.	22 0 0	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	5
..	St. Canice.	5 13 9 do.	24 17 6 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Liberties of	Kilkenny.	5 13 9 do.	15 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	St. Canice.	6 0 0 do.	19 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Kells.	..	4 0 0 do.	10 2 9 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Shillelogher.	..	34 2 6 do.	54 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
..	Callan.	5 5 0 do.	22 16 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	do.	2 2 0 British.	5 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Kells.	..	1 2 0 Irish, per acre.	59 16 11½ Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Galmoy.	..	1 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	St. Canice.	2 15 0 British.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	..	..	1
Shillelogher.	..	1 15 0 Irish, per acre.	112 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	6
..	St. Patrick.	1 10 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	5
Shillelogher.	..	1 16 0 do.	16 12 0 Sterl.	..	..	On hearing . . .	..	..	3
Cranagh.	..	1 14 6 Irish.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	1 10 0 Irish, per acre.	116 19 8¼ Brit.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	3
Galmoy.	..	0 2 4 weekly	..	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	12 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	46 3 1	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
Iveck.	..	2 14 2 Irish.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	..	..	1
do.	..	40 0 0 Sterl.	40 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
Knocktopher.	..	14 4 6 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	..	..	3
Kells.	..	19 0 0 do.	21 14 3 British	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Gowran.	..	15 0 3½Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	..	3 13 10 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	3 8 3 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	..	..	3
do.	..	3 10 0 do.	..	..	1	Stands	..	..	1
do.	..	0 7 0 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	1
Kells.	..	1 8 0 do.	..	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	2
..	St. Mary.	6 10 0 Irish.	12 0 0 British	..	..	On hearing . . .	..	..	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	3 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	5 13 9 do.	5 5 0 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	St. Canice.	9 10 0 do.	14 5 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	17 1 3 do.	39 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Tassadineen.	..	19 9 4⅛ Sterl.	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Cranagh.	..	0 6 3	..	..	1	Stands	..	1	1
..	St. Canice.	6 6 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Cranagh.	..	11 8 1	..	..	1	Dismissed on entry .	..	..	3
..	St. Patrick.	10 12 0 British	..	..	1	Dismissed on entry .	..	..	1
Kells.	..	2 0 6 Irish, per acre.	52 9 6 Sterl.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	6
do.	..	1 2 9 Irish.	1 1 0 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Gowran.	..	7 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
do.	..	0 7 0 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	Stands	..	..	2
City of Kilkenny.	..	6 0 0 Sterl.	6 0 0	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	1
Kells.	..	15 0 0 do.	38 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Iveck.	..	1 0 0 do.	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Shillelogher.	..	7 16 11½ do.	7 4 10½ Brit.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
Galmoy.	..	9 2 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Tassadineen.	..	6 0 6 do.	22 4 8 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	5 0 0 British	12 10 0 do.	..	..	On consent . . .	..	..	1
Tassadineen.	..	11 4 8	11 4 8	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	1
..	St. Canice.	20 0 0 Sterl.	18 16 6	1	..	Stands	..	..	1
..	St. Mary.	18 8 3 Irish.	20 9 11 British	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	11

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	720	Mayor and citizens of Kilkenny	Olymphia Prim, James Butler, Thomas Shearman, Henry Duggan, Mark Shearman, and Thomas Sheridan	Houses	..
,,	721	Catherine Gahyan	Martin Walsh, and Bartholomew and Laurence Doyle.	House	..
,,	722	Lord Clifden	Pat. and Daniel Kenny	Lands	5 3 13
,,	723	Same	Pat. Miles	Land	17 2 0
,,	724	Same	Val. Smith and John Mitchell	House and premises	..
,,	725	James Corr	Catherine Flood	do.	..
,,	726	Sir J. C. Coghill	Robin Buckley	Land	6 0 0
,,	727	Same	Bryan M'Every, principal, and 2 others	House and premises	..
,,	728	James Walsh and Paul Shirley	Edward Aylward	do.	..
,,	729	John Darcy	John Connolly, principal, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	730	Right Hon. Fred. Earl of Besborough	Michael White	do.	..
,,	731	Way Bayly	Mary Prendergast, Richard Healy, and Pat. Maher.	Lands	2 0 0
,,	732	Pooley Abel Warren	Patrick Dowling	do.	4 0 0
,,	733	Robert Hood	Margaret Wall, Thomas Wall, James Wall, and Maria Wall.	do.	16 1 0
,,	734	Sydenham Davis	Thomas Dowling, principal, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	735	Robert Hood	Wm. Robertson, Jas. Aylward, Sarah Aylward, Dan. Bolger, Rev. Nicholas Shearman, Thos. Finn, and Pat. Comerford	do.	8 2 9
,,	736	Frances Butler and Anne Farrell	Francis Cayne	House and premises	..
,,	737	Wm. Shearman and Isabella Loughnan	Thomas Bibby, Warren Bibby, George Bibby, and John Boyle.	Lands	..
,,	738	Same	Bryan Kilkenny	do.	1 1 12
,,	739	Same	Margaret Whelan, principal, and 3 others	House	..
,,	740	Right Hon. Henry Lord Viscount Clifden	Michael and Thomas Magrath, principals, and 6 others.	Land	28 2 13
,,	741	Same	Mich. and Edw. Timberman, and 1 other	do.	21 1 7
,,	742	Same	Elizabeth Maher and Anne Peart	Lands	20 0 0
,,	743	Same	Michael Hanly	do.	11 0 30
,,	744	Same	Jas. Doran, sen., and Jas. Doran, jun.	do.	23 0 14
,,	745	Same	Patrick Jackman and wife, principals, and 8 others.	do.	54 3 0
,,	746	Same	Pat. Keerny and Pat. Purcell	do.	38 2 0
,,	747	Nicholas Cahill	Patrick Downey	do.	..
,,	748	Thomas Kavanagh	Joseph Staunton	do.	6 0 0
,,	749	Same	Pat. Jackman and James Kelly, principals, and 7 others.	House and land	..
,,	750	Same	John Robertson, Richard Buggy, Eliz. Phelan, Michael Beard, and Edward M'Donald	Lands	5 3 30
,,	751	Michael and Thomas Holchan	Kyran and Pat. Moore, principals, and 4 others.	do.	13 3 23
,,	752	Lord Viscount Clifden	George Tallis, principal, and 5 others	House and land	..
,,	753	Same	Edmond Shea, principal, and 2 others	Land	48 1 5
,,	754	Same	Daniel and Pat. Kenny	do.	2 0 0
,,	755	Same	Val. Smith, John Mitchell, and Mark Mullins.	House and premises	..
,,	756	Sir Josiah C. Coghill.	Thos. Doyle, principal, and 1 other	Lands	8 2 0
,,	757	Same	James Aylward	do.	5 2 0
,,	758	Same	Pat. Farrell	do.	13 0 0
,,	759	Same	Simon Bulger, principal, and 1 other	do.	40 0 0
,,	760	Same	James Aylward and Thomas Maher	do.	7 2 0
,,	761	Same	Mary Navin and Pat. Murphy	do.	6 2 0
,,	762	The Earl of Carrick	Mark Moore, Nicholas Moore, John Cahill and Martin Flinn.	do.	5 3 16
,,	763	Same	Thomas Comerford	do.	12 2 28
,,	764	The Earl of Besborough	John Walche	do.	5 2 0
,,	765	Same	Michael Murphy	House and land	5 2 0
,,	766	John Burke	Pat. Larkin	Land	13 0 0
,,	767	Harvey P. De Montmorency	Wm. Hill, Richard Hill, James Hill, Wm. Conway, Thomas Conway, and James Coughlan	do.	42 0 10
,,	768	Same	Denis Barry, principal, and 1 other	do.	25 2 16
,,	769	William Power	John and Honora Cunningham	do.	2 1 19
,,	770	James Conway	Francis Brownrig, sen. and jun., Richard Morris, and Mary Brownrig.	House and land	..
,,	771	Sydenham Davis	John Spruhan	House and premises	..
,,	772	Same	Pat. Murphy	do.	..
,,	773	Same	Mary Cloney	do.	..
,,	774	Same	Morgan Costelloe	do.	..
,,	775	Same	Collin Purcell, principal, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	776	Same	John Freeny, principal, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	777	Same	John Back	do.	..
,,	778	Same	William Alley	do.	..
,,	779	Same	Thomas Lonergan	do.	..
,,	780	Same	William Mara	do.	..
,,	781	Mark Moore	Martin Flinn, principal, and 1 other	Lands	6 0 0
,,	782	Joseph Greene	John Murphy	do.	23 2 15
,,	783	Same	John Bulger	do.	21 2 12
,,	784	William Hawksworth	James Fitzgerald, principal, and 4 others	Houses and garden	..
,,	785	Lord Viscount Clifden	Honora and Robert Smith, principals, and 18 others.	House and lands	2 3 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	St. John's.	2 12 0 Irish.	6 0 10	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	6
Gowran.	..	4 11 0 Sterl.	6 16 6 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Kells.	..	2 5 6 Irish, per acre.	55 12 10 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 2 0 do.	55 12 10 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	5 5 0	10 10 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Gowran.	..	12 0 0 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	12 11 6 Sterl.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
Knocktopher.	..	4 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	3 13 4 do.	..	..	1	On consent . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 0 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
Iveck.	..	1 0 0 do.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	do.	1	1
Kells.	..	1 2 9 Irish.	4 18 3¾ British	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
Galmoy.	..	8 0 0 British	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	1
..	St. Patrick.	47 0 0 Irish.	43 7 8¼ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	do.	40 0 0 Sterl.	40 0 0 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	St. Canice.	3 12 6 Irish.	28 12 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
City of Kilkenny.	..	8 0 0 do.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	St. Canice.	5 13 9 do.	17 12 5 do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	4
..	do.	6 13 0	6 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	do.	2 17 10	5 6 11 British	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Tassadineen.	..	1 1 0 Irish, per acre.	101 15 10 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	..	0 15 0 do.	57 15 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 3 6 do.	66 18 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	37 9 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 10 0 do.	85 1 2 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	0 13 0 do.	174 15 4 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	10
do.	..	1 0 6 do.	84 2 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	2 5 6 do.	11 16 2¾	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
do.	..	17 8 0 Irish.	56 1 2 British	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 6 0 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	9
do.	..	11 17 6 Irish.	19 14 0 do.	..	..	By consent . . .	Not issued.	..	5
do.	..	1 14 1½ do. per acre.	..	..	1	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	6
Kells.	..	2 5 6 do.	8 10 8 Sterl.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	44 11 2 Sterl.	100 0 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	2 9 9 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	5 5 0 do.	13 2 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Gowran.	..	2 2 0 Irish, per acre.	10 11 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 6 0 do.	13 14 1 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	19 18 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 0 0 do.	94 6 7 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 6 0 do.	9 3 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 2 9 do.	12 11 3 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	3 8 3 do.	27 12 6 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Kells.	..	12 12 11 Irish.	16 14 0 do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Ida.	..	5 1 6 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	2 17 11 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
Gowran.	..	3 1 6 do.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Knocktopher.	..	36 8 0 do.	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	6
do.	..	22 0 0 British	..	..	1	do.	do.	..	2
Gowran.	..	5 0 0 Irish, per acre.	16 8 0 do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
Iveck.	..	2 5 6 Irish.	..	..	1	do.	Not issued.	..	4
Gowran.	..	1 16 11 Sterl.	..	..	1	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 18 5½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 10 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	0 18 5½ do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 3 1 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 16 11 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 3 1 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	7 7 0 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 16 11 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	3 8 3 Irish, per acre.	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
do.	..	1 8 0 do.	102 12 4¾ British	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 14 1½ do.	133 0 4½ do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
City of Kilkenny.	..	35 0 0 Irish.	64 12 4 Sterl.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	1	5
Kells.	..	4 0 6 do.	..	..	1	do.	do.	1	20

Examined. JOHN FLOOD.
Clerk of the Peace.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in King's County, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	..	Thomas and Jane Slater	Michael Clooney, and 2 others	House and garden	0 0 26½
,,	..	Anne North	Margaret Quinn, and 1 other	Lands	1 0 33
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	Michael Clooney	Houses and land	18 0 0
,,	..	Thomas Acres	Susanna Smyth	House and garden	28ft. in front, 110ft. in depth
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	23ft. in front, 86ft. in depth
,,	..	George Fawcett	Thomas Byrne	House and lands	9A. 0R. 0P.
,,	..	Humphry Borr	Alicia Sheernan	Lands	0 3 38
,,	..	George Raite	Terence Groom	House and land	..
,,	..	James Stirling	John Walker	House and garden	..
,,	..	Earl Digby	M. J. Beresford, and 1 other	Lands	28 0 34
,,	..	Same	Peter Carroll	do.	0 7 20
,,	..	Same	Lack Daly	do.	4 3 20
,,	..	Same	Thomas Carroll	do.	12 2 0
,,	..	Same	James Brown	do.	11 1 10
,,	..	Same	Thomas Magan, and 1 other	do.	12 2 37
,,	..	Same	Joseph Dooly, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Quinn	do.	7 0 20
,,	..	Same	Daniel Campbell, and 1 other	do.	4 1 18
,,	..	Same	John Dunn	do.	12 2 1
,,	..	Same	Martin Bennett	do.	5 1 3
,,	..	Same	Peter Dempsey	do.	12 1 27
,,	..	David Brereton	Richard Scully	House and garden	..
,,	..	William Elcoate	James M'Donnell	do.	..
,,	..	Margaret and Anne North	Anne Dunne	House and land	1 2 29
,,	..	James Grinnan	Christopher Colgan	do.	2 0 10
,,	..	Robert Jackson	Thomas Coghlan	do.	5 0 0
,,	..	Henry Higgins	John Buckley	Lands	..
,,	..	Edward Hill	William Lambert	House and lands	16 3 0
,,	..	Patrick Coglan and Bridget his wife	John Flannagan	do.	19 0 16
,,	..	William Johnston	English Lee	do.	..
,,	..	John Henderson	John Murray, and 3 others	do.	1 0 0
,,	..	Earl Digby	Catherine Byrne	Lands	..
,,	..	Benjamin Digby	William Grumly	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Catherine Geoghegan	do.	..
,,	..	Robert Bagnell	Terence Mulloy	House and land	1 0 0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Burke	do.	1 0 0
,,	..	Sir William Cox, Knight	James Ward, and 2 others	do.	13 0 0
,,	..	Robert Jackson	Thomas Coghlan	do.	5 0 0
,,	..	John M'Daniel	Robert Malone, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	..	Benjamin Digby	Catherine Geoghegan	House	..
,,	..	Same	William Grumly	do.	..
,,	..	Michael Costello	Thomas Ryan	House and garden	..
,,	..	James Spollen	Philip Lynch	do.	..
,,	..	Henry Higgins	John Buckley	do.	..
,,	..	Michael Kearney	Mary Boyle	House	..
,,	..	Same	William Honan	do.	..
,,	..	George and William Minchin	Jane Abbott, and 1 other	House and lands	7 0 28
,,	..	Earl of Ross	Arthur Robinson	Lands	10 1 35
,,	..	Same	James Clear	do.	4 3 0
,,	..	Same	Peter Downey	do.	2 2 0
,,	..	Same	Michael Downey	do.	0 1 0
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	0 1 0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Carroll, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Robert Roe, and 4 others	Lands	4 1 15
,,	..	Same	James Martin, and 4 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	William P. Vaughan	Robert Jackson, and 1 other	Lands	27 3 2
,,	..	Same	William Kilmartin	do.	3 1 26
,,	..	Samuel Cox	Patrick M'Loughlin	do.	..
,,	..	William Abbott	Robert Shea, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	Henry L'Estrange	Michael Connor, and 1 other	Lands	3 2 10
,,	..	William Mullock	Letitia Houghton	do.	22 3 0
,,	..	William Armstrong	James Galvin	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Thompson	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Edward Rigney, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	George Little	Patrick Gorman	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Michael Donelan, and 1 other	do.	4 0 0
,,	..	Same	Edward Donelan	do.	..
,,	..	Simpson Hackett	James Ryan, and 16 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Connor, and 1 other	House and plot	..
,,	..	Daniel Culohan	Isaac Walker, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	..	George and Owen O'Mealy	Sibley Grogan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Edmund Armstrong	Michael Coglan	Houses and land	..
,,	..	James Grant	Jane O'Moore	House and offices	..
,,	..	Henry Harding	Peter Egan, and 1 other	House and land	..

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	..	..	..	Notice to quit.	Plaint dismissed.	Issued.	..	3
Lower Philipstown.	Ballyburley.	5 0 9	..	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	do.	1	2
Ballycowen.	Lenally.	30 13 9	..	..	Notice to quit.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilbride.	12 0 3	..	..	..	No order made	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 3 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Coolestown.	Ballinakill.	10 10 5	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed.	Issued.	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	Killaderry.	2 6 1	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent	do.	1	1
Warrenstown.	Ballymacwilliam.	0 18 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Killbride.	9 5 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	19 10 7½	40 1 3	..	..	Decreed by consent	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 11 6	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 15 4½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	11 10 9	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 17 7	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 6 1¾	20 3 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	..	No order made	..	..	3
do.	do.	6 11 6½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 6 2	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	11 10 10½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 12 3½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	11 9 3½	81 5 7	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	1 16 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Lenally.	3 13 6	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	Ballyburley.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Kilcoursey.	Killmonaghan.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	6 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Killmonaghan.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	No order.	..	..	1
Upper Philipstown.	Clonbullock.	11 14 6	32 3 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Lower Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	35 4 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballycommon.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Killcoursey.	Kill.	2 7 6	6 11 5	..	..	Decreed by consent	do.	1	4
Geashill.	Geashill.	13 8 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	do.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Ballycowen.	Killbride.	1 7 8	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	1 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	30 0 0	64 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	3
Geashill.	Geashill.	6 9 2¾	..	..	Overholding.	No order made	..	..	1
Upper Philipstown.	Cloneyhurk.	2 12 6	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	Issued.	..	3
Geashill.	Geashill.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Coolestown.	Ballinakill.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent	do.	1	1
Lower Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
Kincoursey.	Kilmonaghan.	1 7 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	0 2 0 weekly.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 2 0 weekly.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Dunkerrin.	2 4 6	6 13 6	..	..	Decree issued	do.	1	2
Ballybritt.	Birr.	38 18 0	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 12 0	16 17 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 7 8	..	..	..	No order	..	..	2
do.	do.	1 7 8	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 11 10½	6 8 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	1 1 0	27 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Kilcoleman.	1 7 8 per acre.	..	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	..	..	2
do.	do.	2 2 0	6 6 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Roscrea.	0 10 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Shinrone.	4 12 3	9 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Garrycastle.	Tisaran.	1 16 11	..	..	..	No order	..	..	2
do.	Rynagh.	40 10 8	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Lemonaghan.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	27 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	35 1 6	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	3
do.	Gallen.	26 5 0	44 3 10	..	..	Decreed by consent	do.	1	1
do.	do.	14 0 0	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	0 4 7½	2 10 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	Rynagh.	0 18 0	..	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	Not issued.	..	17
Ballybritt.	Birr.	6 6 0	..	Desertion.	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	10 0 0	..	..	..	No order made	..	..	7
do.	do.	5 12 8	..	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	Issued.	..	3
do.	Gallen.	21 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	1
do.	Rynagh.	46 3 1	..	Desertion.	..	No order	..	..	1
Clonlisk.	Dunkerrin.	23 13 6½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	..	John Darby	John Drought	Lands	..
,,	..	George Matthews	Eleanor Molloy, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	Earl of Rosse	John Brennan	House and land	4 0 0
,,	..	Same	William Horan	Lands	8 1 3
,,	..	Guy Atkinson	George Kinahan, and 5 others	do.	44 3 37
,,	..	Simpson Hackett	Margaret Kelly, and 2 others	Houses and gardens	..
,,	..	Patrick Kenney	Richard Conway	Lands	0 3 5
1828	..	Sir William Cox, Knt.	Matthew Kelly	do.	..
,,	..	Sir C. H. Coote, Bart.	Matthew Linam, and 2 others	do.	18 3 25
,,	..	Mary Kelly	Matthew Digan	House	..
,,	..	Barry Fox	Roger Corcoran	Lands	..
,,	..	Isaac Dickinson	William Simpson	House and land	..
,,	..	James Ryan	Patrick Finlay	do.	..
,,	..	Earl Digby	Thomas Dunn, and 1 other	Lands	57 0 29
,,	..	Fossett Gray	Patrick Collin	House and lands	28 0 0
,,	..	William Doyle	Thomas Holmes	House and land	..
,,	..	Patrick Lacey	Thomas Whelan	House and garden	..
,,	..	Richard Mears	Mary Halion, and 1 other	House and lands	2 0 33½
,,	..	John Connor	James Hanlon	Lands	1 0 0
,,	..	James Gorman	Michael Sheridan	do.	..
,,	..	James Geoghegan	Henry Geoghegan	House and plot	..
,,	..	Denis, Richard, and Patrick Condron	Margaret Condron	House and lands	8 0 0
,,	..	John Low	James Digan	Lands	18 0 0
,,	..	Earl of Rosse	Anne Geer, and 4 others	do.	4 0 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Carroll, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	..	Lady Waller	Robert Thompson, and 2 others	do.	21 0 0
,,	..	Valentine Bennett	Michael Toole	do.	3 3 20
,,	..	John Hornidge	John Carroll, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Michael Kinna	James Day, and 1 other	Houses and gardens	..
,,	..	Michael Hackett	Eleanor Farrell, and 12 others	Lands	..
,,	..	Earl of Rosse	Francis Colburne, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	..	George Matthews	Eleanor Mulloy, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	James Shannahan	Barnaby Kennedy	Lands	0 2 0
,,	..	George Stoney	James Madden	do.	9 0 0
,,	..	Frederick Ponsonby	Michael Ryan and 4 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Bryan Horan, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	..	Charles Baldwin	Edward Molloy, and 3 others	do.	19 2 38
,,	..	William Mulock	Patrick Meara, and 1 other	do.	5 0 0
,,	..	Lord Rossmore	Bryan Higgins	House and lands	..
,,	..	George Nuttall Smith	Cornelius Kennedy	Lands	50 0 0
,,	..	Samuel Batt	George Walker	House and garden	..
,,	..	Thomas Doolan	Honoria Deegan	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Rennison	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Anne M'Dermott	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Delany	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Henry Hodgens	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Kennedy	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Poor	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Martin Feighaan	do.	..
,,	..	Robert Drought	John Jackson	Lands	..
,,	..	Francis P. Magawly	Matthew Larkin	Houses and lands	..
,,	..	William Evans	Robert Leonard	House and lands	..
,,	..	James Kennedy	William Compton	House and garden	..
,,	..	Earl of Rosse	Malick Fahy, and 1 other	Lands	3 3 13
,,	..	Same	Anne Halligan	House and garden	..
,,	..	John W. Armstrong	James Golden	Mill and land	..
,,	..	Michael Guinan	Owen Deveny	Houses and lands	5 0 0
,,	..	Francis P. Magawley	Matthew Larkan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Robert Drought	John Jackson	Lands	..
1829	..	James Geoghegan	Henry Geoghegan, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	..	Joseph Telford	James Yewell, and 4 others	Lands	20 0 0
,,	..	Joseph Cleary	James Cleary	do.	3 0 0
,,	..	Thomas Horne	Patrick Maguire	House and land	10 0 0
,,	..	William Fletcher	Mary Glennan	Lands	0 0 20
,,	..	Barrakia L. Tarleton	Patrick Kirevan	do.	5 0 0
,,	..	Same	James Taylor	do.	3 2 0
,,	..	Garret Delamer	Michael Walsh	do.	..
,,	..	James Matthews	Patrick Smith	do.	..
,,	..	Fossett Gray	John Martin, and 1 other	do.	30 0 0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Callen	House and land	..
,,	..	Samuel Dickenson	Thomas M'Loughlin	do.	..
,,	..	Thomas Horne	Patrick Maguire	do.	10 0 0
,,	..	John Short	Joseph Cobb	Lands	2 2 0
,,	..	Isabella Ward	John Watson	do.	3 0 0
,,	..	John Armstrong	Edward Kelly, and 1 other	do.	38 0 0
,,	..	Catherine Hanlon	John Helian, and 2 others	do.	26 0 0
,,	..	Luke Dooly	Martin Finlay	do.	2 2 0
,,	..	William Daly	John Stones, and 1 other	do.	2 2 15
,,	..	William Elcoate	James M'Donald	House and lands	..
,,	..	Owen Colgan	John Rourke, and 2 others	do.	8 0 0
,,	..	George Hume	James Kennedy	Lands	6 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Ballyhritt.	Aughancon.	45 12 8	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Ballyboy.	Ballyboy.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	2
Ballybritt.	Birr.	1 7 8	..	..	..	No order	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 7 9	38 5 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Kilcommon.	11 2 5	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	6
Ballybritt.	Birr.	3 14 0	..	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	3
do.	Roscomroe.	1 4 6½	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	37 16 3	75 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	2 15 4	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	1
do.	Rahan.	..	..	..	do.	Decree heard	Issued.	1	1
Kilcoursey.	Kilmanagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	..	..	..	do.	..	Not issued.	..	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Upper Philipstown.	do.	56 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Coolestown.	Clonsast.	1 18 9	..	..	do.	Decree heard	do.	1	1
Warrenstown.	..	0 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kilcoursey.	Kill.	4 7 2½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
Ballycowen.	Lenally.	1 7 8¼	..	..	do.	Decree heard	Issued.	1	1
do.	Rahan.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	Killaderry.	5 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	No order	..	..	1
Garrycastle.	Lemaghan.	5 3 10½	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	29 10 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Eglish.	Eglish.	2 2 0	8 8 0	..	..	Decree heard	do.	1	5
do.	do.	8 8 0	33 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Ballybritt.	Birr.	28 8 9	85 6 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Eglish.	Eglish.	9 4 7½	27 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Ballybritt.	Kinnitty.	18 9 2½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Birr.	0 12 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	2
do.	do.	32 1 6½	..	Absconding	..	No order made	..	..	13
do.	do.	3 13 10	22 3 0	..	..	Decree heard	Issued.	1	7
Ballyboy.	Ballyboy.	8 6 1¾	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	2
Ballybritt.	Tier Kyran.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	Decree heard	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	18 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	1 5 0 per acre.	15 0 0	..	..	Decreed by consent	do.	1	5
do.	do.	1 4 0 per acre.	17 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Clonlisk.	Ettagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	4
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Not issued.	..	2
Clonlisk.	Kilcoleman.	..	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	Cullenwane.	..	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	1
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	7 8 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard	do.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Shinrone.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Aughancon.	18 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballyboy.	Ballyboy.	5 1 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonlisk.	Aughancon.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	Decree heard	do.	1	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	2 3 10¼	8 15 5	..	..	Decreed by consent	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 3 1 per acre.	23 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	0 4 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Lemanahan.	23 10 9	..	..	..	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 6 10½	..	..	Overholding.	No order made	..	..	1
Ballyboy.	Ballyboy.	5 1 6½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	3
Ballybritt.	Aughancon.	18 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	Killaderry.	5 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	Decree heard	do.	1	2
Ballycowen.	Rahan.	10 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	5
Geashill.	Geashill.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kilbride.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Warrenstown.	Castlejordan.	0 0 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 8 4	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kill.	0 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Philipstown.	Geashill.	48 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	38 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kill.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilbride.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Coolestown.	Clonsast.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kilbride.	47 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ballycowen.	Durrow.	36 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Upper Philipstown.	Ballycane.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kill.	3 5 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ballycowen.	Lenally.	3 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kill.	26 16 7	26 16 7	..	..	Decree heard	do.	1	3
Coolestown.	Clonsast.	4 10 9¼	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	..	Lord Ponsonby	Luke Holster, and 2 others	House	..
,,	..	Lord Rosse	Michael Downey, and 2 others	Land	0 1 0
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	0 1 0
,,	..	Same	Humphry Egan, and 6 others	House	..
,,	..	William Jessop	Thomas Callagy, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	James Brereton, and 2 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	..	Catherine Rourke	Denis Malowny, and 13 others	Lands	2 0 21
,,	..	John Lowe	James Digan	do.	18 0 0
,,	..	Lord Rosse	James Dodd, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	George Talbott	John Dwyer, and 1 other.	do.	5 0 12
,,	..	William Mason	Bryan Dwyer, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	Henry Harding	Henry Harding	House and lands	..
,,	..	Rev. Henry Mahon	Kiran Kilmartin	Lands	..
,,	..	William P. Vaughan	Michael Kilfoyle	House and land	..
,,	..	Mary Sikes	John Mellsop, and 1 other	Houses and land	..
,,	..	George Talbott	John Dwyer, and 5 others	Lands	5 0 12
,,	..	Arthur Judge	Michael Cusack	do.	0 2 7
,,	..	Thomas Kenna	Bridget Bergin	House and garden	..
,,	..	Michael Young	Mary M'Donald, and 3 others	House and land	3 0 0
,,	..	Timothy Guinan	Mary Quinlisk, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	James Fitzpatrick	James Kennedy	House and garden	..
,,	..	Thomas Drought	William Egan.	Lands	11 2 31
,,	..	Jonathan Bagnall	John Mellsop, and 1 other	Houses and gardens	..
,,	..	Thomas Mitchell	John Coffey	Lands	..
,,	..	Simpson Hackett	John Keerevan, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Albert Maxwell	Michael Kenna, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	..	Francis A. Prittie	James Toohey, and 3 others.	do.	15 2 17½
,,	..	Samuel Hanks	George Crawley, and 10 others	Houses and lands	2 2 0
,,	..	Same	Morgan Grady	House and garden	..
1830	..	John Kelly	Michael Dempsey	House and land	2 0 0
,,	..	Lord Ponsonby	Richard Kiernan, and 1 other	Land	.
,,	..	Same	Michael Falkner, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	..	Henry F. Odlum	Felix Molloy	House and land	4 0 0
,,	..	Same	Matthew Martin	do.	3 0 0
,,	..	Susanna Smith	John Flynne	House	..
,,	..	Patrick Neil	James Neil, and 6 others	Lands	21 0 0
,,	..	James Mathews	Patrick Smith.	do.	..
,,	..	Benjamin Jay Midgeley	John Daly, and 3 others	House and lands	1 2 0
,,	..	Thomas Beaghan.	Denis Mooney	Lands	..
,,	..	Anne Slator	Joseph Pike, and 3 others	House and plot	..
,,	..	Thomas F. Slator.	Darby Foley, and 8 others	Houses.	0 0 26½
,,	..	Deborah Armstrong	Edward M'Namara, and 1 other	Lands	6 3 2
,,	..	Same	Thomas M'Namara	do.	5 1 27
,,	..	Susanna Smith	John Flynne	House	..
,,	..	Walter Tyrrell	Maurice Digan	Lands	7 0 0
,,	..	Patrick and Bridget Coghlan	Bridget Flanagan.	House and land	..
,,	..	Thomas Christie	Thomas Smith	Lands	0 2 0
,,	..	Bernard Dunne	Edward Dunn	do.	2 0 20
,,	..	Samuel Moore.	Nicholas Crawford	do.	8 0 0
,,	..	Anne Mactire	William Ward, and 3 others.	do.	30 0 0
,,	..	Luke Bryan	Michael Cosgrove	do.	..
,,	..	Henry Whitaker	Bridget Smith.	House	..
,,	..	James Whitaker	John Coogan	House and premises	..
,,	..	William Kelly.	Hugh Byrne	do.	..
,,	..	Winefred Hunt	James Scot, and 2 others.	Houses and lands.	21 3 10
,,	..	James Larkin	John Minton	Lands	10 0 0
,,	..	Daniel Mitchell	Thomas Mitchell, and 2 others	do.	14 2 12
,,	..	Valentine Egan	John Coghlan, and 1 other	House and land	1 0 3
,,	..	Charles White.	John Ashton, and 8 others	Lands	95 0 20
,,	..	James Sheppard	Robert Smith, and 3 others	House and lands	20 2 6
,,	..	Margaret Hobart	Robert Winters, and 3 others	House	..
,,	..	Joseph Crawley	John Murray, and 1 other	House and premises	..
,,	..	John Gready	William Quirk, and 1 other	Lands	2 3 0
,,	..	Lord Rossmore	William Costello, and 4 others	do.	34 0 0
,,	..	Thomas John Doolan	John Maher	House and land	4 0 0
,,	..	Andrew Armstrong	Robert Hackett	Land	..
,,	..	Same	Abraham Bagnell, and 4 others.	Houses and lands.	..
,,	..	Thomas Mitchell	John Coffy	Lands	..
,,	..	Margaret Dwane	William Hynes	House and garden	..
,,	..	Rev. James Lynar	John Walsh, and 1 other	Houses and lands.	..
,,	..	Peter Keenahan	Adam Kershaw	House and garden	..
,,	..	Thomas L. Cooke.	William Tierney, and 2 others	Houses and gardens	..
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	George Little, and 12 others.	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	George Little, and 6 others	Land	..
,,	..	Same	George Little, and 14 others.	House and plot	..
,,	..	Same	George Little, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Martin Cash, and 2 others	Lands	5 0 14
,,	..	Same	Daniel Lamb	House and land	7 0 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Brereton, and 1 other	Lands	11 1 25
,,	..	William J. Jessop	Thomas Callagy	do.	3 3 28
,,	..	Patrick Treacy	Catherine Delany	House	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Upper Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	0 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	3
Ballybritt.	Birr.	1 7 8¼	4 3 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	1 7 8¼	4 3 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	1 18 9¼	7 15 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Garrycastle.	Wherry.	..	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	2
Ballybritt.	Roscomroe.	1 3 1 per acre.	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	Issued.	..	3
do.	Birr.	7 7 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	14
Garrycastle.	Lemonahan.	27 15 6	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	21 0 0	42 0 0	..	..	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	3
Clonlisk.	Cullenwane.	8 3 11½	16 7 11	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	2
Ballybritt.	Birr.	5 5 0	15 15 0	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	2
Clonlisk.	Kilcommon.	6 4 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Clonmacnois.	2 1 6	..	..	do.	Decree by consent	do.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Ettagh.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	18 9 3	55 7 9	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	2
Clonlisk.	Cullenwane.	8 3 11½	16 7 11	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	6
Garrycastle.	Gallen.	4 12 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Teir Kyran.	1 13 6	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	2
do.	Birr.	2 3 10½	8 15 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Eglish.	Drumcullen.	18 9 3	36 18 6	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	21 0 0	63 0 0	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	2
Eglish.	Eglish.	4 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	3 6 11	10 0 9	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	11 1 6½	22 3 1	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	Not issued.	..	3
Clonlisk.	..	1 11 8 per acre.	45 17 5	..	..	No order	..	..	4
Ballybritt.	Birr.	31 10 0	63 0 0	..	..	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	11
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	Desertion.	..	do.	do.	1	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	1 8 6	..	..	..	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
Upper Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	13 15 10	27 11 8	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 14 3½	18 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Geashill.	Geashill.	5 12 9	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Philipstown.	Ballycane.	25 16 11	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	7
Kilcoursey.	Kill.	1 7 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 0 4½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	4
Upper Philipstown.	Tomalin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	4 12 3½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	15 15 0	39 7 6	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	9
do.	Lenally.	7 9 9¾	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 5 0¼	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilbride.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Not issued.	..	1
Warrenstown.	Castlejordan.	11 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	32 10 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	0 10 11½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	1 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Amorcher.	12 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kill.	23 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	3 19 7	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 7 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
Clonlisk.	Kilmurry.	22 0 0	66 0 0	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	3
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	2 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	1
Ballyboy.	Ballyboy.	35 0 0	52 10 0	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	1 17 7½	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed.	Not issued.	..	2
Ballybritt.	Aughancon.	36 18 5½	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	9
Clonlisk.	Ettagh.	43 2 7	..	Desertion.	..	do.	do.	1	4
Ballybritt.	Birr.	3 18 6	15 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed.	Not issued.	..	2
Garrycastle.	Lusmagh.	2 15 0½	..	..	..	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	2
Clonlisk.	Kilcoleman.	23 12 1	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Gallen.	27 10 0	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	Issued.	..	5
Eglish.	Eglish.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Shinrone.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Teir Kyran.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ballyboy.	Ballyboy.	1 7 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	4 14 6	9 9 0	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	3
Garrycastle.	Gallen.	11 7 0	34 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	13
do.	do.	3 12 9¼	10 18 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	14 1 6½	28 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	15
do.	do.	9 4 7½	18 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	0 18 11	3 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Ballyboy.	Killoughy.	11 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decree heard	do.	1	1
Ballybritt.	Roscomroe.	20 3 2	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	2
Garrycastle.	Wherry.	3 11 3¾	..	..	do.	Decree by consent	do.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Dunkerrin.	0 18 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1830	..	Daniel Highery	Darby Kennedy	Lands	2	0	0
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	James Brereton, and 1 other	Houses and lands	16	1	25
,,	..	Charles Burriss and Daniel Neil	Thomas Carroll	House and land	0	1	0
,,	..	Edward Mobbit	John Boland	Lands	2	0	0
,,	..	Same	John Flanery	do.	4	0	25
1831	..	Rev. John Lever	George Prettie	Lands	4	2	0
,,	..	Edward Cox	Isabella Anne Beaty, and 4 others	House and land	..		
,,	..	Susanna Smith	James Mooney	House	..		
,,	..	Earl Digby	James Coughlan	Lands	9	0	21
,,	..	Michael Martin	Mathias Digan	House and land	0	1	0
,,	..	Susanna Smith	James Mooney	House	..		
,,	..	Same	John Flyme	do.	..		
,,	..	Thomas Fawcett	Samuel Debo	House and lands	7	2	15
,,	..	Thomas Dunne	Edward M'Gavin	do.	0	2	0
,,	..	John Purcell	William Colegan, and 1 other	Houses and lands	11	2	0
,,	..	Samuel Moore	Nicholas Crawford	Lands	2	3	0
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	2	0	0
,,	..	Same	Same	House and lands	3	0	0
,,	..	James Lyons	John Hanlon	do.	3	0	0
,,	..	Walter Tyrrell	Maurice Duigmon	do.	7	0	0
,,	..	Catherine Hanlon	Thomas Gahagan, and 1 other	Lands	32	0	0
,,	..	John Siney	Patrick Siney	do.	1	0	0
,,	..	William Kelly	Richard Mears, and 3 others	House and lands	..		
,,	..	Anne and Margaret North	Hugh Coghlan, and 1 other	House and garden	..		
,,	..	John Ridley	Michael Dunne	Lands	6	0	0
,,	..	James Lyons	John Hanlon	do.	3	0	0
,,	..	William Pilkington	Matthew Farrell	do.	0	1	0
,,	..	John Purcell	William Colgan, and 3 others	Houses and lands	11	2	0
,,	..	John Moran	Michael Dempsey	Lands	5	0	0
,,	..	Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire	Matthew Flynn	do.	2	0	0
,,	..	Daniel Manifold	Margaret Manifold, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	..	Charles Baldwin	John Robinson, and 4 others	do.	66	0	0
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	17	0	0
,,	..	Patrick Daly	Michael Slamon, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	..	Kyran Feenarty	John Carroll, and 2 others	do.	2	0	0
,,	..	James Healy	Lack Healy, and 6 others	do.	21	1	10
,,	..	John Drought	Patrick Treacy, and 3 others	do.	18	0	0
,,	..	Earl of Rosse	Margaret Colburn, and 4 others	do.	4	0	0
,,	..	Same	Anne Geer, and 2 others	do.	4	0	0
,,	..	Same	Hugh Harte	House and lands	3	0	0
,,	..	Same	John Brenan, and 1 other	do.	4	3	0
,,	..	Same	Robert Howard, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	Ralph Heaton	do.	17	0	0
,,	..	Same	John Winters, and 5 others	Land	..		
,,	..	Same	John Loughnane, and 1 other	House and land	9	2	0
,,	..	Same	Anne Molloy, and 2 others	Land	..		
,,	..	Same	John Fennell	House and land	4	0	0
,,	..	Same	Laurence Plunkett, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	Patrick Rewlins	Houses	..		
,,	..	Bernard Nolan Dillon	Mary M'Donogh, and 7 others	House and land	1	0	0
,,	..	Valentine Bennett	Martin Nolan, and 2 others	Lands	3	0	0
,,	..	Laurence Kenney	Richard Smallman, and 3 others	House and garden	..		
,,	..	William Jessop	John Cash	House and lands	..		
,,	..	John W. Armstrong	Bernard Mollay, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	Francis Mooney	do.	..		
,,	..	Arthur Robinson	Patrick Fahy, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	John Armstrong, and 5 others	Lands	..		
,,	..	Thomas Miller	John Crawford	do.	..		
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	Thomas Flaherty	House and land	..		
,,	..	Rev. Allen Bell	Nancy Smith	do.	..		
,,	..	Andrew Armstrong	Abraham Bagnall, and 3 others	Houses and lands	..		
,,	..	William Bernard and James Hodgins	James Goldan	House and land	..		
,,	..	Thomas Heiffernan	Patrick Kelly	Lands	..		
,,	..	Patrick Daly	Michael Slamon, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	..	Arthur Judge	William Daly, and 2 others	do.	12	2	0
,,	..	Lord Rossmore	James Hough, and 1 other	do.	4	1	0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Hall, and 2 others	House and lands	1	0	0
,,	..	Same	John Haslam	do.	3	0	0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Carroll	do.	1	1	0
,,	..	Same	Hardress Lloyd, and 7 others	Lands	18	0	0
,,	..	Hubert Kelly	Thomas Armstrong	House	..		
,,	..	John A. Drought	Daniel Troy, and 7 others	Lands	3	3	2
,,	..	William Wilkinson	Matthew Thomas Smith	House and garden	..		
,,	..	Patrick Daly	Bernard Slamon, and 2 others	House and lands	10	0	0
1832	..	James O'Brien	John Lennon, and 2 others	do.	3	0	0
,,	..	John Tobeando	Philip Porter	Lands	6	2	0
,,	..	Same	Michael Dume, and 1 other	House and lands	25	0	0
,,	..	Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire	Edward Watson	Lands	2	0	0
,,	..	Same	Henry Whitaker, and 1 other	do.	4	0	39
,,	..	John Moran	Michael Dempsey	do.	5	0	0
,,	..	Michael Donagan	Thomas Troy	House and land	..		
,,	..	John Kelly	Michael Dempsey	do.	1	2	0
,,	..	Isaac Gatchell	James Lalor	do.	1	2	0
,,	..	Patrick and Bridget Coghlan	Edward Aspel	do.	13	0	0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Garrycastle.	Lusmagh.	2 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Roscomroe.	20 3 2	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	2
do.	Birr.	0 0 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Lemanaghan.	4 1 4	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 8 8¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 4 7½	0 18 6	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	5
do.	do.	24 0 0	..	Desertion.	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	13 0 3¾	13 0 3¾	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	24 0 0	..	Desertion.	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	14 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Philipstown.	Geashill.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
Geashill.	do.	12 17 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	2
Kilcoursey.	Ardnorcher.	3 16 1½	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 18 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Coolestown.	Clonsast.	5 10 8	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	Issued.	..	1
Warrenstown.	Castle Jordan.	11 13 4	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Durrow.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
		per acre.							
Upper Philipstown.	Clonehurk.	..	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kill.	27 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Lower Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	3 5 0	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	2
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	1
Coolestown.	Clonsast.	5 10 9¼	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	Kilbride.	3 13 10	7 7 8	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	12 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	2 14 0¾	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	1 12 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Litter.	28 0 0	56 0 0	..	do.	No order	..	..	2
do.	Birr.	50 0 0	150 0 0	..	do.	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	1 10 0	76 10 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
		per acre.							
Garrycastle.	Clonmacnois.	37 2 6	74 5 0	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	2
Ballybritt.	Birr.	3 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Clonlisk.	Borrisafarney.	10 16 8	21 13 4	..	..	Decree heard	do.	1	7
Ballybritt.	Aughancon.	30 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	4
do.	Birr.	3 13 10	11 1 6	..	..	Decree heard	do.	1	5
do.	do.	8 8 0	25 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 16 9¾	14 10 5¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 11 4	19 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 2 9¼	9 8 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	17 17 0	53 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	13 3 0¼	39 9 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 16 0	14 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	2 15 4½	33 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
		per acre.							
do.	do.	0 19 4	2 18 0	..	..	Plaint dismissed	No order.	..	2
do.	do.	2 2 0	6 6 0	..	..	Decree heard.	Issued.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Wherra.	3 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	8
Eglish.	Drumcullen.	5 10 9	11 1 6	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	3
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	8 1 6½	16 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Wheery.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	Lemonagha.	3 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	0 5 4	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	Rynagh.	2 2 0	6 6 0	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	1 7 8½	46 13 5	..	..	Decree heard	Issued.	1	6
		per acre.							
do.	do.	5 10 9	11 1 6	..	..	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	1 16 11	..	..	Overholding.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	2 8 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	Gallen.	37 7 8	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	4
do.	Lemonagha.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Ballyboy.	Killoughy.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Garrycastle.	Clonmacnois.	37 2 6	74 5 0	..	..	Decree heard.	do.	1	2
do.	Gallen.	17 6 2	34 12 4	..	..	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	3
Clonlisk.	Kilcoleman.	5 9 9	..	..	Overholding.	Decree by consent	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 5 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Ballyboy.	Ballyboy.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Kilcoleman.	1 9 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
do.	Ettagh.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	8
Ballybritt.	Birr.	4 12 3	..	..	do.	Decree heard.	do.	1	1
do.	Litter.	10 2 6	20 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	Birr.	23 1 6½	46 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Clonmacnois.	10 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	4 3 1	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	3
Upper Philipstown.	Ballykean.	10 10 0	15 15 0	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	37 15 1	47 10 9	..	..	Decree heard	Issued.	1	2
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	1 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 5 4	..	..	..	Decree by consent	do.	1	2
Geashill.	Geashill.	2 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	1
Upper Philipstown.	Ballycane.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard	Issued.	1	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	1 8 7¼	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed	do.	..	1
Coolestown.	Clonsast.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	Kilbride.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	..	Richard Blong	Mathew Gorman	Lands	1 1 0
,,	..	Patrick Mangan	Joseph Dunne	do.	0 1 0
,,	..	Thomas Fawcett	Henry Proctor	House	..
,,	..	Jeremiah Booth	Eleanor Odlum, and 2 others	House and Garden	..
,,	..	William Kelly	Anne Largey	Lands	13 3 30
,,	..	Thomas Fosset	Henry Proctor	House	..
,,	..	Allen Kelly	William Kelly	House and garden	..
,,	..	John Kelly	Michael Dempsey	Lands	1 2 0
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	James Carroll, and 1 other	Houses and lands	..
,,	..	Daniel Delany	Barnabas Tracy	House and land	..
,,	..	Daniel Feighery	Bridget Kennedy, and 1 other	do.	2 0 0
,,	..	Dorothy and John Hoctor	Dennis Cleary	Lands	2 2 8
,,	..	Earl of Rosse	John Ryan, and 2 others	do.	0 3 12
,,	..	James Banko	Mary Howard, and 2 others	House and land	..
,,	..	John Lowe	James Digan, and 1 other	Lands	17 0 0
,,	..	Thomas Rigney	Patrick Hinds	do.	1 1 17
,,	..	James Banko	Mary Howard	House and plot	..
,,	..	Rev. Peter Cleary	Thomas Mathews	Lands	2 0 0
,,	..	Thomas Bernard and Edward Molony	Loughlin M'Cormick	House and plot	0 3 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Broder, and 3 others	do.	1 1 0
,,	..	Same	Joseph M'Loughlin, and 3 others	do.	0 1 0
,,	..	Lord Rosse	Catherine Loury, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	..	Hardress Lloyd	George Knaggs, and 2 others	Lands	7 2 30
,,	..	William S. King	Mary Fallon, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Daniel Feehery	Bridget Kennedy, and 1 other	House and land	2 0 0
,,	..	Lord Rosse	John D. Coates, and 7 others	Lands	4 0 0
,,	..	John Adams	Michael Guinan	do.	8 0 0
,,	..	Same	Daniel Fenelly, and 1 other	do.	10 0 0
,,	..	Same	Owen Egan, and 2 others	do.	20 0 17½
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	Thomas Flaherty	House and plot	..
,,	..	William Green	Thomas Corby	House and garden	0 0 12
,,	..	John Hickey	Michael Hogan, and 2 others	House and lands	17 0 0
,,	..	John and Dorothy Hector	Denis Cleary	Lands	2 2 8
,,	..	James Fitzsimon	William Cuolahan	do.	1 0 15
,,	..	William Lucas	William Breen	House	..
,,	..	Edward Hart	Robert Watkins, and 3 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Margaret Hobart	Hugh Currey, and 5 others	House	..
,,	..	James Wallace	Matthew Horan, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	..	William Mulock	Thomas Donohoe	Lands	5 0 0
,,	..	Frederick Thompson	Catherine Flattery, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Daniel Feighery	Bridget Kennedy, and 1 other	Lands	2 0 0
,,	..	George Little	Michael Cusack	House and land	0 3 0
1833	..	John Kelly	Michael Dempsey	do.	1 2 0
,,	..	Charles Carroll	James Hennessy	do.	0 2 12
,,	..	Edward Cox	Susanna Egan, and 1 other	Land	2 0 15
,,	..	Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire	Lawrence Sheil	do.	18 1 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Lomax	House and land	..
,,	..	Same	Anne Tyrrell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Same	Lands	4 0 0
,,	..	John Tobeando	Philip Porter	do.	6 2 0
,,	..	Same	Michael Dunne, and 1 other	do.	25 0 20
,,	..	Thomas Bernard	William Elcoate	do.	16 0 7
,,	..	John Kelly	Michael Dempsey	House and lands	1 2 0
,,	..	Earl Charleville	Michael Clooney	do.	..
,,	..	John F. Darcy	Patrick Hough, and 2 others	Lands	14 0 18
,,	..	Same	Hugh Hough, and 2 others	do.	14 0 18
,,	..	Alexander E. Cavanagh	Daniel Rourke, and 2 others	House and land	..
,,	..	Matthew Colgan	Thomas Bryan, and 1 other	Lands	8 3 8
,,	..	Same	William Casey, and 1 other	do.	4 1 24
,,	..	Emily Craw	William Elliott	do.	5 2 19
,,	..	James O'Brien	Thomas Coyne	House and garden	0 1 0
,,	..	Same	Bryan Farrell	do.	1 0 0
,,	..	Luke Brian	Michael Cosgriff	House and lands	2 0 0
,,	..	James Fox	John Coogan	do.	..
,,	..	William Telford	John Hanlon	Lands	5 3 18
,,	..	William Offey and Jane Henderson	John Quinn	House and lands	2 0 0
,,	..	Robert Gorman	Edward Gilligan, and 4 others	House	..
,,	..	Earl Charleville	Michael Cloony	Houses	..
,,	..	William Mollay	Patrick Donnallan	House	..
,,	..	James O'Brien	Thomas Colgan, and 2 others	House and garden	0 1 0
,,	..	James Clavin	James Keys	Lands	1 3 0
,,	..	Sir C. H. Coote	William Lynham, and 1 other	do.	1 0 0
,,	..	Edward Cox	James Wier, and 4 others	House	..
,,	..	George Little	Pat. Gorman	Lands	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Upper Philipstown.	Clonehurk.	4 12 3	..	..	Overholding.	Decree heard. . .	Issued.	1	1
Lower Philipstown.	Ballycommon.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	Not issued.	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	3
Kilcoursey.	Horseleap.	14 2 7½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	Not issued.	..	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	1
Upper Philipstown.	Clonehurk.	6 1 10¼	12 3 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	1 8 7½	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	Not issued.	..	1
Ballycowen.	Lynally.	9 17 3	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	2
Geashill.	Geashill.	15 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	Not issued.	..	1
Garrycastle.	Lusmagh.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	2
do.	Rynagh.	3 19 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybirtt.	Birr.	1 18 1	..	..	do.	Decree heard. . .	do.	1	3
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	6 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	No order	..	..	3
do.	Lemonaghan.	27 15 6	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	Issued.	..	2
do.	Tissarin.	2 0 8½	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	Rynagh.	6 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	Decree by consent .	Issued.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Kilcoleman.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed . .	do.	..	1
Garrycastle.	Gallen.	2 15 4½	8 6 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 16 11	9 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	0 8 9¼	4 7 8¼	..	..	Decree heard . .	do.	1	4
Ballybritt.	Birr.	1 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Clonlisk.	Ettagh.	0 18 5½ per acre.	13 8 7½	..	..	No order	..	..	3
Ballybritt.	Birr.	31 7 8½	62 15 5	..	..	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	3
Garrycastle.	Lusmagh.	1 16 11	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	2
Eglish.	Eglish.	10 10 0	21 0 0	..	..	Decree heard . .	do.	1	8
Garrycastle.	Lemonaghan.	7 15 3¼	..	..	Overholding.	No order	..	..	1
do.	Wherry.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	Issued.	..	2
do.	Lemonaghan.	21 6 10¾	42 13 9½	..	..	No order	..	..	3
Ballybritt.	Birr.	1 16 11	..	..	..	Decree heard . .	Issued.	..	1
Clonlisk.	Finlish.	1 7 8½	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 14 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	3 13 3½	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	1
do.	Gallen.	1 2 11½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	1
Clonlisk.	Kilmurray.	1 7 8½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	4 4 0	6 6 0	..	..	Decree heard . .	do.	1	4
do.	do.	27 13 10	34 13 10¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	5
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	2 17 8½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	0 9 3¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Lusmagh.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Gallen.	9 4 7½	18 9 3	..	..	Decree heard . .	do.	1	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	1 8 7½	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	1
Kilcoursey.	Kilbride.	5 5 2¼	7 17 10¼	..	..	No order	..	..	2
Coolestown.	Edenderry.	35 7 1	66 14 11½	..	..	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Monasteroris.	2 1 4	10 3 0½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Castropetre.	3 17 4	3 17 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 7 8	17 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Philipstown.	Ballykeane.	10 19 2¾	11 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	36 10 1½	37 5 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Ballycowen.	Lynally.	20 16 7	20 16 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Geashill.	Geashill.	1 8 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	7 5 5	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
Lower Philipstown.	..	22 3 1	36 0 7	..	..	Decree heard. . .	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	22 3 1	34 11 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Upper Philipstown.	Clonehurk.	0 0 9½ weekly.	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	Not issued.	..	3
Lower Philipstown.	Kiladerry.	13 4 4	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	6 12 2	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	2
Upper Philipstown.	Geashill.	7 16 0	11 1 0	Deserted.	..	do.	do.	..	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Ballinakill.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	3 13 6	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	0 3 0 weekly.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballycowen.	Lenally.	5 0 0	11 1 0	..	..	No order	..	..	1
do.	Kilbride.	5 10 9¼	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	Issued.	..	1
Kilcoursey.	do.	0 1 3 weekly.	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	5
Ballycowen.	do.	7 5 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 1 6 weekly.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Coolestown.	Monasteroris.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Kilcoursey.	Horseleap.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballycowen.	Kilbride.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Kilcoursey.	do.	0 4 7½	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	Not issued.	..	5
Garrycastle.	Gallen.	..	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1833	..	George Little	Pat. Gorman	Lands	4	0	0
,,	..	Rev. William Minchin	Michael Healy, and 3 others	House	..		
,,	..	John W. Armstrong	Thomas Mitchell, and 3 others	House and garden	..		
,,	..	Hugh Donnolly and Patrick Maguire	Patrick Donnolly	Lands	0	2	0
,,	..	Rev. Ralph Coote	Terence Molloy, and 8 others	do.	31	3	35
,,	..	John Doolan	Jeremiah Gaynor	House	..		
,,	..	Henry Atkinson	Andrew Keane	Lands	5	2	0
,,	..	Same	Michael Keane	do.	3	2	0
,,	..	Margaret Hobart	Hannah Grattan, and 5 others	do.	2	0	30
,,	..	George Little	James Guinan, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	..	Rev. B. Morris and Julia O'Connor	Michael Dunne	do.	2	1	18
,,	..	Same	John Hennessey	do.	7	0	4
,,	..	Same	Isaac Bradley, and 1 other	do.	9	3	15
,,	..	Same	Patrick Dunne	do.	6	3	10
,,	..	Same	Michael Brislan	do.	2	0	35½
,,	..	Patrick Fieghery	Mary Fieghery	do.	4	0	0
,,	..	Frederick Thompson	Owen Flattery, and 1 other	House	..		
,,	..	Thomas S. White	Philip Flannay	do.	..		
,,	..	Anne Wilkinson	John Connor, and 4 others	House and garden	..		
,,	..	Rev. B. Morris and Julia O'Connor	James Garrett, and 3 others	Lands	5	0	0
,,	..	Alexander and Rev. G. Holmes	James Green, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	..	Rev. Edwin Palmer	Charles Mellsop, and 4 others	do.	..		
,,	..	Anne and Mary Wilkinson	John Connors, and 3 others	House and garden	..		
..	..	Rev. William Minchin	Michael Healy, and 2 others	House	..		

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Garrycastle.	Gallen.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	1
Clonlisk.	Cullenwane.	0 18 5½	1 16 11	..	..	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	4
Garrycastle.	Lemonahan.	4 12 3¾	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Lusmagh.	0 19 8¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybay.	Killoughy.	32 10 4	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	9
Clonlisk.	Shinrone.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	No order	..	..	1
do.	Kilmury.	11 1 6	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	6 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	11 11 0	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	6
Garrycastle.	Gallen.	3 5 0	4 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Ballybay.	Killoghy.	2 16 11	..	..	Overholding.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 15 7½	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	2
do.	do.	8 17 1	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballybritt.	Litter.	2 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Garrycastle.	Rynagh.	0 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonlisk.	Dunkerin.	0 0 6 weekly.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ballybritt.	Birr.	5 5 0 yearly.	10 10 0	..	do.	Plaint dismissed .	do.	..	5
Ballybay.	Killoghy.	..	..	..	do.	Decree heard . .	do.	1	4
Clonlisk.	Cullenwane.	16 7 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Ballybritt.	Birr.	8 6 1¼	16 12 3½	..	..	Plaint dismissed .	Not issued.	..	5
do.	do.	5 5 0	10 10 0	..	..	Decree heard . .	Issued.	1	4
Clonlisk.	Cullenware.	0 18 5½	3 13 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3

Year.	No. of Entries.	Total No. of Decrees Issued.
1827	81	38
1828	52	22
1829	51	19
1830	57	26
1831	69	40
1832	52	20
1833	56	34
Total .	418	199

(Signed) ROBERT HARDING,
Acting Clerk of the Peace for the King's County.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of LONGFORD, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	Duke of Buckingham	Thomas Coyle, and 3 others	Land	17 2 0
,,	2	Francis Jessop	Peter Heslan, and 3 others	do.	12 2 0
,,	3	Same	Peter Cunningham, and 3 others	do.	12 2 0
,,	4	James Barbor	Thomas Mulvihill, and 1 other	do.	17 1 32
,,	5	Same	James Fagan, and 3 others	do.	15 1 32
,,	6	Same	John Scally, and 1 other	do.	15 1 32
,,	7	Richard Fox, and Arabella his wife	Christopher Hewit, and 1 other	do.	20 2 20½
,,	8	Same	Christopher Dowd, and 7 others	do.	24 2 36
,,	9	Same	Thady Murray, and 3 others	do.	19 1 28
,,	10	Same	Michael Martin, and 3 others	do.	15 0 21
,,	11	Same	Christopher Farrell, and 2 others	do.	24 0 0
,,	12	Hamilton Fitzgerald, and Lady Charlotte Fitzgerald, his wife.	Thomas Dennigen	do.	1 0 22
,,	13	Same	John M'Nally, and 2 others	do.	6 0 0
,,	14	Same	Mary Nevin, and 1 other.	do.	4 1 32
,,	15	Lord Southwell	James Brady, and 1 other	do.	5 0 0
,,	16	Same	James Flood	do.	3 2 33
,,	17	Same	Thomas Ledwidge, and 1 other	do.	6 1 0
,,	18	James W. Bond, Esq.	George Robinson	do.	9 2 0
,,	19	James M'Kiernan	Thomas Armstrong	do.	9 1 35
,,	20	Mark Kerr.	Patrick Fox	do.	5 0 0
,,	21	Countess of Rosse	Michael Doyle, and 2 others.	do.	11 0 23
,,	22	Anne Fleming	Michael Sullivan	House, premises, and land	5 3 10
1828	1	Hugh Stafford	John Carroll	House and plot	..
,,	2	Henry White	Michael Reynolds	Land	13 2 25
,,	3	Same	James Larkin, and 1 other	do.	26 1 32
,,	4	William Ledwith	Thomas Hudson, and 3 others	do.	21 0 10
,,	5	Robert Blackall	George Eginton, and 6 others	do.	11 3 33
,,	6	William F. Greville	Frederick M'Cleland, and 3 others	do.	8 3 35
,,	7	Peter Maher	Thomas Logan	House and garden	..
,,	8	John Brady	Patrick Whitney	Land	10 0 0
,,	9	Lovel Edgeworth	Patrick Coyle, and 5 others	do.	17 0 0
,,	10	Charles Reilly.	John Brady	Houses and gardens	..
,,	11	Rev. James T. Bond	Mary Coyle	Land	5 3 35
,,	12	Richard Graham	Elizabeth Hobicane, and 1 other	House and garden	..
1829	1	Luke White, Esq.	Patrick Fallon, and 2 others	Land	19 0 20
,,	2	Same	Peter Donnellon	do.	23 0 20
,,	3	Lord Southwell	Thomas Kennedy, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	4	John D. Brady, Esq.	Francis O'Brien, and 1 other	Land	17 3 1
,,	5	John Fearns	John A. Fearns, and 10 others	do.	44 0 0
,,	6	James Rock	Isaac Johnston, and 2 others	A house	..
,,	7	Patrick Magennis	William M'Kiernan	Land	6 0 0
,,	8	Earl of Belmore	John Denniston	do.	9 2 13
,,	9	Peter Hagan	James Hughes	do.	5 2 18
,,	10	John Lynch	Edward Flood	A store	..
,,	11	Lord Southwell	Peter Donoher	Land	7 1 20
,,	12	James Jones	John Lahy, and 2 others	do.	8 0 0
,,	13	Lawrence M'Donnell	Peter Kiernan	do.	2 2 18
1830	1	Lord Southwell	Nicholas Brady, and 1 other	do.	7 0 0
,,	2	Same	Andrew Rourke, and 3 others	do.	6 2 21
,,	3	Michael Leavy	Peter Fleming	A house	..
,,	4	Luke White, Esq.	Francis Davys	Land	6 0 25
,,	5	Same	Francis Davys, and 2 others	House and plot	..
,,	6	Henry White, Esq.	Edward Fry, and 2 others	Land	11 3 0
,,	7	Earl of Belmore	Thomas Thompson, and 2 others	do.	22 1 12
,,	8	Same	Patrick Doonan, and 1 other	do.	10 1 24
,,	9	Same	Dennis Murray, and 7 others	do.	19 0 33
,,	10	Same	William Begly, and 2 others	do.	13 1 36
,,	11	Dominic O'Reilly	Anne Kelly, and 2 others	do.	3 0 10
,,	12	Edward O'Farrell, Esq.	Patrick Bockehan, and 3 others	House, offices, mills, and land.	14 0 0
,,	13	Patrick O'Connor.	Michael Rowly	House and garden	..
,,	14	Hugh Tuite, Esq.	James Donnellon	Land	33 0 0
,,	15	Catherine Slevin	Anne Reilly, and 1 other	do.	7 0 0
,,	16	Andrew Bell, Esq.	Patrick Walsh	do.	4 0 0
,,	17	Same	Walter Magovern, and 1 other	do.	4 1 22
,,	18	Same	William Keegan	do.	3 3 34
,,	19	Same	John Rourke	do.	6 0 15
,,	20	Lord Lorton	Michael Lennon, and 3 others	do.	10 2 14
,,	21	Same	Patrick Campbell, and 2 others	do.	8 0 37
,,	22	Same	Miles Creegan, and 3 others	do.	13 1 36
,,	23	Same	Winney Hughes, and 2 others	do.	6 0 17
,,	24	Same	Rose Quinn, and 1 other	do.	6 0 17
,,	25	Same	Owen Hughes, and 3 others	do.	16 0 18
,,	26	Same	Rose Whitney, and 2 others	do.	11 1 25
,,	27	Same	Patrick Murphy	do.	5 2 2
,,	28	Same	John Prunty, and 1 other	do.	31 0 0
,,	29	Same	Terence M'Wade	do.	2 3 15
,,	30	Same	Dennis Flynn, and 1 other	do.	6 3 32
,,	31	Same	Pat. Prunty, and 4 others	do.	24 1 39
,,	32	Same	James Gormly, and 1 other	do.	11 0 13
,,	33	Alexander Burrows, Esq.	Pat. Masterson, and 8 others	do.	22 0 0

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Granard.	Columkill.	13 17 8¼	..	..	Notice to quit.	On hearing	Not issued.	..	4
Abbyshrule.	Tashiny.	35 10 11	52 1 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	35 10 11	38 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Rathcline.	Cashel.	31 16 11	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	32 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	30 15 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Moydow.	Templemichael.	31 18 6	150 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	20 16 1	50 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	2	8
do.	do.	25 5 0	60 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	3	4
do.	do.	14 17 6	34 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	4	4
do.	do.	22 0 0	32 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	5	3
Longford.	do.	1 16 11	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	6	1
do.	do.	6 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	7	3
do.	do.	7 2 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	8	2
Granard.	Columkill.	6 19 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	9	2
do.	do.	4 2 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	10	1
do.	do.	6 18 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	11	2
do.	Granard.	13 7 8	13 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	12	1
do.	Columkill.	14 18 2	..	..	By lapse of time.	do.	Not issued.	..	1
Longford.	Killoe.	5 4 4¾	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	Issued.	13	1
Granard.	do.	5 0 3	13 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	14	3
do.	Granard.	28 16 8	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	15	1
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Abbyshrule.	Kilglass.	32 14 6	32 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	2	1
do.	Tashiny.	45 2 0	45 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	3	2
Rathcline.	Cashel.	49 2 10	50 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	4	4
Ardagh.	Street.	22 0 7	22 0 7	..	..	do.	do.	5	7
do.	Ballymacormick.	13 2 8	44 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	6	4
do.	Templemichael.	1 1 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	7	1
Granard.	Columkill.	11 16 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	8	1
do.	Clonbrony.	15 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	9	6
do.	Abbylara.	8 6 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	10	1
do.	do.	11 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	11	1
Abbyshrule.	Noughill.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	12	2
Rathcline.	Rathcline.	17 3 0	17 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	26 13 7	26 13 7	..	..	do.	do.	2	1
Granard.	Killoe.	2 1 6	10 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	3	1
do.	Granard.	40 8 3	40 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	4	2
Moydow.	Killashea.	16 0 0	..	..	By demise of the person for whose life the lands were let.	do.	do.	5	11
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	13 16 10	..	..	By lapse of time.	do.	do.	6	3
Granard.	Columkill.	8 2 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	7	1
Longford.	Templemichael.	12 16 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	8	1
do.	Killoe.	7 5 1	..	..	By demise of the person for whose life the lands were let.	do.	Not issued.	..	1
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	3 3 10	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	Issued.	9	1
Granard.	Killoe.	6 16 6	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	10	1
Abbyshrule.	Tashiny.	22 0 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	Not issued.	..	3
Moydow.	Taughshinod.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Longford.	Killoe.	5 11 4	7 6 8	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
Granard.	do.	6 13 4½	6 13 4½	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	4
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	3 13 10	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	..	1
Rathcline.	Rathcline.	14 15 6	14 15 6	..	..	do.	Issued.	2	1
do.	do.	18 9 2	18 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	3	3
Abbyshrule.	Tashiny.	13 7 3	13 7 3	..	..	do.	do.	4	3
Longford.	Clonguish.	30 16 11	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	5	3
do.	do.	14 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	6	2
do.	do.	25 9 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	7	8
do.	do.	16 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	8	3
Granard.	Columkill.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	9	3
Ardagh.	Ardagh.	42 0 0	..	..	..	By consent	do.	10	4
do.	Templemichael.	1 10 8	..	..	Notice to quit.	On hearing	do.	11	1
do.	Edgeworthstown.	36 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	12	1
Longford.	Killoe.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	13	2
Granard.	Granard.	8 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	14	1
do.	do.	8 18 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	15	2
do.	do.	8 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	16	1
do.	do.	12 8 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	17	1
Longford.	Killoe.	6 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	18	4
do.	do.	6 1 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	19	3
do.	do.	7 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	20	4
do.	do.	4 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	21	3
do.	do.	4 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	22	2
do.	do.	11 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	23	4
do.	do.	8 8 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	24	3
do.	do.	4 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	25	1
do.	do.	21 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	26	2
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	27	1
do.	do.	4 16 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	28	2
do.	do.	16 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	29	5
do.	do.	8 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	30	2
Granard.	Abbylara.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	31	9

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	34	Daniel Barrington, James Josiah Hardy, and Matthew C. Wilder, Esq.	Christopher Farrell, and 1 other	Land	5 2 39
,,	35	Same	James Wilder, and 4 others	do.	23 3 38
,,	36	Earl of Belmore	James M'Cusker, and 2 others	do.	9 2 25
,,	37	Thomas Achmuty, Esq.	Anne Fitzpatrick, and 3 others	do.	38 3 13
,,	38	Same	John M'Mullen, and 2 others	do.	12 0 0
1831	1	James Johnston	Hugh Brady	do.	4 2 35
,,	2	Same	Owen Corr	do.	4 1 32
,,	3	Same	Alexander Morrison	do.	10 1 20
,,	4	Lord Southwell	John Donohoe, and 3 others	do.	15 0 0
,,	5	James Rock	Daniel Hughes, and 5 others	House and yard	..
,,	6	Rev. Henry Crofton, and Morgan Crofton, Esq.	John Kelaher, and 15 others	Land	52 0 0
,,	7	Earl of Longford	Francis Kelly	House and garden	..
,,	8	Same	Peter Cline	do.	..
,,	9	Same	Anne Flanagan	do.	..
,,	10	Same	John Carroll	House, garden, & bog fields	..
,,	11	Same	Peter M'Loughlin	House and garden	..
,,	12	Same	Alexander Deniston	do.	..
,,	13	Same	Miles Grealy	do.	..
,,	14	Same	Jane Malone	do.	..
,,	15	Robert Rogers	Bernard Creegan, and 2 others	Land	6 0 0
,,	16	Henry Needham	William Hughes, and 7 others	Houses, yard, and garden	..
,,	17	Earl of Belmore	James Cox, and 8 others	Land	13 2 14
,,	18	Right Hon. George Ponsonby and Uray Pallisier, Esq.	Francis Tuite, and 4 others	Land, mill, and kilns	22 0 0
,,	19	Dominick J. O'Reilly	Bartholomew Doyle, and 1 other	Land	3 0 0
,,	20	James Rock	Joseph Abbot	House	..
,,	21	Countess of Rosse	Hugh O'Neil, and 3 others	Land	10 1 0
,,	22	Same	Robert Hewit, and 4 others	do.	10 1 11
,,	23	Same	James Fry, and 6 others	do.	9 1 14
,,	24	Same	Thomas Molloy, and 2 others	do.	21 0 20
,,	25	Frederick Thomas Jessop, Esq.	Margaret Mee	do.	3 0 0
,,	26	Same	Thomas Mageoy	do.	6 2 10
,,	27	James Barbor, Esq.	John Scally, and 3 others	do.	16 1 11
,,	28	Same	William Doran, and 2 others	do.	13 2 0
,,	29	Same	Owen Mallon, and 3 others	do.	24 0 18
,,	30	John Kennedy	Michael Murphy	House and garden	..
,,	31	James Farlow	Thomas Farrell	Houses and plots	..
,,	32	Henry Bond, Esq.	Harmon Bole	The tolls and customs payable at the fairs of Killashea.	
,,	33	Richard Fox, Esq.	John M'Cormick, and 2 others	Land	19 2 35
,,	34	John Glinn	James Reilly	House and garden	..
,,	35	John Ousley, Esq.	William Farrell	Land	7 0 0
,,	36	John Warren	Laurence Mulligan	do.	10 2 0
,,	37	Same	John Fegan, and 1 other	do.	10 2 0
1832	1	Hugh Tuite, Esq.	Bryan Doyle	Mill, kiln, and land	14 0 0
,,	2	Earl of Longford	John Needham, and 4 others	Land	4 1 0
,,	3	Same	John Needham, and 8 others	Houses	..
,,	4	Earl of Belmore	James Cox, and 6 others	Land	13 2 0
,,	5	Countess of Rosse	James Savage, and 4 others	do.	6 2 32
,,	6	Luke White, Esq.	Thomas M'Cormick, and 3 others	do.	11 3 35
,,	7	Same	Pat. Fallon, and 2 others	do.	19 0 22
,,	8	Same	John Dillon	House and plot	..
,,	9	Same	James Mullady	Land	15 0 0
,,	10	Frederick Thomas Jessop, Esq.	Francis Dignan	do.	9 2 34
,,	11	Rev. Irwin Whitty	Patrick Conlon, and 3 others	do.	10 3 5
,,	12	Same	Christopher Casey, and 1 other	do.	10 3 0
,,	13	Same	Mary Dillon, and 4 others	do.	11 2 0
,,	14	Rev. Philip Maguire	Michael Feeny	do.	7 2 0
,,	15	Earl of Longford	John Rea	do.	5 0 0
,,	16	Same	Samuel Shovelin, and 2 others	do.	5 0 0
,,	17	Same	Robert M'Creedy, and 7 others	do.	35 2 7
,,	18	Same	Henry Williams, and 7 others	do.	17 0 0
,,	19	Same	Mary Whims, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	20	George Beatty, Esq.	John Cauneen	Land	2 2 20
,,	21	Patrick Early	Patrick Doolan, and 3 others	do.	7 1 20
,,	22	John Fetherstone, Esq.	Patrick Grimes	House	..
,,	23	Andrew Ferguson	James Beatty, and 3 others	Land	11 0 0
,,	24	Lovel Edgeworth, Esq.	Charles Hosey	do.	19 0 27
,,	25	Phelim Hagan	Dennis Evers, and 1 other	do.	6 0 0
,,	26	Simon Little	John Corcoran, and 2 others	do.	19 3 10
,,	27	James W. Bond, Esq.	Michael Loughlin	do.	2 0 12
,,	28	Same	Patrick Kean	do.	5 0 0
,,	29	Matthew Wilson	Ellen Cunningham	do.	8 1 3
1833	1	H. B. W. Slator, Esq.	Patrick Doyle	do.	11 0 9
,,	2	Same	John Reilly	do.	10 3 33
,,	3	Dominick O'Reilly	John Carragy	do.	15 0 0
,,	4	Thomas Bredin	Michael Eagen, and 4 others	do.	19 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Abbyshrule.	Taughshinod.	11 11 3	..	..	Notice to quit.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	32	2
do.	do.	28 10 9½	..	..	By demise of the person for whose life the lands were let.	do.	do.	33	5
Longford.	Killoe.	11 13 3	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	34	3
do.	Clonguish.	42 3 0	..	..	By demise of the person for whose life the lands were let.	do.	do.	35	4
do.	do.	11 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	36	3
Granard.	Clonbrony.	7 0 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	2	1
do.	do.	12 17 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	3	1
Longford.	Killoe.	13 16 10½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	4	4
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	5	6
Longford.	Mohill.	40 16 0	..	..	By lapse of time.	do.	do.	6	16
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	3 13 10	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	7	1
Longford.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	8	1
Ardagh.	do.	7 1 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	9	1
do.	do.	13 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	10	1
do.	do.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	11	1
do.	do.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	12	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	13	1
do.	do.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	14	1
Abbyshrule.	Forgney.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	15	3
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	13 14 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	16	8
Longford.	Clonguish.	16 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	17	9
Granard.	Clonbrony.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	18	5
do.	Columkill.	3 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	19	2
Ardagh.	Templemichael.	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	20	1
Rathcline.	Shrule	18 8 3	18 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	21	4
do.	Kilcommock.	21 13 2½	43 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	22	5
Abbyshrule.	Tashiny.	18 9 3	31 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	23	7
do.	Kilcommock.	40 0 0	..	..	By agreement.	do.	do.	24	3
Moydow.	Moydow.	3 5 0	..	..	By lapse of time.	do.	do.	25	1
do.	Ballymacormick.	9 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	26	1
Rathcline.	Cashel.	15 10 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	27	4
do.	do.	14 3 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	28	3
do.	do.	26 7 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	29	4
Moydow.	Ballymacormick.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	30	1
Rathcline.	Shrule.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	31	1
Moydow.	Killashea.	16 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	32	1
do.	Ballymacormick.	39 11 6½	39 11 6½	..	..	do.	do.	33	3
Granard.	Granard.	8 0 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	34	1
Ardagh.	Ardagh.	7 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	35	1
Granard.	Granard.	16 12 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	36	1
do.	do.	16 12 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	37	2
Ardagh.	Edgeworthstown.	41 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Templemichael.	5 17 8¼	30 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	2	5
do.	do.	2 15 0	..	..	By demise of the person for whose life the premises were let.	do.	do.	3	9
Longford.	Clonguish.	16 13 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	4	7
Rathcline.	Kilcommock.	16 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	5	5
do.	Rathcline.	13 16 2	21 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	6	4
do.	do.	17 13 0	40 5 9	..	..	do.	do.	7	3
do.	do.	5 10 7	12 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	8	1
do.	do.	10 7 8	15 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	9	1
Moydow.	Taughshinod.	22 2 0	36 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	10	1
Abbyshrule.	Forgney.	22 12 10	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	11	4
do.	do.	21 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	12	2
do.	do.	22 7 9	85 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	13	5
Rathcline.	Kilcommock.	15 0 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	14	1
Longford.	Templemichael.	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	15	2
do.	do.	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	16	3
Ardagh.	do.	22 0 0	..	..	By demise of the person for whose life the lands were let.	do.	do.	17	8
Longford.	do.	35 13 9	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	18	8
Ardagh.	do.	Less rent than £20.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	19	2
Longford.	Clonguish.	3 19 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	20	1
Ardagh.	Street.	6 11 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	21	4
Longford.	Killoe.	2 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	22	1
do.	Clonguish.	15 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	23	4
Granard.	Clonbrony.	20 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	24	1
Longford.	Clonguish.	6 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	25	2
Granard.	Clonbrony.	24 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	26	3
Ardagh.	Street.	5 13 9	19 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	27	1
do.	do.	5 13 9	13 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	28	1
Longford.	Killoe.	12 19 6	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	29	1
Granard.	Columkill.	11 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	2	1
Ardagh.	Maustrim.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	3	1
Moydow.	Taughshinod.	32 19 2	32 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	4	5

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	5	John Duff	Peter Mooney, and 1 other	Land	4 0 0
,,	6	John Corry	Rose Gerraghty	House and garden	..
,,	7	Rev. R. T. Hearne	Marcus Ryan, and 2 others	Land	4 0 0
,,	8	Charles Fox, Esq.	Patrick Brady	do.	15 0 24
,,	9	Earl of Longford	Thomas Kelly	do.	29 0 22
,,	10	John Allen	Edward M'Cormick	House, garden, and forge	..
,,	11	Luke White, Esq.	James Gilligan	Land	13 1 10
,,	12	Sarah Fearns	William Burke, and 9 others	do.	39 2 0
,,	13	Countess of Rosse	John Farrell	House and plot	..
,,	14	Same	Robert C. Barbor, and 8 others	House and land	6 0 31
,,	15	Same	James Lynagh, and 3 others	Land	10 1 18
,,	16	Same	Hugh Connor	do.	4 2 12
,,	17	Same	Dennis Farrell, and 2 others	do.	43 0 12
,,	18	Same	Judith Doyle, and 5 others	do.	10 0 30
,,	19	Same	Stephen Lanigan, and 1 other	do.	6 3 31
,,	20	Earl of Longford	John M'Crothers	House and garden	..
,,	21	Same	Catherine Farrell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	22	Same	Margaret M'Namee	do.	..
,,	23	Same	Patrick Muldoon	do.	..
,,	24	Same	Andrew M'Givney	do.	..
,,	25	Same	Margaret Heany, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	26	Same	Christopher Reynolds, and 6 others	Houses and plots	..
,,	27	Samuel Galbrith, Esq.	John Sheeran. and 2 others	Land	4 1 20
,,	28	James Rock	Patrick Mullally	House and garden	..
,,	29	R. Reynolds, Esq.	Peter Kiernan	Land	7 0 0
,,	30	John A. Gouldsbury, Esq.	Simon Flattery	House and garden	..
,,	31	Rev. James Dunne, otherwise Fox	Thomas Hagan, and 3 others	Land	13 0 0
,,	32	Arabella Harmon	William Burns, and 6 others	do.	29 1 5
,,	33	Lord Lorton	James Cainen, and 6 others	do.	15 0 0
,,	34	Countess of Rosse	Charles Miller, and 2 others	do.	6 2 30
,,	35	John Mills	Ambrose M'Coy	House	..
,,	36	Matthew Tate	Francis Lee, and 1 other	Land	2 1 0
,,	37	Rev. James Dunne	James Cadwell, and 1 other	do.	9 3 30

Peace Office, Longford,
February 27, 1834.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Moydow.	Taughshinod.	7 8 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	5	2
do.	Kilcommock.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	6	1
do.	Kilglass.	8 8 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	7	3
Granard.	Columbkill.	11 1 1	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	8	1
Ardagh.	Ballymacormick.	20 15 4	31 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	9	1
do.	Edgeworthstown.	5 13 9	5 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	10	1
Rathcline.	Rathcline.	18 8 7	45 0 0	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	1
do.	Cashel.	43 13 6	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	Issued.	11	10
do.	Kilcommock.	2 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	12	1
do.	do.	6 3 9	..	..	By demise of the person for whose life the premises were let.	do.	do.	13	9
Moydow.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	14	4
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	15	1
do.	do.	39 13 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	16	3
Rathcline.	do.	28 3 6	45 5 3	..	..	do.	do.	17	6
do.	Shrule.	27 7 6	117 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	18	2
Longford.	Templemichael.	5 0 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	19	1
Ardagh.	do.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	20	2
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	21	1
do.	do.	1 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	22	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	23	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	24	2
do.	do.	11 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	25	7
Longford.	Killoe.	3 3 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	26	3
do.	Templemichael.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	27	1
Granard.	Clonbrony.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	28	1
Longford.	Killashea.	2 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	29	1
Granard.	Clonbrony.	24 0 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	30	4
Moydow.	Templemichael.	34 16 9	100 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	31	7
Rathcline.	Cashel.	17 5 0	80 6 4	..	..	do.	do.	32	7
do.	Kilcommock.	26 15 0	26 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	33	3
Longford.	Templemichael.	6 6 0	..	..	Notice to quit.	do.	do.	34	1
Granard.	Granard.	3 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	35	2
do.	Clonbrony.	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	36	2

(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Longford.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Louth, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	Mary Ball	Michael Kaine and John M'Anally	House and land	3 0 0
,,	2	John M'Clintock	John Nugent	House	..
,,	3	Count de Salis	Hugh M'Loughlin	..	..
,,	4	John Chesshire	Peter Reilly	Lands	..
,,	5	Same	Elizabeth Carter	Houses and gardens	..
,,	6	Lord Clermont	Michael M'Stane	House and lands	11 0 0
,,	7	William Mathews	James Rickard and John Rickard	Lands	7 0 0
,,	8	Henrietta Charlotte Scott	James M'Bride, Bryan M'Bride, Patrick M'Bride, and Matthew M'Bride.	do.	12 0 0
,,	9	Thomas Lee Norman	Bryan Reilly, John Hanratty, Michael Murray, James Hagan, Francis Neal, Patrick M'Grath, Margaret Callan, Judith Mathews, and Matthew Casey	Lands and tenements	0 0 22½
,,	10	John Marmion	Thomas M'Enellow and Thomas Kearney	Lands	3 3 10
,,	11	Mary Kelly	Thomas Sharkey	House	..
,,	12	Bernard Duffy	Patrick Curran and James Curran	do.	..
,,	13	Joseph Shekleton	Patrick Toole	Lands	..
,,	14	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	15	Lennox Bigger	Alice M'Evoy	Houses	..
,,	16	Same	William M'Loughlin	do.	..
,,	17	James M'Alister	John Neville	..	..
,,	18	Bernard Duffy	Patrick Mulligan	..	..
,,	19	Hugh M'Sherry	James M'Donnell	Lands	..
,,	20	Same	Hugh Kirley	do.	..
,,	21	The Hon. Hugh Howard	John M'Guire	do.	3 1 32
,,	22	Same	Patrick Lennan, Matthew Lennan, and Arthur O'Neill.	House and lands	5 2 22
,,	23	Same	Mary Lennan and Felix Lennan	do.	5 2 22
,,	24	Same	James M'Loughlin, Thomas Quigley, and Michael M'Donnell.	Lands	3 0 10
,,	25	Same and the Earl of Roden	Anne M'Cabe, Patrick M'Cabe, and Owen Corkan.	do.	3 3 22
,,	26	The Hon. Hugh Howard	Owen Magenniss	House and lands	0 0 22
,,	27	Same	Patrick Hearty	Lands	3 2 22
,,	28	Same	Thomas Malone	do.	1 0 8
,,	29	Same	Mary M'Daniel and Roger M'Daniel	do.	3 1 26
,,	30	Same	James Colan, Owen Wade, and Catherine Rice.	do.	6 0 5
,,	31	Same	Patrick Kelly, sen. and Patrick Kelly, jun.	do.	16 1 34
,,	32	Same	Michael Delan	do.	3 2 15
,,	33	The Earl of Roden	James M'Crane	do.	2 1 36
,,	34	Same	George Traynor	Houses and land	1 2 23
,,	35	Same	Rose Roddy	do.	5 1 3
,,	36	Same	James M'Kenna	do.	2 1 26
,,	37	Same	James Toole	do.	1 3 18
,,	38	Same	Terence Traynor	do.	2 0 11
,,	39	Same	James White, Michael Mulligan, and Peter M'Evoy	do.	1 3 32
,,	40	John Coleman	John Galloughly, Peter Flynn, and John Bray.	do.	1 0 0
,,	41	Edward B. Clive	James Duffy	..	..
,,	42	Same	Patrick Lennan and Hugh Lennan	Lands	..
,,	43	William Byrne	Bryan Coburn and James Coburn	House and lands	4 1 10
,,	44	The Hon. Hugh Howard	Patrick Rice, Edward Rice, John Rice, and Terence O'Heare	Lands	13 0 26
,,	45	The Earl of Roden	John Traynor	Houses and lands	1 3 22
,,	46	Henry Foster	Peter M'Keone	Lands	3 1 12
,,	47	Same	James Kelly	do.	9 3 3
,,	48	Same	Michael Dowdall	do.	13 1 0
,,	49	James M'Alister	John Neville	..	..
,,	50	Matthew Fortescue	Patrick Keegan	..	..
,,	51	Same	Matthew Divan	..	..
,,	52	Same	Mary Sheridan	..	..
,,	53	Same	Patrick Newan	..	..
,,	54	Same	Luke Harding	..	..
,,	55	Same	Mary Finnegan	..	..
,,	56	Same	James Martin	..	..
,,	57	Same	William Powderly	..	..
,,	58	Same	Patrick Flanigan	..	..
,,	59	Same	Patrick Murphy and Margaret Cassidy	House and lands	3 2 0
,,	60	Same	Michael Mackin and Bryan Mackin	Lands	6 2 0
,,	61	The Hon. Anne Tisdall	Francis Marry and Anne M'Keone	House and garden	..
,,	62	Viscount Clermont	Patrick M'Keone	Houses and land	8 1 7
,,	63	Same	Anne Mathews	do.	9 1 35
,,	64	Same	Patrick Carroll	do.	13 1 36
,,	65	Same	Patrick Robinson	do.	10 0 0
,,	66	Same	John Stokes	do.	16 0 0
,,	67	George Atkinson	Daniel Conaghy	Lands	1 1 0
,,	68	Rev. Adam Hudson	John Hand	do.	2 3 31
,,	69	Owen Mathews	Michael Callan, Laurence Dillon, Owen Carty, Catherine Williams, and Alice Walsh	Tenement	..
,,	70	Henry Foster	Michael Dowdall	Lands	13 1 8
,,	71	Same	Michael Long	do.	7 2 21
,,	72	Same	Peter M'Keone	do.	3 1 12
,,	73	Philip Brabazon	John Geehan	do.	..
,,	74	Count de Salis	Catherine M'Alavy	House and garden	0 0 25
,,	75	Walter Crilly	Thomas Farley	do.	..
,,	76	Thomas M'Cann	Patrick Rooney	..	..

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Ferrard.	St. Peter.	11 1 6	17 6 1¾	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	Termonfeckan.	4 4 0	8 11 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	..	..	..	..	..	By consent	do.	..	..
do.	Tullyallen.	2 15 4	2 15 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 10 0	5 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Carlingford.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	9 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Haggardstown.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed	do.	..	..
do.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	5 8 4	13 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
do.	do.	8 13 4	13 0 0	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	7 0 10	7 0 10	..	..	Not decreed on hearing.	..	..	..
do.	do.	11 8 3	15 19 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	11 8 3	15 19 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	8 10 6	20 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	9 14 4	13 11 6	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	Not decreed on hearing.	..	..	..
do.	do.	7 5 6	7 12 7	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 12 6	2 12 6	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	9 5 2	26 18 5	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	16 16 0	45 5 11	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	30 6 6	64 17 6	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	8 19 8	18 15 2	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed on hearing.	..	..	..
Ardee.	Clonkeen.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	34 1 10	34 1 10	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	9 16 3	44 3 1½	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	22 15 3	22 15 3	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	. . . .	..	..	..
Ardee.	Drumcar.	7 9 7	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	12 4 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	21 3 4	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
Louth.	Killencoole.	9 13 10	14 10 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	Louth.	12 12 6	26 8 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	4 0 0	7 2 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Dromiskin.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Louth.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Stabannon.	9 19 11½	15 0 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing.		..	..
do.	Ardee.	9 2 0	9 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Drumcar.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	Clogher.	10 9 0	20 18 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Ferrard.	Dunleer.	..	5 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	10 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	. . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	77	John Willis	James Duffy	..	..
,,	78	Henry Foster	Michael Dowdall	Lands	7 2 21
,,	79	Same	Peter M'Keone	do.	3 1 12
,,	80	Same	Michael Long	do.	7 2 21
,,	81	Robert Hall	Owen Nash	do.	13 3 32
,,	82	Same	Michael Rice, Edward Maguire, and Anne Doran.	do.	8 3 0
,,	83	Same	Mary Toole and Michael Toole	Lands	3 2 26
,,	84	Same	Thomas Ward, Peter Rice, and Patrick Reilly.	do.	11 1 20
,,	85	Packenham Beatty	Matthew Hanratty and Anne Hanratty	..	..
,,	86	Rosabella M'Neale	Owen M'Attee	..	..
,,	87	Hugh M'Sherry	James M'Donnell	Lands	..
,,	88	Edward B. Clive	Patrick Lennan and Hugh Lennan	do.	16 2 17
,,	89	Same	Owen Byrne and Patrick Hoey	..	..
,,	90	Same	George Bell	Lands	8 2 25
,,	91	Same	James Duffy and Anne Kelly	do.	19 0 7
,,	92	Same	Patrick M'Mahon and Peter M'Mahon	do.	6 3 4
1828	1	Edward Singleton and James Singleton	John Dunne	do.	20 1 21
,,	2	Patrick Kirk	Nicholas Sharkey	House and garden	..
,,	3	Lord Oriel	Samuel Bingham and Robert Bingham	Lands	12 0 12
,,	4	Robert Speer	Charles Dumin and Bernard Sweeney	House and lands	8 3 28
,,	5	Same	Patrick Connor	do.	3 0 0
,,	6	Robert Speer	Patrick M'Enany and Rose Callan	House and land	3 0 0
,,	7	Same	Thomas M'Donald, Patrick M'Keever, and Margaret Byrne.	Houses and lands	4 0 18
,,	8	Same	John Hall	House and lands	2 0 0
,,	9	Same	Margaret Finnegan	do.	4 3 0
,,	10	Same	Matthew M'Donald	do.	4 0 18
,,	11	Mary Kelly	Thomas Sharkey	do.	1 2 0
,,	12	Terence Coleman	Michael Brennan	do.	2 0 0
,,	13	Viscount Clermont	James M'Donnell	..	..
,,	14	Same	Francis Hanaway	..	..
,,	15	Same	Thomas Rice	..	..
,,	16	Same	Patrick M'Donnell	..	..
,,	17	Same	Thomas Gallagher	..	..
,,	18	Same	Charles Aylmer	..	..
,,	19	Same	Ephraim M'Donnell	..	..
,,	20	Same	Peter Curran, Anne Gray, Pat. O'Brien	Lands	..
,,	21	William A. Mathews	Laurence Hoey	do.	9 2 8
,,	22	Rev. Arthur Ellis	James Carroll and Peter Sheridan	Lands and tenements	..
,,	23	Henry Mills	Patrick M'Dermott	House and land	0 3 20
,,	24	Elizabeth Corran	Peter M'Donnell, Laurence M'Donnell, John M'Kensay, and Pat. M'Evoy.	House and tenement	..
,,	25	Edward B. Clive	Patrick Casey, Owen Casey, and James Morgan.	Lands	3 1 0
,,	26	Same	Pat. Lenan, Hugh Lenan, Chas. Kelly, James Kirbey, and Patrick Duffy.	do.	16 2 17
,,	27	Same	John Harrison, Thos. Harrison, Michael Byrne, John Byrne, & Mich. Coleman.	House and lands	1 2 32
,,	28	Hon. Augustus J. Foster	Jane Develin, James Clarke, Henry M'Guire, and Francis M'Guire.	..	..
,,	29	Same	Henry M'Guire	..	..
,,	30	Same	Bryan M'Cullin	..	..
,,	31	Matthew Fortescue	Thomas Hamill and William Hamlin	House and lands	12 3 30
,,	32	William Byrne	Bryan Coleman and James Coleman	Lands	4 1 10
,,	33	Viscount Clermont	Nicholas M'Cue, Henry M'Cue, and Margaret M'Quade.	do.	1 3 33½
,,	34	Earl of Roden	Laurence Casey	..	..
,,	35	Hon. Hugh Howard	Margaret Graham	..	..
,,	36	Same	Thomas Collins	..	..
,,	37	Same	Denis Murray	..	..
,,	38	Same	Mary M'Gowran	..	..
,,	39	Same	Patrick Hoey and Mary Hoey	Lands	10 0 6
,,	40	Same	Michael Dealan	..	..
,,	41	Same	John Ward, Patrick Ward, Owen Connor, and Matthew Garstin.	Houses and land	..
,,	42	Same	Peter Magrath	..	..
,,	43	Same	Bryan Doyle	..	..
,,	44	Same	James Toole	..	..
,,	45	John Ross	Felix Hanlon	House and tenement	..
,,	46	Patrick M'Loughlin	Catherine Greene	House and garden	..
,,	47	Rev. Adam Hudson	Thomas Tearney	House and lands	1 2 30
,,	48	Same	Owen Lane, Jun.	do.	3 0 0
,,	49	George M'Gusty	Peter Duffy	Lands	8 1 32
,,	50	Same	Francis Branagan	do.	8 0 0
,,	51	Edward Henry Byrne	Owen Murtagh	House and land	..
,,	52	Edward Henry Byrne	Lawrence Cunningham, jun.	Lands	0 0 30
,,	53	Viscount Clermont	Thomas Callan, John Callan, John M'Annellon, Lawrence Hearty, Patrick M'Daniel, and Thomas Taaffe	do.	39 2 33
,,	54	William H. Richardson	William Devin	..	..
,,	55	Matthew Fortescue	Thomas Gartlany, Patrick Gartlany, James Hoey, and James M'Ardle.	Lands	8 3 35
,,	56	Edward B. Clive	Patrick Connor, Owen Connor, Thomas Connor, Bryan Connor, Mary Fitzsimmons, and Hugh Shovelan	do.	9 1 18
,,	57	Matthew Fortescue	James Magahan and Anne Magahan	House and lands	1 3 35
,,	58	Blaney Balfour	Patrick Hearty	Lands	3 2 25
,,	59	Letitia Balfour	Patrick Keegan	do.	7 1 14
,,	60	Blaney Balfour	Patrick Smith and George Smith	do.	6 2 10
,,	61	Daniel Blackwell	Henry M. Blackwell, Peter Curran, and Robert Woods.	Tenements	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	. . . . .	..	..	..
Ardee.	Drumcar.	21 2 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	7 9 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	16 8 1½	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Faughart.	25 13 0	25 13 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	16 3 2	16 3 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	6 18 6	6 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	29 17 2	29 17 2	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	5 8 4	15 8 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Louth.	34 1 10	51 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	..	..
Ardee.	Louth.	18 3 7	22 2 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	37 2 8	55 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	13 13 10	18 16 9	..	..	do.	do.	49	144
Ferrard.	Collon.	30 12 0	98 6 5½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Clogher.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	22 18 6	29 14 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Clonkeen.	30 16 8	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	9 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	10 2 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	11 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	14 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	11 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Haggardstown.	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
do.	Ballibarrack.	4 12 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	1 14 0	4 12 6	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	12 12 0	12 12 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	7 10 0	11 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	34 1 10	38 0 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 5 0	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	33 19 3	33 19 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	9 16 3	49 1 3	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	Dromiskin.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	29 8 0	56 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	18 0 0	26 3 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	2 16 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Strabannon.	5 4 7	7 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	9 19 11	13 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Roach.	16 18 0	23 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Baronstown.	18 9 2	18 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Dromiskin.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Dromiskin.	37 12 10	37 12 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	23 10 9	23 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	do.	19 3 3	29 9 10½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	do.	8 10 9	8 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Kilcurley.	10 19 4½	20 14 6½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Killany.	14 5 11	14 5 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Kilcurley.	17 4 6	30 16 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	4 12 3¾	18 9 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	62	Henrietta C. Scott	James M'Bride, Patrick M'Bride, and Bryan M'Bride.		..
,,	63	Anthony M'Cann	John Callan, Thomas Callan, and Philip Callan.	Lands	6 1 6
1829	1	Peter M'Cabe	Dixie Clements and James Coleman	do.	3 2 34
,,	2	Patrick Conlon	Nicholas Woods and Mary Woods	House and lands	2 2 7
,,	3	Thomas Ward	Patrick Reilly, John Reilly, and James Reilly.	Lands	3 1 0
,,	4	Stephen Conaghy	John Boland	Land	..
,,	5	Robert Hall	Patrick Cassidy	Lands	7 3 35
,,	6	Matthew Fortescue	Patrick M'Evoy and Anne Clarke	House	..
,,	7	James Wolfe M'Neale	Michael M'Guinness		..
,,	8	Same	John Mulhollan		..
,,	9	Same	Mary Magone		..
,,	10	Same	Owen Rice and Matthew Rice		..
,,	11	Same	Patrick Murphy		..
,,	12	Faithful Fortescue	Patrick Hilliard	Houses and land	1 0 0
,,	13	William Page	Owen Carney and Richard Nugent	House	..
,,	14	Patrick Taaffe	Bryan Lennan	Houses and lands	1 2 26
,,	15	Matthew Fortescue	Mary Lawless and Patrick Lawless	Lands	11 0 35
,,	16	Same	Same	do.	9 1 36
,,	17	Same	Christopher Moorewood	do.	10 1 16
,,	18	Same	Mary Sheridan	do.	1 0 2
,,	19	William Pilkington	Matthew Lennan, James Cunningham, Mary Coote, Rose Flynn, Bridget Campbell, James M'Cabe, John M'Grath, Rose M'Gaugh, John M'Gaugh, Patrick M'Gaugh, James M'Gaugh, Peter M'Gaugh, Anne Matthews or Clarke, Michael Fitzsimmons, and Eleanor Fitzsimmons	Lands and appurtenances	5 1 20
,,	20	Wheelock Price	Laurence Taaffe	do.	4 0 16
,,	21	Owen Hyndes	Mary Lennan	House	..
,,	22	Ross Gyles	Edward Mulligan, Mary Mulligan, and Patrick Mulligan	Lands	..
,,	23	Same	Patrick Donnelly, Samuel Donnelly, Neil Donnelly, Owen Donnelly, Peter Donnelly, sen., Peter Donnelly, jun., Arthur Donnelly, and Patrick Donnelly, jun.	do.	..
,,	24	Blaney Balfour	Matthew Fitzpatrick	Houses and lands	0 0 15
,,	25	Robert Speer	Bryan M'Ardle, Jas. M'Ardle, Thos. Callan, John Callan, Philip Callan, Patrick Clarke, Philip Maguire, Michael Curtis, Nicholas Crinion, Eliz. Russell, Mary Bannon, Catherine M'Cabe, Judith M'Nally, and Jas. Mathews	do.	20 0 6
,,	26	Hon. Hugh Howard and the Earl of Roden.	Bridget M'Keever, Matthew Hearty, Owen M'Combe, Edward Kieran, Michael Kelly, Owen Quigley, Michael Moran, and Patrick Farrell	Houses and land	..
,,	27	Count De Salis	Patrick Russell	Lands	..
,,	28	Hon. Hugh Howard and the Earl of Roden.	Rev. John Darley, James Brady, and Thomas Goodman.	Houses and land	1 3 16
,,	29	Thomas Filgate	Francis Lennan and Thomas Lennan	Lands and appurtenances	23 0 0
,,	30	Robert Magee	John Quigley and Mary Kieran	House and garden	..
,,	31	Edward Tipping	Anne Breene	Houses and land	..
,,	32	Edward Henry Byrne	Bryan Duffy and Francis Louth	Lands	21 3 4
,,	33	Peter Read	Jane Murphy	House and garden	..
,,	34	Henrietta C. Scott	James M'Bride, Patrick M'Bride, Alice M'Ardle, Matthew M'Ardle, Matthew M'Bride, and James Hanratty	Lands	12 2 0
,,	35	Archibald H. Rowan	Patrick Moyles	do.	4 2 0
,,	36	William Baxter and Mary Baxter	Anne Wynne, Peter Wynne, Bridget Wynne, Pat. Norris, & Maria Wynne.	House and premises	..
,,	37	Stanus Daniel	John Leary, Mary Irwin, Joseph Gray, Thomas Rogan, and Peter Hearns.	Lands	..
,,	38	Matthew O'Reilly	Jane Durnin	House	..
,,	39	John Marmion	Thomas Connell and Patrick Connell	Lands	0 1 0
,,	40	James Joseph Kelly and Edward Sarsfield Kelly, by Anne Kelly.	Thomas Coleman and Boyd Roberts	House and appurtenances	..
,,	41	Thos. Wm. Filgate, Robert Maxwell, Geo. Macartney, and Eleanor Macartney.	Bryan Reenan	House and lands	7 0 0
,,	42	William Pilkington	Matthew Lennan, James Cunningham, Jas. M'Cabe, Rose M'Gaugh, John M'Gaugh, Patrick M'Gaugh, Jas. M'Gaugh, Peter M'Gaugh, and Edward M'Gaugh	Lands	5 1 20
,,	43	Edward Henry Bryen	Patrick Murphy	do.	8 0 24
,,	44	Richard Gray	Matthew M'Connin	House and garden	..
,,	45	Ross Gyles	Edward Mulligan, Mary Mulligan, Pat. Mulligan, Cath. Mulligan, and James Cregan	Lands and premises	..
,,	46	Lord Viscount Ferrard	John Newett	House and garden	In front, 29 ft., rear 29 ft., front to rear, 146 ft.
,,	47	John Chesshire	Peter Sweeney	Houses and garden	..
,,	48	Earl of Roden and Hon. Hugh Howard	Rose O'Neill	House and appurtenances	..
,,	49	James Kieran	Bernard Mathews, Catherine Hearty, and Thomas Muckian.	House and tenement	..
,,	50	Same	Mich. Magrath, and Matthew Byrne	House and garden	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	..	..	..	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	19 3 11½	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	40	116
Ardee.	Clonkeen.	9 3 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	Stabannan.	2 2 7½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Faughart.	8 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Faughart.	26 8 0	35 1 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	. . . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	6 10 9	5 10 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	7 0 0	17 0 3½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Mosstown.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Tallanstown.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	Carlingford.	5 5 10½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
..	..	31 3 5	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Mosstown.	1 16 11	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	45 11 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Ferrard.	Dunleer.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	46 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	1 11 6	1 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	31 19 10	31 19 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Charlestown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	21 17 6	50 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Charlestown.	8 10 0	8 10 0	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Ferrard.	St. Peter.	13 16 11	13 16 11	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	4 15 6	17 5 1½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Philipstown.	1 16 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	33 0 0	33 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Philipstown.	12 18 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Tallanstown.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	14 5 0	14 5 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Carlingford.	5 5 10½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ferrard.	Collon.	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Tullyallen.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	22 7 8	22 7 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	4 11 0	16 2 7¼	..	..	do.	do.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1829	51	Thomas Duffy	Alexander M'Daniel	House	..		
1830	1	James M'Key	Alice Rice	House and appurtenances	..		
,,	2	Philip Doyne	Mary Magee, and James M'Cullen	Lands	17	2	15
,,	3	Patrick Kieran	Peter King	House	..		
,,	4	Nicholas M'Gough	Timothy Cullins	House and garden	..		
,,	5	Joseph Kelly	James Kearney	House and lands	..		
,,	6	John Hughes, sen.	Thomas Elmond	Lands	5	0	0
,,	7	Same	Bryan M'Bride	do.	5	0	0
,,	8	Same	James Breene, Jun.	do.	6	2	0
,,	9	Same	Joseph Breene	do.	6	2	0
,,	10	Same	James Breene, Sen.	do.	2	0	0
,,	11	James Eastwood	Hugh M'Gahan	House and lands	..		
,,	12	Rev. Elias Thackeray, Lennox Bigger, and George Foster.	Michael M'Alister and Matthew Shiners	Lands	5	0	34
,,	13	John Rodgers	Richard Rodgers	do.	3	2	23
,,	14	Blaney Balfour	William Hargrave	Tenement and premises	..		
,,	15	Count de Salis	John M'Namee	Lands	11	1	23
,,	16	Thomas Newcomen	James Belton	House and garden	0	2	0
,,	17	Alexander Dawson	Patrick Ward, Edward Carrolan, James Hilliard, and Catherine Hilliard.	Lands	1	0	25
,,	18	Thomas M'Cann	Patrick Hamill	do.	..		
,,	19	William Hall	Charles Reilly and Peter Deerey	do.	..		
,,	20	Henrietta C. Scott	Bryan Mooney, Patrick M'Bride, and Cormick Duffy.	do.	12	2	0
,,	21	Same	Bryan Caffily, Edward Caffily, Peter Finegan, Chris. Flinn, and Patrick Waters	do.	19	3	0
,,	22	Samuel Alexander Bell	Anne Downey	House and premises	..		
,,	23	Henrietta C. Scott	Bryan Thornton and Margaret Lappen	Lands	6	0	20
,,	24	Augustus F. Foster	Mary M'Geough and James M'Enally	do.	8	0	0
,,	25	Same	Bryan M'Quillan and Patrick Phillips	do.	0	2	0
,,	26	Geo. Macartney and Eleanor Macartney	John Lynch, Michael Callan, Andrew Morgan, Catherine Dougherty, Margaret Branigan, Bridget Coyle, Thomas Breene, Felix Coholan, John Martin, Bryan Sharkey, Felix O'Neale, and Daniel Martin	do.	5	1	0
,,	27	Samuel Alexander Bell	Anne Downey	House and tenements	..		
,,	28	Jane M'Donald	Bridget Darby and James Carney	House and land	..		
,,	29	Hon. Hugh Howard and Earl of Roden	Jane Townley, Arthur Smith, and Patrick M'Entegart.	Land	..		
,,	30	Earl of Roden	Constantine O'Rourke, Mary Traynor, Bridget Traynor, William M'Mahon, and Michael Feagan	Houses and land	4	0	4
,,	31	Bernard Hoey	Michael Duffy	House	..		
1831	1	Count de Salis	John Halfpenny	House and garden	..		
,,	2	Packenham Beatty	Anne Hanratty, Matthew Hanratty, and James Hanratty.	House and land	2	0	13½
,,	3	Same	Thomas Sharp	do.	..		
,,	4	Hon. Hugh Howard and Earl of Roden	Jeremiah Stevenson, Richard Mullen, Anne Magee, James Risbon, Thomas Callan, John Reid, Patrick Finegan, Patrick Walsh, Neal M'Cudden, Mary Martin, and John Getty	House, garden, and land	3	1	4
,,	5	Same	James Callaghan	House and land	..		
,,	6	Same	Patrick M'Kenna	do.	..		
,,	7	Same	James Cregan	Land	4	3	19
,,	8	Earl of Roden	James M'Kenna and Patrick Traynor	do.	2	1	20
,,	9	Hon. Hugh Howard and Earl of Roden	Patrick Heeney	do.	2	0	33
,,	10	Same	Cornelius Collins	Lands	0	0	21½
,,	11	Mary Mills, or Ward	Elizabeth Boyle, *alias* Ward	do.	1	1	24
,,	12	James M'Alister	Edward Meeghan	House and lands	3	2	0
,,	13	Same	Owen Murphy	do.	3	0	26
,,	14	Same	Thomas Duffy, Pat. Maginness, Owen M'Keone, John Duffy, and Alexander Daniel	House and land	4	2	18
,,	15	Bartholomew M'Gawley	Owen Murphy	do.	3	2	10
,,	16	Robert Murphy	Mary Campbell	Land	..		
,,	17	Same	Patrick Tole, Thomas Tole, and Arthur Tole.	do.	..		
,,	18	Same	Elizabeth M'Keone, James M'Keone, and Owen M'Keone	do.	..		
,,	19	Same	Alice M'Evoy	House and tenement	..		
,,	20	Robert M'Neale	Anne Magee	Land	..		
,,	21	Same	Peter Boyle	do.	..		
,,	22	Same	Terence Magee	do.	..		
,,	23	Eleanor Kirk	James Mathews	House and premises	..		
,,	24	John Noble	Henry Rice	do.	..		
,,	25	Samuel Coulter	Mary Finegan	do.	..		
,,	26	Elizabeth Mourity, Mary Mourity, Robert Mourity, Patrick Hand, Jane Flood, John J. Mourity, and Elizabeth Mourity	John M'Coy	do.	..		
,,	27	Incorporated Society for Promoting English Protestant Schools.	Owen M'Ardle	House and lands	2	3	24
,,	28	Same	Philip Flogherty	do.	1	3	2
,,	29	Same	Mary M'Ardle	Lands	11	1	0
,,	30	Same	John White	do.	1	3	2
,,	31	Same	Patrick Tuite	House and lands	3	0	12
,,	32	Laurence Treacey	John Carney	House and land	..		
,,	33	Michael Walsh, Alicia Cooney, Thomas Brady, and Elizabeth Brady.	Elizabeth M'Kenny	Garden and tenement	0	2	0
,,	34	John Robinson	Edward Murphy	House and land	..		

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holding. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Dundalk.	Creggan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed	..	31	139
do.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Cappog.	36 18 5½	128 12 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.		..	..	..
do.	do.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	2 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 19 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 19 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 6 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Castletown.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	8 12 3	18 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Mosstown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed	..	..	..
do.	Ardee.	1 16 11	4 12 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Ferrard.	Dunleer.	23 18 5	23 18 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Clogher.	9 4 7½	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	16 3 9	25 13 4	..	..		..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	2 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	5 5 0	27 17 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	41 19 4	56 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	10 14 5	35 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Killany.	16 15 10½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Philipstown.	13 1 7½	22 1 2½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Ferrard.	Mayleary.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	0 18 6	2 4 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 6 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	27	62
Ferrard.	Dunleer.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	34	68
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	0 10 0	6 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Carlingford.	2 15 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Roach.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Dundalk.	3 13 10	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	8 8 0	28 3 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	4 17 8	21 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	13 4 8	39 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	4 17 8	24 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	8 8 2	16 16 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.		..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	35	Laurence Soran and Anne Soran	Peter Cahill	House and tenement	..
,,	36	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	37	Rev. Abraham Hamilton, Rev. Alexander Montgomery, and Eleanor Coddington	Patrick Devin, Bernard Reilly, Elizabeth Reilly, Margaret Reilly, Catherine Reilly, Judith Reilly, Anne Reilly, Rev. Thomas Traynor, and Andrew Carrolan	Lands	3 1 8
,,	38	Count de Salis	John Long	House and land	0 1 16
,,	39	Mary Anne Corry and Rose Corry	John Corry	House and premises	..
1832	1	Viscount Ferrard	William Walker	House and land	..
,,	2	Patrick Hardman	James Markey	Lands and tenements	..
,,	3	Laurence Taaffe	Thomas Rooney, William Christy, Peter Walsh, and Thomas M'Keever.	Lands	8 2 3
,,	4	Edward Bennett	Francis Ginnetty	House and premises	..
,,	5	Charles O'Hagan	Patrick Rogers, Thomas Rogers, Owen Rogers, and Mary Rogers	Houses and land	8 0 32
,,	6	Patrick Magenniss	Thomas Curtis	do.	1 3 0
,,	7	Same	Owen M'Connon	do.	1 3 0
,,	8	Constantine O'Rourke	Peter Lamb	House and appurtenances	..
,,	9	Patrick M'Guinness	Matthew M'Cormick, Peter Kinahan, Sen., Mary Kinahan, Henry Morgan, and John Kealon	House and land	..
,,	10	Constantine O'Rourke	John Byrne	House and tenement	..
,,	11	Same	Mary Devin	House and appurtenances	..
,,	12	Matthew Fortescue	Mary Casey	House and tenement	..
,,	13	Bryan Kirley	Thomas Duffy	House and lands	0 1 25
,,	14	Viscount Ferrard	Thomas Tierney and James M'Ardle	House and appurtenances	..
,,	15	Rev. Elias Thackeray, Lennox Bigger, and George Foster.	Henry Percival	House, tenement, & offices	..
,,	16	Owen Grimes	Owen Kennedy, John Reilly, and Mary Duffy.	Houses and land	1 0 0
,,	17	Mary Petty	John Hastings	House	..
,,	18	Anne Rush	Patrick Finegan	House and tenement	..
,,	19	Robert Murphy	Bryan M'Shane and James M'Shane	Houses and land	..
,,	20	Count de Salis and Henry Coddington	Peter Morgan	Lands	13 1 15
,,	21	Count de Salis	John M'Namee	do.	7 0 20
,,	22	James Bellew	Wm. M'Loughlin and Sarah M'Loughlin	House	..
,,	23	Thomas O'Callaghan	Arthur Agnew	Lands and appurtenances	7 0 0
,,	24	Margaret O'Callaghan, James O'Callaghan, and Hugh O'Callaghan.	Patrick Kearney, jun.	Lands	8 2 7
,,	25	Same	Catherine Hamill and Bernard Hamill.	Houses and lands	7 1 18
,,	26	Same	Patrick Clarke, Michael Burns, and Catherine Hoey.	do.	11 3 0
,,	27	Anne Rush	Patrick Finegan and Margaret O'Brien	House and appurtenances	..
,,	28	James W. M'Neale	Henry M'Phearson and Thomas Connell	Land	..
,,	29	Same	Thomas M'Dermot	House and land	..
,,	30	Same	Adam Turner and John O'Neill	do.	..
,,	31	Same	Richard Sheal	do.	..
,,	32	Same	Thomas Daw	do.	..
,,	33	Same	Jane Thompson and James Thompson	Land	..
,,	34	Catherine Kieran	Patrick Kirk	House and land	..
,,	35	Henrietta C. Scott	Bryan Caffily, Edward Caffily, Peter Finegan, Christ. Flinn, John Lynch, Patrick Waters, and Joseph Purcell.	Lands	19 3 0
,,	36	William Filgate	Francis Lennan and Thomas Lennan	Land and appurtenances	23 0 0
,,	37	John Parks	William M'Keyitt and Susan M'Kevitt.	Land	..
,,	38	Thomas Kirk	Patrick O'Hara and Mary O'Hara	House	..
,,	39	Viscount Ferrard	Thomas Tierney, James M'Ardle, Thomas Winters, and Thomas M'Ardle	House and appurtenances	..
,,	40	James Moore	Elizabeth Devin	Land	..
,,	41	Piers Murphy	Thomas M'Ardle	House and garden	..
,,	42	George Boylan	John Curran and Thomas Crinnion	do.	..
,,	43	Anne Kelly	Thomas Coleman, Laurence Waters, and Rev. James Sandys.	House and appurtenances	..
,,	44	Michael Carragher	Patrick M'Evoy	House and garden	..
,,	45	Viscount Ferrard	Thomas Tierney, James M'Ardle, Thos. Winters, Edward Blunt, and James Blunt	House and appurtenances	..
,,	46	Matthew O'Reilly	Owen Feagan	House and garden	..
1833	1	Edward Kieran	John Devin	House	..
,,	2	Hester Frances Bellingham	Eliza Tooth, alias Tuite	House and land	..
,,	3	Elizabeth Kearney	John Murphy	House and appurtenances	..
,,	4	William M'Garley	Hugh Bailey, sen., and Hugh Bailey, jun.	House and land	6 0 11
,,	5	William Filgate	Mary Hoey, Patrick Hoey, Bernard Hoey, Owen Hoey, Patrick Murtagh, Charles Lennan, Mary Hoey, Patrick Coleman, John Randalls, Mary Randalls, and Mary Murphy	Lands	..
,,	6	James M'Cormick	John Long	House and garden	..
,,	7	Patrick Martin	Arthur Murphy	House	..
,,	8	Peter Cullan	Bryan Magee	do.	..
,,	9	Jane Digby	Matthew Stanley	do.	..
,,	10	Joseph Henry Garner	Francis Mathews	Lands	7 0 35
,,	11	Rodolph De Salis	Peter Casey	House and garden	0 0 20½
,,	12	Same	John M'Namee, or Meae	House and land	6 0 0
,,	13	John Barlow	Peter Hearnes, James Leoppard, and Bridget Hughes.	House and bog	1 0 7
,,	14	Same	Thomas Reilly, Richard Kieran, Maurice Coddington, Bryan Donnelly, Anne Duffy, Mary Conlan, John Treanor, Peter Carragher, and Matthew Plunkett	Houses, gardens, and bog	..
,,	15	Same	Michael Nally, William Feagan, and John Comfield.	House and garden	0 1 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
Ferrard.	Tullyallen.	6 4 7½	11 5 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
do.	Dunleer.	7 7 9	12 0 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Ferrard.	Collon.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	38	87
do.	Clonmore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	19 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	Creggan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Louth.	Dromiskin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Dromiskin.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	31 10 0	109 18 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Dromiskin.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Kilsairn.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	Roach.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Ferrard.	Dunleer.	19 11 4	29 7 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Creggan.	14 3 4	14 3 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	15 5 0	21 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	.
do.	do.	14 0 0	19 7 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	22 10 0	22 15 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Ballymascanlon.	14 1 5	14 1 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	.
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	40 15 1	40 15 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	40 16 10	40 16 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Carlingford.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Tallonstown.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Louth.	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Ardee.	3 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	33 0 0	16 0 0	Desertion	..	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Killencoole.	1 15 8	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	..	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	..
do.	Philipstown.	1 12 6	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	..
Ferrard.	Collon.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	..
Ardee.	Kilsairn.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
Lower Dundalk.	Carlingford.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Creggan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	10 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ferrard.	Dunleer.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Louth.	Louth.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ferrard.	Drumshallon.	15 2 11	80 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Dunleer.	3 4 7	4 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	36 18 4	41 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	4 4 0	18 18 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	12 12 0	56 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 6 0	21 15 11½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	16	Hon. Hugh Howard and Earl of Roden	Edward M'Altee and Felix Woods . .	House	..
,,	17	Same	Mary Rooney, James Murphy, and Patrick Donnelly.	Land	..
,,	18	William Daniel	Thomas Tierney, Patrick M'Cartney, and Catherine Carpenter.	do.	3 0 0
,,	19	James Bellew	William M'Loughlin	House	..
,,	20	Thomas Coulter	Patrick Halfpenny, Thomas Halfpenny, Owen Gogarty, and Thos. M'Gorman.	Lands	18 3 31

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Upper Dundalk.	Dundalk.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	12 3 0	19 11 9	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ardee.	Ardee.	18 9 2	46 3 1	..	..	Not decreed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 1 0	2 12 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Dundalk.	Kane.	44 14 4	150 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..

The foregoing Return is not so full in some respects as required, for the following reasons:—The state of the Records when I became Clerk of the Peace in the year 1829 I found to be very imperfect. There is no entry made by the Clerk of the Peace of the amount of rent: to ascertain it he has to refer to the affidavit verifying the ejectment, which, in many instances, does not specify the rent. It frequently happens that the ejectment does not state the quantity of land sought to be recovered, but refers to a map annexed to the lease of the premises, so that the Clerk of the Peace is not enabled to make any entry of the quantity of land.

Dated this 1st March, 1834.

(Signed) THOMAS BOURNE,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Louth.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Meath, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	George Knox	James Murray, and 3 more	Lands	39 3 10
,,	2	Same	Dennis Dunnegan	do.	13 2 27
,,	3	Rev. Nathaniel Preston	Robert Sherlock	do.	2 2 16
,,	4	Same	William Murtagh	House	..
,,	5	Edward E. Chambers	John Commons, and 6 more	Lands	12 0 0
,,	6	Thomas W. Carew	Christopher Russell	House	..
,,	7	Same	Patrick Cummins	House and land	1 0 0
,,	8	Edward Plunkett	Philip Duffey	Lands	5 2 0
,,	9	Hugh Farrelly	Thomas Bradley	..	..
,,	10	Earl of Darnley	John Symons	House and garden	0 0 18
,,	11	Same	Thomas Nealon, and 2 more	Lands	3 1 13
,,	12	Same	Same	House and lands	1 0 0
,,	13	Same	Walter Mullins	House	..
,,	14	Same	Theophilus Smith, and 5 more	do.	..
,,	15	Same	Hugh Fagan, and 5 more	do.	..
,,	16	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Patrick Gowran, and 9 more	Lands	17 3 0
,,	17	William A. Williamson	William Magee, and 1 more	do.	17 2 0
,,	18	John Waters	James Dunne, and 3 more	do.	6 0 0
,,	19	Rev. James Hanigan	Ambrose T. Dinning	do.	6 0 21
,,	20	Lord Langford	Peter Corpre	House and lands	4 2 10
,,	21	Richard May	Laurence Flannigan	House and garden	..
,,	22	Rev. James Hannigan	Ambrose T. Dinning	Lands	6 0 21
,,	23	Lord Langford	Patrick Bradley, and 4 others	Houses and gardens	..
,,	24	Same	James Byrne, and 3 others	do.	1 1 0
,,	25	Same	Patrick Higgins	House	..
,,	26	Same	Christopher Mullagher, and 3 others	Houses and land	12 2 0
,,	27	Same	Matthew Reilly	House and land	20 0 0
,,	28	Same	William Martin, and 3 others	do.	42 0 0
,,	29	Same	James Hughes, and 3 others	House and garden	..
,,	30	Same	James Malone	do.	..
,,	31	Same	Anne Butler	do.	..
,,	32	Same	John Farrell, Sen.	do.	..
,,	33	Same	William Farrell	do.	..
,,	34	Same	John Farrell, Jun.	do.	..
,,	35	Same	James Dunn, and 1 other	Houses and land	..
,,	36	Same	James Warren, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	37	Same	Catherine Reilly, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	38	James Mackey	John M'Alister, and 1 other	House and land	8 0 0
,,	39	Anthony Darby	Peter Brennan	do.	3 1 0
,,	40	Walter Goodman	James Hughes, and 6 others	House	..
,,	41	Thomas Disney	Thomas Daniell, and 2 others	Lands	6 0 37
,,	42	Anthony Blackburne	Peter Lynch, and 2 others	Houses and gardens	..
,,	43	A. H. C. Pollock	Peter Smith, and 1 other	Lands	11 2 3
,,	44	Richard Cruise	Joseph Fay, and 1 other	House	..
,,	45	Same	John Doran	Lands	2 0 26
,,	46	Earl Ludlow	Michael Spring, and 2 others	Houses and gardens	..
,,	47	Sir James H. Whitshaw	Francis Mackey, and 1 other	Lands	4 3 0
,,	48	Same	Thomas Murtagh	do.	3 0 12
,,	49	Same	Thomas Carroll	do.	3 0 30
,,	50	Dominick O'Reilly	Bryan Lynch, and 2 others	do.	21 3 0
,,	51	Same	Catherine Englishby, and 2 others	do.	4 3 16
,,	52	Same	Owen Farrelly, and 2 others	do.	6 0 0
,,	53	Same	James Fox, and 4 others	do.	3 1 20
,,	54	Same	John Hart, and 1 other	do.	11 1 28
,,	55	Thomas Tuite	Patrick Earlay, and 2 others	House and land	3 0 24⅜
,,	56	Richard Cowen	Robert Foster, and 1 other	Lands	21 3 1
,,	57	Bryan Kennedy	James Mullaley, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	58	Laurence Louth	Rose Tully	do.	..
,,	59	William Singleton	John Fitzpatrick, and 5 others	Houses	..
,,	60	Alice T. Reilly	James Golan	do.	..
,,	61	John Williams, Jun.	Christopher Coffee, and 1 other	Houses and lands	..
,,	62	William Morris	James Ryder	House	..
,,	63	William O'Brien	Thomas Kelly	House and garden	..
,,	64	William Morris	Patrick Norris	House	..
,,	65	Same	James Weldon	do.	..
,,	66	Robert Blake	Peter Carroll	House and lands	..
1828	..	William A. Williamson	William Magee, and 1 other	do.	17 2 0
,,	..	John Thompson	Elizabeth Reilly, and 1 other	Lands	90 3 26
,,	..	George Taaffe	Francis Lyon, and 3 others	do.	8 2 20
,,	..	Earl Bective, Joseph Fry, and Thomas Ruxton.	Thomas Phillips, and 1 other	Houses and gardens	..
,,	..	Same	Francis Donohoe, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Smith, and 4 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick White, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Thady Hoey, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Bridget Brady, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Browne, and 1 other	Lands	6 2 22
,,	..	Same	Anne Reilly, and 3 others	House and land	1 1 20
,,	..	Same	Patrick Hemas	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Anne Mackey, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John O'Brien, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Mary Fagan, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	William Nelson, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Stephen Reilly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Judith Toole, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Patrick Daly	James Morgan	A room	..

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Barony.	Parish.	Yearly Rent of Holdings.	For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	For Absconding.	For Overholding.	Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	Whether Decree issued.	Total No. of Decrees issued.	Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.							
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathcore.	49 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
do.	do.	20 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lower Deece.	Kilmessan.	6 9 10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
do.	Kiltale.	4 11 0	..	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Trim.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	2 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kells.	17 17 6	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	1 6 8	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	15 0 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	4 0 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	4 11 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 5 6	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	2 0 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
..	Gallen.	..	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathcore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Duleek.	Ardcath.	..	Non-payment	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Ratoath.	Dunshaughlin.	26 4 8	do. . .	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Upper Deece.	Rathcore.	10 10 8	do. . .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Skreene.	Rathfeigh.	3 8 3	..	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
Ratoath.	Dunshaughlin.	26 4 8	Non-payment	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Deece.	Rathcore.	24 14 7⅓	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	5
do.	do.	1 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	0 8 1¼	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
do.	do.	20 12 7	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
do.	do.	35 15 2¾	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
Moyfenragh.	Laracor.	42 0 0	Non-payment	..	..	..	..	..	4
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	4
do.	do.	1 9 6	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
do.	do.	0 9 2¾	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 2 1¾	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	0 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	0 12 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Rathcore.	9 9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
do.	Laracor.	3 14 3¾	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	14 13 6½	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	3
Upper Duleek.	Julianstown.	45 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	..	..	2
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Trim.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	7
do.	Laracor.	2 5 6	Non-payment	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	..	..	..	3
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	26 4 1	Non-payment	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
Morgallina.	Castletown.	0 18 5½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	9 1 11½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	3
Upper Slane.	Grange Geeth.	5 8 6	Non-payment	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	6 3 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Teltown.	49 9 7½	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	31 17 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	16 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	9 5 8	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	25 9 8	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Demifore.	Killeagh.	11 8 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
Lower Kells.	Enniskeen.	0 19 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Navan.	Trim.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Morgallina.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
Kells.	Kells.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	6
do.	Kilskier.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathcore.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Lower Duleek.	Fennor.	..	..	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Painstown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathcore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Navan.	Moymet.	..	..	Absconding.	..	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Slane.	Stackallen.	..	..	..	Overholding.	..	..	..	4
Upper Kells.	Kells.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	1 19 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	1 17 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	2 7 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	3 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	8
do.	do.	19 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	2 16 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	3 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	5 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	3 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 19 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	3 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	1 8 per week.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	..	Bryan Breach	Thomas Rall, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Earl Ludlow	Nicholas Lawless, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Patrick Hillard	Eliza M'Evoy, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	..	Rev. Robert H. Niscow	Edward Neil	do.	..
,,	..	Charles Gregory	William Wells	Rooms	..
,,	..	Sterne Phillips	James Cramer	House and garden	..
,,	..	Earl Bective, Joseph Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	Terence Caffrey	House and land	13 0 21
,,	..	Same	Andrew Crawford, and 1 other	Houses and gardens	..
,,	..	Same	William Flood	do.	..
,,	..	Joseph Barnwell	Patrick Fox	House	..
,,	..	James Corballis	Morgan M'Donohoe	House and garden	..
,,	..	Lord Langford	Matthew Reilly, and 2 others	Land	19 2 26
,,	..	Same	Thomas Higgins, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Catherine Reilly	Lands	10 2 16
,,	..	Same	William Kean, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	..	Same	Catherine Molloy	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Malone	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Bradley, and 4 others	Lands	17 2 3½
,,	..	Same	William Kain	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Nealon, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Bryan Shut	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Lynam	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Edward Morris	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Daniel Mealy, and 1 other	Houses and gardens	..
,,	..	Same	Catherine Hand	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Matthew Mulvaney	do.	..
,,	..	Same	William Slater	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Stones, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Hickey	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Mooney, and 1 other	Lands	10 0 0
,,	..	Richard Gibney, and 1 other	James Gaughran	House and garden	..
,,	..	Elias Corbally	Christopher Corbally	House and land	6 0 0
,,	..	Hamilton Gorges	Jane Fitzgerald, and 7 others	Lands	6 0 20
,,	..	Same	Eliza Castles, and 6 others	House and land	6 0 0
,,	..	Same	Michael M'Dermott, and 4 others	Land	1 0 0
,,	..	Lord Bishop of Ossory	John Crinivan, and 3 others	do.	3 3 28
,,	..	Same	Thomas Kiernan, and 2 others	do.	6 3 28
,,	..	Same	Thomas Dunn, and 2 others	do.	15 1 7
,,	..	Same	Jane Flood, and 4 others	do.	10 3 16
,,	..	Thomas Smith	Eliza Flanagan, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	..	William O'Brien	Thomas Kelly	House and garden	..
,,	..	Anthony Melady	Mary Bryan, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	..	Peter Reilly and Isabella Reilly	Bryan Bradley, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	..	Thomas Flood	Patrick Govem, and 1 other	Houses and garden	..
,,	..	William Wilkins	Patrick M'Cullagh	House	..
,,	..	John Thompson	John Sheridan, and 2 others	Houses and garedn	..
,,	..	Joseph Power	Martin Fay, and 2 others	Lands	4 0 0
,,	..	Anne Dopping, Rev. Joseph Darcy, and Edward Haughton.	Patrick Kelly	do.	4 0 0
,,	..	Same	Matthew Brogan, and 1 other	do.	41 0 0
,,	..	Same	Joshua Mullawney, and 1 other	do.	11 2 0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Fox	do.	15 2 0
,,	..	Same	Richard Sheridan	do.	78 0 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Copperthwaite, and 1 other	do.	32 0 0
,,	..	Same	James Quinn, and 2 others		..
,,	..	Margaret Byrne	Jane Healey, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Sir Francis Hopkins	Jane Burke	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Robert Sharpe	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Anne Martin, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Peter Ward	House	..
,,	..	John Brady	Nicholas Halpin, and 2 others	House and land	2 2 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Connaughty, and 1 other	do.	1 1 0
,,	..	Same	Laurence Gibney, and 2 others	do.	1 1 20
,,	..	Henry White	Jane M'Kenna, and 7 others	..	..
,,	..	Lord Gormanstowne	John Crawley	..	..
,,	..	Sir James W. De Bath	Patrick Hughes	Lands	..
,,	..	Patrick Mathews	Michael Heeney	..	..
,,	..	James Callaghan	Patrick Reilly	..	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Hughes	..	..
,,	..	Christopher Hughes	Michael Hughes	..	..
,,	..	Philip Blake	Margaret Murray	House and garden	..
,,	..	John Hopkins	Thomas and John Young	Lands	10 0 5
,,	..	Rev. James Gaughran	Patrick Halfpenny, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	..	Teneson Lyons	James Mooney, and 2 others	do.	8 1 0
,,	..	Lord Bective, Joseph Fry and Thomas Powell.	Thomas Tully, and 2 others	..	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Gilshenan, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Owen Calwell, and 9 others	Lands	4 2 18
,,	..	Same	Patrick Guinan	House and garden	..
,,	..	Anne Dopping, Rev. Joshua Darcy and Edward Houghton.	Samuel Ennis	Lands	9 0 0
,,	..	Anthony Darbey	Peter Brennan	do.	3 1 0
,,	..	Rev. William Kellett	Richard Blake, and 11 others	..	..
,,	..	John Sheridan	Bartholomew Cassidy	do.	1 0 0
,,	..	Anne Dopping, Rev. Joshua Darcy, and Edward Haughton.	Mary Sheridan	do.	6 0 0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Flinn	do.	15 2 0
,,	..	Mary Aughey	Mary Boyle, and 1 other	House and garden	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Lune.	Rathmore.	1 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	Issued.	..	3
Lower Navan.	Navan.	3 18 5½	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	2
do.	do.	0 11 4½	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	5
Upper Slane.	Gormanstown.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	0 2 0 per week.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Demifore.	Oldcastle.	4 8 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Duleek.	15 10 10	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Kells.	3 4 8	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Upper Navan.	Clonmaduff.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
Ratoath.	Ratoath.	4 4 0	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Upper Deece.	Rathcore.	38 14 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	3
Lower Moyfenragh	Laracor.	1 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	..	..	..	2
do.	do.	15 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 17 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Deece.	do.	26 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Lower Moyfenragh	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Deece.	Drumlargin.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Moyfenragh	Laracor.	1 12 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	0 4 0 per week.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	9 17 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	Issued.	..	1
Upper Duleek.	Kilmasan.	..	Non-payment.	..	do.	On hearing	..	..	8
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	7
do.	do.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathmolion.	8 18 6	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	12 7 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	30 11 2	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	11 19 6	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	5
Lower Duleek.	Painstown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing.	do.	..	2
do.	Duleek.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	6 10 4¼	..	..	do.	Dismissed	Issued.	..	3
Upper Kells.	Loughan.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..	4
do.	Kilskyre.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..	2
Morgallina.	Stackallen.	0 1 0 per week.	..	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	5 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	4 10 3½	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	..	3
Upper Moyfenragh	Clanard.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	1
do.	do.	41 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	42 7 6	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	48 5 8	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lower Navan.	Navan.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Consent	Issued.	..	3
Lune.	Athboy.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	2
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Girley.	..	..	..	do.	Consent	Issued.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lower Navan.	Rathkerry.	1 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Kells.	Kilmainham.	0 2 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
Morgallina.	Nobber.	12 14 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Slane.	Killery.	10 0 0	Non-payment.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	10
Upper Moyfenragh	Castlejordan.	12 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	3
Upper Kells.	Kells.	5 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	3
do.	do.	11 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	10
do.	do.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	12 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Castlejordan.	6 16 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	12
Lune.	Athboy.	3 8 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	12 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1828	..	Anne Dopping, Rev. Joshua Darcy, and Edward Haughton.	John Donohoe, and 3 others	Lands	18	0	0
,,	..	Same	Daniel Ennis, and 1 other	do.	10	0	0
,,	..	John Baker	Catherine Johnston	House		..	
,,	..	Thomas Barnes	John Carpenter	do.		..	
,,	..	Earl Darnley	Peter M'Dermott, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Joseph Liscomb	Lands	5	3	19
,,	..	Same	John Walshe, and 1 other	House		..	
,,	..	Same	Laurence Cassidy	Lands		..	
,,	..	Same	Judith Flenery, and 2 others	House and lands		..	
,,	..	Same	Thomas Nealon, and 1 other	Lands	3	1	13
,,	..	Joseph Pratt and N. S. Pratt	Peter Growney	do.		..	
,,	..	Rev. William Kellett	Richard Blake, and 10 others	Houses		..	
,,	..	The Earl of Annesley and Arthur Annesley.	William Farrell	Lands	8	1	15
,,	..	Rev. Mungo Waller	Mary Fox, and 7 others	do.		..	
,,	..	Lord Langford	Thomas Fagan, and 2 others	House		..	
,,	..	Same	James Malone	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Same	Patrick Bradley, and 4 others	Lands	17	2	33
,,	..	Same	Thomas Nealon, and 1 other	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Same	Catherine Molloy	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Catherine Reilly	Lands	10	2	16
,,	..	Marquis of Thomond and wife	Robert Carey	do.	4	0	0
,,	..	Same	Michael Blake	House and garden		..	
,,	140	Elias Corbally	Christopher Corbally	House and lands	5	1	0
1829	..	The Earl of Fingall	Thomas Lynch, and 2 others	Lands	3	0	5
,,	..	Same	Thomas Lynch, and 1 other	do.	8	0	15
,,	..	Patrick M'Govern	Hammon Gorges, and 3 others	Lands and houses	1	0	0
,,	..	John Williams	Christopher Coffey, and 1 other	do.	16	2	0
,,	..	James Mitchell	John Kennedy	Lands	2	0	0
,,	..	John Bennett	Andrew Cormick, and 3 others	do.	3	2	31
,,	..	Terence Finnegan	Patrick Smith	House		..	
,,	..	George Brady	Andrew Hanratty	do.		..	
,,	..	John Baker	Catherine Johnston	do.		..	
,,	..	Thomas Brownell	James Graham, and 2 others	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Patrick Dunigan	Philip Lynch	House and lands	1	1	0
,,	..	Thomas Brownell	Edward M'Govern, and 1 other	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Denis Markey	Michael Flood	Lands	8	0	0
,,	..	George Taaffe	James Brien, and 1 other	do.	7	2	20
,,	..	Colonel Sir William De Bath	Patrick Mathews, and 1 other	do.	2	0	0
,,	..	Same	James Gallagher, and 4 others	do.	9	1	14
,,	..	Dennis Markey	Michael Flood	do.	8	0	0
,,	..	Patrick Cogan	Bryan Brady	do.	1	1	3
,,	..	Same	Thomas Smith, and 1 other	House and land	4	1	7
,,	..	Same	Patrick Brady	do.	2	0	30
,,	..	Rev. George O'Connor	James Farnan, and 2 others	Houses and land	4	3	8
,,	..	Rev. John Kellett	Henry Mooney	do.	5	2	14
,,	..	Thomas S. White	Peter Murphey	Lands	19	0	1
,,	..	John Baker	Catherine Johnston	House		..	
,,	..	Earl of Darnley	John Moore, and 1 other	Lands	2	2	32
,,	..	Christopher Donegan	Peter Gurrey	House		..	
,,	..	Samuel Scott	Luke Lloyd, and 1 other	House and lands	5	0	10
,,	..	William Reed	Terence Murphey, and 1 other	Lands	10	0	0
,,	..	William Corry	Edward Thomas	do.	5	2	0
,,	..	Frederick Supple	Eleanor Fox, and 7 others	do.	0	3	0
,,	..	Lord Langford	Patrick Bradley, and 4 others	do.	17	2	33
,,	..	Same	Catherine Tulley, and 1 other	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Same	Catherine Reilly	Lands	10	2	16
,,	..	Same	James Malone	House		..	
,,	..	Anthony J. Dopping and Thomas Banyan	Patrick Flanagan	Lands		..	
,,	..	Same	Patrick Melady, and 1 other	House and lands		..	
,,	..	Michael Gearty	Patrick Murphey	House		..	
,,	..	Thomas Daly	John Daly	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Anthony Browne	Christopher Neil	House		..	
,,	..	Rev. Nathaniel Preston	Thomas Kelly	Lands		..	
,,	..	Same	Patrick Fox, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Michael Quick	John Ryan	House and garden	0	1	0
,,	..	Same	Peter Mooney	do.	6	2	0
,,	..	Same	Patrick Collins	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Thomas Mooney	do.		..	
,,	..	Nicholas Sherlock	John Carrolin, and 10 others	Lands	18	1	30
,,	..	Same	Michael Healy	do.	1	3	34
,,	..	Same	James Farrelly, and 1 other	Houses and garden		..	
,,	..	Same	Michael Coleman, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Patrick Lynch	Lands	5	0	21
,,	..	Earl of Fingall	Michael Newman, and 6 others	do.	12	2	39
,,	..	Christopher A. Nicholson	Edward Reed, and 1 other	do.	11	2	14
,,	..	Earl of Bective, Jos. Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	John Monaghan, and 1 other	Houses and garden		..	
,,	..	Same	Jane Tully, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Thomas Garvey, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Christopher Donohoe, and 4 others	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Patrick Monaghan, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Mary Daly, and 6 others	Houses and lands	42	1	16
,,	..	Same	Thomas Tully, and 2 others	do.	9	0	38
,,	..	Same	Edward Tuite, and 3 others	do.	13	1	9
,,	..	Robert Boyle	John Gugerty, and 1 other	do.	13	3	35
,,	..	John Crahan	Bryan Halpin, and 1 other	do.	3	1	12
,,	..	William Halfpenny	Patrick Donnelly	House		..	
,,	..	Lord Gormanstowne	Michael M'Keener, and 2 others	Houses and lands	7	1	8

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	4
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Kells.	Kells.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	4 11 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	17 12 1	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 8 3	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	14 9 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Moyagher.	0 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Athboy.	15 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	12 19 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	41 13 9	..	..	do.	..	..	..	11
Demifore.	Killallon.	11 14 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Ardbraccan.	16 15 6	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
Upper Moyfenragh	Laracor.	..	..	..	..	Consent	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Upper Deece.	Rathcore.	26 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	Drumlargin.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Consent	Issued.	..	2
Lower Moyfenragh	Laracor.	1 17 2	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	15 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	1
Lower Duleek.	Duleek.	10 2 9	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ratoath.	Dunshaughlin.	14 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	107	1
Skreene.	Killeen.	4 3 1	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	30 18 5½	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Duleek.	Killmoon.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	4
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathcore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	2
Upper Moyfenragh	Castlejordan.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	4
Lower Navan.	Navan.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kells.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
Upper Slane.	Stackallen.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	3
Morgallina.	Nobber.	..	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	1
Upper Slane.	Stackallen.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	2
Lower Navan.	Navan.	..	..	Absconding.	..	..	..	..	1
Lower Slane.	Syddan.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lower Navan.	Rathkenny.	..	do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	Navan.	16 0 0	..	Absconding.	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kells.	Kilskyre.	2 17 8½	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 11 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	6 11 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Lower Kells.	Kilbeg.	14 8 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	3
Upper Kells.	Balrathboyne.	13 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Lower Kells.	Bailieboro.	37 14 0	..	Absconding.	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kells.	8 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	10 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathcore.	1 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Trim.	7 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	11 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ratoath.	Dunhaughlin.	6 6 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
Upper Deece.	Rathcore.	26 15 9	..	..	Overhloding.	do.	do.	..	5
Lower Moyfenragh	Laracor.	0 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	15 18 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Upper Deece.	Culmullen.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	4 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Upper Duleek.	Duleek.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathcore.	0 11 6½	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Upper Deece.	Moyglare.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Deece.	Kiltale.	6 1 4	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	13 7 6	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 16 10½	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Morgallina.	Donoughpatrick.	41 18 11	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Navan.	Clonmaduff.	28 0 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
Lower Kells.	Emlagh.	11 11 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Kells.	Kells.	1 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	5 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 14 8	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	5
do.	do.	1 17 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Dulane.	55 2 10	..	..	do.	..	..	..	7
Morgallina.	Nobber.	13 2 2	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	3
do.	do.	17 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	20 3 4	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
do.	Donoughpatrick.	3 19 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Slane.	Syddan.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Morgallina.	Nobber.	10 19 2	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	..	Earl Ludlow	Patrick Clarke	Lands	10 0 0
,,	..	Same	John Murray	do.	6 0 0
,,	..	Bryan Bradley	Michael Lyons	House and garden	..
,,	..	Patrick Bennett	Thomas Cullen	do.	1 1 20
,,	..	Andrew Fagan	Owen Mulligan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	James Cox	William Cox	do.	..
,,	..	Dominick O'Reilly	John Lynch, and 2 others	Lands	20 3 0
,,	..	Peter Garry	Matthew Dolan	House	..
,,	..	Anna M'Cusack	Patrick Gargan	Lands	7 2 0
,,	..	Dominick O'Reilly	John Hart	do.	11 0 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Fitzpatrick, and 1 other	do.	15 1 35
,,	..	John Duffey	Edward Duffey	House and lands	6 1 30
,,	..	Rev. Thomas De Lacy	James Reilly, and 1 other	do.	4 2 8
,,	..	Same	Michael M'Kenna, and 3 others	do.	0 3 20
,,	..	Earl of Darnley	John Martin	Lands	..
,,	..	Earl of Annesley and Arthur Annesley	John Springan, and 1 other	do.	34 3 11
,,	..	Same	Thomas Kelly, and 1 other	do.	18 0 0
,,	..	Same	John Kelly, and 1 other	do.	10 0 13
,,	..	John Goodman	James Kain	House	..
,,	..	Joseph Power	Benjamin Cowen, and 3 others	Lands	3 3 35
,,	..	John Sheridan	Michael Swift, and 4 others	Houses and lands	1 0 0
,,	..	Bryan Bradley	Michael Lyons	do.	..
,,	..	Earl of Darnley	John Martin	Lands	..
,,	..	Earl of Annesley and Arthur Annesley	Michael Kelly, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	..	Robert Balfe	John Gugerty, and 1 other	House and lands	13 3 35
,,	..	John Crahan	Bryan Halpin, and 1 other	do.	3 1 12
,,	..	John Goodman	James Kain	House	..
,,	..	James Hand	Owen Fitzpatrick, and 5 others	Lands	3 3 3
,,	..	Earl of Bective, Jos. Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	John Tormey, and 1 other	House	..
,,	..	Same	Pat. M'Mahon		..
,,	..	Same	Hugh Nelson	Lands	3 1 17
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	4 2 13
,,	..	Same	Thomas M'Guire	House	..
,,	..	Same	Matthew Muldoon	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Edward Cassidy	House and lands	8 1 26
,,	..	Same	Pat. Cassidy	Lands	9 2 6
,,	..	Same	Oliver Walshe, and 2 others	Houses and lands	5 0 14
,,	..	Same	Bryan Carrolin, and 3 others	do.	27 1 7
,,	..	Same	Patrick Smith	do.	5 1 14
,,	..	Same	James Caffrey, and 2 others	Lands	3 3 39
,,	..	Same	Michael Ruddy, and 9 others	do.	20 2 20
,,	..	James Walshe	Luke Corcoran, and 2 others	Houses	..
,,	113	Nicholas Smith	Michael Clinton, and 1 other	Lands	0 0 20
1830	..	John Ferguson	Thomas Coffey	House and lands	..
,,	..	Same	Pat. Fitzsimons	Lands	15 0 0
,,	..	John Goodman	Pat. Dowd, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	..	Earl Darnley	John Culley	Lands	4 3 25
,,	..	Same	William Magan, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Judith Donohoe	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Bryan Finnegan	do.	..
,,	..	Same	William Reed, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Walter Goodman	Michael Reilly, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Earl Darnley	John Martin	Lands	..
,,	..	Same	Mary Fagan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	George Brady	Andrew Hanratty	House	..
,,	..	George Taaffe	James Cregan, and 15 others	Lands and houses	14 1 19
,,	..	Marquis of Headfort, Jos. Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	James Thompson, and 1 other	Lands	2 3 1
,,	..	Same	James Thompson	do.	2 2 20
,,	..	Same	Michael Cahill, and 1 other	do.	7 3 28
,,	..	Same	William M'Mahon, and 5 others	do.	22 3 2
,,	..	Same	Bryan M'Cabe	do.	5 1 4
,,	..	Same	Thomas Cassidy	do.	4 0 29
,,	..	Anna M'Cusack	Pat. Gargan	do.	7 2 0
,,	..	Sir M. Sommerville	Michael Quirk	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Quirk	do.	..
,,	..	Henry Hazelwood	Michael Martin	House and garden	..
,,	..	Peter P. Metge	John Murray	Lands	3 0 0
,,	..	Sir M. Sommerville	William Heavy, and 2 others	do.	9 2 0
,,	..	Sir Charles Dillon	James King	do.	66 2 12
,,	..	James Connell	Richard Halligan	House	..
,,	..	Matthew M'Grath	Mary Moore, and 3 others	House and garden	..
,,	..	Laurence Kelly	John Lynch, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Lord Langford	John Williams, and 1 other	Lands	44 3 0
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	3 2 0
,,	..	Christopher Drake	John Preston, and 4 others	House and lands	0 3 0
,,	..	J. C. Jones	John Owen, and 1 other	Lands	12 0 38
,,	..	Same	Terence Reilly	do.	5 0 21
,,	..	Same	Edward Reilly	do.	8 0 0
,,	..	Same	Edward Reilly, and 1 other	do.	3 2 0
,,	..	William Thompson	Michael Ward	do.	3 0 0
,,	..	Edward Thomas Hussey	William M'Quillan, and 3 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	..	Marquis of Headfort, Jos. Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	Pat. Sheridan, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	..	Same	Richard Hamilton, and 19 others	Houses and lands	8 0 38
,,	..	Mary Brady	Thomas Lamb	Lands	7 0 0
,,	..	James Bradley	Robert Lee	House and garden	..
,,	..	Philip Reilly	William Byrne	House	..
,,	..	John Farrelly	Frs. Wynne, and 3 others	Houses and land	4 2 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.							
Lower Navan.	Navan.	22 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	13 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Lower Kells.	Staholmock.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	Issued.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Rathboyne.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
do.	Girley.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Lower Kells.	Bailieboro.	2 5 0	..	..	do.		..	..	1
Upper Kells.	Teltown.	45 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	3
Lime.	Kildalkey.	1 14 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	3 5 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Teltown.	33 10 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
do.	do.	35 2 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Kells.	Kilmainhamwood.	8 15 5	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kells.	9 13 9	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	2
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	4
Lime.	Athboy.	1 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Demifore.	Killallon.	30 12 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	2
do.	do.	36 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	10 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Navan.	Trim.	4 4 0	..	..	do.		..	..	1
Lower Kells.	Moyaulty.	4 10 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed	Issued.	..	4
Lime.	Athboy.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	5
Lower Kells.	Staholmock.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	1
Lime.	Athboy.	1 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Demifore.	Killallon.	0 2 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	2
Morgallion.	Nobber.	20 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Donoughpatrick.	4 6 5	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	2
Upper Navan.	Trim.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
Morgallion.	Enniskeern.	5 13 2	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	6
Upper Kells.	Kells.	4 10 8	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	do.		..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Lower Kells.	Kilbeg.	12 8 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Morgallion.	Nobber.	10 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	12 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Kells.	Kilbeg.	8 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	33 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Morgallion.	Nobber.	6 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Dulane.	4 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	28 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	10
Upper Duleek.	Moore Church.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Lower Duleek.	Colpe.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	2
Lower Moyfenra.	Rathcore.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Trim.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	5
do.	Rathmolion.	12 5 3	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Trim.	2 18 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.		..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	3
Lune.	Athboy.	1 11 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
do.	Kildalkey.	3 15 8	..	..	do.		..	..	3
Lower Navan.	Navan.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.		..	..	1
Upper Slane.	Slane.	35 18 5	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	16
Lower Kells.	Kilbeg.	3 11 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	3 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Morgallion.	Nobber.	9 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Kells.	Kilbeg.	26 11 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	6 7 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Morgallion.	Nobber.	6 6 8	..	..	do.		..	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	3 10 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Upper Moyfenra.	Killyan.	9 6 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	36 19 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
Upper Moyfenra.	Killyan.	10 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Skreene.	Templecarn.	133 3 0	..	Absconding.	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Rathfeigh.	1 10 0	..	..	Overholding.		..	..	1
Upper Duleek.	Clonalvey.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	4
Lower Duleek.	Painstown.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Moyfenra.	Laracor.	44 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	7 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Duleek.	Scurloghstown.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Upper Kells.	Kilskyre.	30 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	10 5 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	do.		..	..	1
do.	do.	6 8 0	..	..	do.		..	..	3
Upper Navan.	Bective.	6 12 3	..	..	do.		..	..	1
Lower Navan.	Rathkenny.	9 11 10	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	4
Upper Kells.	Kells.	4 14 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	45 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	20
Lower Kells.	Kilmainhamwood.	9 14 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilbeg.	1 2 9	..	..	do.		..	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kilskyre.	6 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1830	..	George V. Lawler	Michael Doran	Houses and land		..	
,,	..	Rev. Thomas De Lacy	Judith Croghan, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	..	John Hinds	Edward Reilly	do.		..	
,,	..	Henry White	Anne M'Larney, and 9 others	Lands	5	3	6
,,	..	Arthur Gore	James Thompson, and 2 others	do.	11	3	10
,,	..	Lord Killeen	Mary Brady	do.	18	0	0
,,	..	Same	Andrew Farrelly, and 4 others	Houses and lands	8	0	0
,,	..	Jeremiah Murphey	Michael Rooney, and 1 other	House		..	
,,	..	Marquis of Headfort	Pat. Guinan	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	William Dinning	Lands	2	3	23
,,	..	Same	William Dinning, and 2 others	do.	7	3	13
,,	..	Same	William Dinning	House		..	
,,	..	John Kearney	Peter Smith	House and garden		..	
,,	..	James Daly	Luke Malone	do.	2	0	7
,,	61	Daniel Hanley	Thomas Donnelly	do.	0	0	10
1831	..	Robert Hamilton	John Murray, and 1 other	House		..	
,,	..	William Higgins	Pat. M'Cabe	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Marquis of Headfort, Jos. Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	William Dinning	House, &c.		..	
,,	..	Same	William Dinning, and 2 others	Lands	7	3	13
,,	..	Same	William Dinning	do.	2	3	23
,,	..	Lord Granard	John Murray, and 5 others	do.	3	2	16
,,	..	Christopher Sherlock	John Commons, and 8 others	do.	8	0	17
,,	..	Michael Walshe	John Fagan, and 2 others	Houses and gardens		..	
,,	..	Sir M. Sommerville	Patrick Gilligan, and 2 others	Lands		..	
,,	..	Rev. John Kellett	Henry Mooney, and 1 other	House and land	5	2	14
,,	..	Owen Flanagan	William Andrews	House and land		..	
,,	..	John Burry	James Rynd	Lands	13	0	3½
,,	..	Thomas Daly	John Daly	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Noah D. Webb	James Graham, and 3 others	Lands	2	0	0
,,	..	Peter Gernon	John Roach, and 1 other	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Samuel Osborne	Thomas Shanney	Lands	1	3	0
,,	..	Thomas Clarke	Patrick Branigan, and 1 other	House and garden		..	
,,	..	John James Supple	John Reilly, and 1 other	Lands	0	1	20
,,	..	Patrick King	Philip Fay	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Edward E. Chambers	Matthew Mitchell, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	William Roundtree	Margaret Snow	do.	2	2	0
,,	..	Rebecca M'Elroy	Michael Sheridan, and 1 other	House		..	
,,	..	Joseph Brownell	Patrick Daly	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Same	James Brier	do.		..	
,,	..	Robert Balfe	Judith Gaffney, and 3 others	Lands	12	1	3
,,	..	Anthony S. Hussey	Francis Blake	do.	15	0	0
,,	..	Edward T. Hussey	James Andrews, and 9 others	Houses and lands	8	2	16
,,	..	Henry White	Luke M'Kenna, and 1 other	Lands	3	0	24
,,	..	Caleb Barnes	Philip Brady	House		..	
,,	..	Same	Francis Day	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Philip Lynch, and 3 others	Houses and land	6	0	20
,,	..	Thomas Pottertan	Patrick Daly	do.		..	
,,	..	John Murray	Philip Farrell, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Henry White	Bryan Clarke, and 1 other	Lands	4	1	1
,,	..	Same	James Murray	do.	3	0	7
,,	..	Same	Owen M'Larney, and 1 other	do.	5	1	6
,,	..	Wm. Thompson and Mungo H. Waller	Edward Mooney, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Earl Annesley and Arthur Annesley	Patrick Smith	do.	16	0	0
,,	..	Same	William Farrell	do.	13	0	27
,,	..	Thomas Battersby	Patrick Corrigan	House		..	
,,	..	Same	Michael Brady	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Michael Reilly, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	..	Mary Keeley	Mary Lacy	do.		..	
,,	..	Walter Goodman	Timothy Short, and 9 others	do.		..	
,,	..	John Goodman	Philip Garry, and 3 others	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Lord Langford	Thomas Wildridge, and 1 other	do.	5	2	17
,,	..	John Ferguson	Martin Conaghton, and 1 other	Lands	15	0	0
,,	..	Packington Edgeworth	Timothy Cooney	Houses and lands	12	0	12
,,	50	Robert B. Bryan	John Goran	do.	12	0	0
1832	..	Patrick Duff	William Earls	do.	0	2	0½
,,	..	Henry White	Philip Clarke, and 3 others	Lands	13	2	35
,,	..	Same	Richard Cowen, and 5 others	do.	5	3	32
,,	..	Same	Owen Daly, and 6 others	do.	6	1	3
,,	..	Same	Bryan M'Guire, and 2 others	do.	14	3	0
,,	..	Marquis of Headfort, Jos. Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	Edward Smith, and 1 other	Houses and lands		..	
,,	..	Same	Thomas Smith, and 5 others	do.	13	1	5
,,	..	Sir William Sommerville	Patrick Gilligan, and 7 others	Lands	25	0	0
,,	..	Rev. Patrick Pounden	George Florry	House		..	
,,	..	Peter and Philip Carney	Matthew Moonan, and 1 other	Lands	13	0	27
,,	..	Patrick Callaghan	Rose Callaghan, and 1 other	do.	3	0	0
,,	..	Elvia Reilly	Richard Farrell, and 2 others	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Jeremiah Murphey	James Moran	Lands	6	0	20
,,	..	Andrew Farrelly	Thomas Conlon, and 5 others	House and lands	2	2	23
,,	..	Earl of Darnley	Joshua Liscomb, and 1 other	Lands	5	3	19
,,	..	Same	Richard Morgan, and 2 others	Houses		..	
,,	..	Same	Thomas Nealon, and 5 others	do.		..	
,,	..	Same	Catherine Proudfoot, and 7 others	do.		..	
,,	..	Jane Walshe	George Walshe	House		..	
,,	..	John Keeiffe	John Dowd	House and garden		..	
,,	..	Anne Kelly	Jane Morris, and 1 other	House		..	
,,	..	Lord Langford	Thomas Wildridge, and 1 other	House and lands	5	2	17
,,	..	Packington Edgeworth	Timothy Cooney, and 5 others	do.	12	0	12
,,	..	Frances C. Read	John Bray, and 1 other	do.	21	0	0
,,	..	John Walker	Matthew Murray	Lands	0	0	20

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Lune.	Killochinegan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kells.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Lower Moyfenragh	Trim.	5 5 0	Non-payment.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Slane.	Ardagh.	13 0 5	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
Lower Slane.	Enniskeen.	1 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
Demifore.	Clonmellon.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Navan.	Ardbraccan.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Lune.	Kildalkey.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Kells.	Kells.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	12 11 10	..	..	do.		..	..	1
do.	do.	39 15 6	..	..	do.		..	..	3
do.	do.	40 0 0	..	..	do.		..	..	1
Demifore.	Demifore.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Ratoath.	Dunshaughlin.	4 16 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Duleek.	Duleek.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	47	1
Dunboyne.	Dunboyne.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Consent	..	..	2
Upper Navan.	Trim.	0 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kells.	40 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	39 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	12 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	14 8 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
Lune.	Athboy.	1 17 6 per acre.	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	..	9
Upper Navan.	Trim.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	3
Upper Moyfenragh	Killyon.	34 9 4	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	3
Upper Kells.	Balrathboyne.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing	do.	..	2
Morgallion.	Castletown.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathan.	27 13 10¼	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	0 11 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Ratoath.	Dunshaughlin.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Upper Moyfenragh	Longwood.	10 10 0	Non-payment.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lower Duleek.	Julianstown.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	..	1
Upper Duleek.	Ardcath.	1 5 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ratoath.	Dunshaughlin.	3 19 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Deece.	Derrypatrick.	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Trim.	2 6 2	..	..	do.	Consent	..	..	2
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	4 12 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	0 1 9 per week.	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	2
Upper Navan.	Clonmaduff.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Teltown.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Morgallion.	Nobber.	27 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Lower Kells.	Kilmainhamwood.	17 1 3	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
Lower Navan.	Rathkenny.	8 3 3	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	..	10
Slane.	Ardagh.	7 1 9	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	2 2 0	..	..	Overholding.		..	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.		..	..	1
do.	do.	11 6 7	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	4
Lune.	Kildalkey.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Navan.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Slane.	Ardagh.	9 11 6	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	6 14 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	12 9 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Navan.	Clonmaduff.	14 3 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Demifore.	Killaloe.	15 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	11 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Patrickstown.	..	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Lower Moyfenragh	Rathmolion.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
do.	Trim.	24 12 6	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
do.	do.	4 11 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Laracor.	23 8 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	Rathcore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	2
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	22 19 4	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
Lower Moyfenragh	Laracor.	29 4 3	..	..	Overholding.	Consent	do.	..	1
Morgallion.	Nobber.	2 5 8	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	1
Lower Slane.	Ardagh.	24 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	11 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	14 10 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
do.	do.	31 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Morgallion.	Nobber.	17 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Kells.	Kells.	31 16 8	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	..	6
Upper Moyfenragh	Killyan.	34 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	8
Lower Navan.	Navan.	5 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Consent	do.	..	1
Lower Slane.	Syddan.	45 4 2	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	..	2
do.	Killery.	2 19 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Navan.	Trim.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	..	3
Lune.	Kildalkey.	9 16 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Ardbraccan.	7 19 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	6
Lune.	Athboy.	17 12 1	do.	..	..	Consent	do.	..	2
do.	do.	3 13 9	do.	..	..	On hearing	do.	..	3
do.	do.	4 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
Upper Duleek.	Ardcath.	1 2 9	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Moyfenragh	Laracor.	2 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Duleek.	Colpe.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	2
Lower Moyfenragh	Laracor.	23 8 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Upper Moyfenragh	Clonard.	22 19 4	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	..	6
Lune.	Kildalkey.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Killochinegan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	..	Marquis Headfort, Jos. Fry, and Thomas P. Ruxton.	Patrick M'Cormick	House	..
,,	..	Same	John Tormey, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Neal	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Matthew Bennett, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Lawrence Meehan, and 4 others	Lands	3 3 27
,,	..	Same	Thomas Farrelly	House and lands	5 1 17
,,	..	Same	Michael M'Connell, and 7 others	do.	5 1 17
,,	..	Same	Patrick Henni, and 5 others	Houses	..
,,	..	Same	Henry Smith, and 2 others	Lands	3 1 8
,,	..	Thomas Tandy	Miles Gloragh	Houses and lands	1 2 18
,,	..	William and George Booker	John Reily	House	..
,,	..	Joseph Brownell	Patrick English	House and garden	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Newman	do.	..
,,	..	Joseph Barnwell	Hugh Gilligan	do.	..
,,	..	Michael Keeley	Hugh Rouke	do.	..
,,	..	Michael Gilshenan	Hugh Hatch		0 3 0
,,	..	Hon. General Taylor	J. Hopkins	Lands	..
,,	..	James K. Sturgeon	James Weldon		..
,,	..	William Plunkett	Edward Smith, and 3 others	Lands	..
,,	..	James K. Sturgeon	Thomas Ogle, and 3 others	House and lands	0 3 36
,,	..	William L. Murray and Eliza Murray	Mary Doonan, and 6 others	House	..
,,	..	William H. Waller	James Brady, and 1 other	Lands	9 2 20
,,	..	Marquis Wellesley	Patrick Grey	House	..
,,	..	Walter Johnston	Patrick Carroll	Lands	7 1 36
,,	50	John Murray			
1833	..	James O'Reilly, Mary Pratt, otherwise O'Reilly, Ellen Pratt, Anne Pratt, Thomas Pratt, Charles Pratt, Joseph Pratt, and James Pratt	Cormick Flanagan, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	..	Michael Brownell	Edward Keeley and Patrick Grimes	Houses and lands	9 3 20
,,	..	Same	Edward Healy	do.	6 2 20
,,	..	Mary Ginty	Hugh Nelson, and 6 others	do.	5 2 23
,,	..	Lord Langford	Edward Kenny	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Peter Heyland, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Bryan Manning	do.	5 2 0
,,	..	Same	Alexander M'Cardy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick O'Hara	do.	..
,,	..	Earl of Darnley	John Miggin, and 1 other	Lands	3 0 0
,,	..	James M'Enroe	Edward M'Enroe, and 3 others	do.	6 0 0
,,	..	Anne Dopping, Rev. John Darcy, Anthony John Dopping, Edward Bateman, and Henry Dopping	Daniel Ennis, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Catherine Glennan	Houses and lands	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Ennis, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Lawrence Ennis	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Flood, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Donohae, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Ennis	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Bridget Reilly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Mary Sheridan	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Elizabeth Sheridan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Anthony S. Hussey	Edward Giveney, and 2 others	Lands	12 2 0
,,	..	Robert Balfe	James Shalvey	Houses and lands	7 0 0
,,	..	James R. Sturgeon	Patrick Garrigan, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	..	Same	Mary Lynch	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Lynch	Houses and lands	..
,,	..	Michael Brownell	Edward Healy, and 1 other	do.	9 3 20
,,	..	Lawrence Caffrey	John Gargan	Lands	3 2 6
,,	..	Adam Williams	Stephen Kain, and 1 other	House and land	..
,,	..	Patrick Andrews	William Doggatt	House	..
,,	..	John Fleming	Patrick Felmer, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	..	The Bishop of Ossory	Matthew Flood, and 9 others	do.	10 3 16
,,	..	Lord Darnley	William Read	House and garden	..
,,	..	Thomas Neevan	Christopher Keegan	House	..
,,	..	Lord Darnley	Joseph Liscomb, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Nealon, and 8 others	Houses	..
,,	..	John Hinds	James Corcoran	House and garden	..
,,	..	Edward T. Brady	Bernard Tighe	House	..
,,	..	Thomas Phillips	James Murray	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Cooke	do.	..
,,	..	Thomas M'Enroe	Edward M'Enroe	Land	6 0 0
,,	..	William Carney	John Dowling, and 1 other	Garden and stable	..
,,	..	Mary Tumulty	Margaret Martin, and 2 others	Houses	..
,,	..	John Connell	James Duffey	do.	..
,,	..	Patrick Lynch	Anne Reilly	House and garden	..
,,	..	Anthony Dunn and Rose Dunn	John Moore, and 2 others	House	..
,,	..	Marquis of Headfort, Joseph Fry, and Thomas Powell.	Bryan Rudden, and 6 others	Houses and land	10 2 20
,,	..	Same	James Nelson, and 2 others	Houses	..
,,	..	Same	Mary Kelly, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Edward M'Gough	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Richard Aughey	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Patrick Tully, and 8 others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Andrew Farrelly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Flood	do.	..
,,	..	Sir Henry Meredyth	Terence Smith	House and garden	..
,,	..	Marquis of Headfort	Richard Dyas, and 8 others	Houses	..
,,	..	Robert Balfe	Jane Smith, and 10 others		..
,,	..	William Carney	John Dowling, and 1 other	House	..
,,	..	Anthony Dunn and Rose Dunn, his wife	John Moore, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	..	Judith Farrelly	James Bradley	House and garden	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Kells.	Kells.	5 13 8	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	2 16 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	2 7 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 2 0	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 2 6	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	3
do.	do.	16 17 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	13 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	13 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	8
do.	do.	4 14 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	Girley.	6 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Kilskyre.	5 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Navan.	Clonmadaff.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kilskyre.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Loughan.	0 0 6	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
do.	..	22 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	1
Lower Kells.	Morpealty.	16 19 2	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	4
Lower Slane.	Drumcondice.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Lower Navan.	Navan.	20 0 0	Non-payment.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
Lower Moyfenra.	Trim.	27 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Duleek.	Duleek.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Moyfenra.	..	10 0 2	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	4
Lower Slane.	Ardagh.	3 0 10½	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	2
Upper Slane.	Stackallen.	20 8 3	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	6 7 6	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	..	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kells.	12 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	7
Lower Moyfenra.	Laracor.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	2
do.	do.	8 8 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	Consent	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Trim.	9 6 9	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	..	..	2
Lower Navan.	Ardleacon.	9 16 11	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
Upper Moyfenra.	Clonard.	12 18 4	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	3
do.	do.	10 5 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	28 3 1	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	4
do.	do.	12 10 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	17 16 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
do.	do.	18 5 0	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	4
do.	do.	11 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	26 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	2
do.	do.	15 15 7½	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	1
do.	do.	45 14 1	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Kells.	Kilmainham Wood.	18 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	3
Mugalliver.	Nobber.	9 9 10	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	1
Lower Kells.	Moynalty.	4 10 5	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	4 2 6	..	..	do.	. . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 11 0	..	..	do.	. . .	do.	..	1
Upper Slane.	Stackallen.	20 8 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Skreene.	Duleek.	7 7 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
Lower Moyfenra.	Trim.	5 13 9	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Duleek.	Clonalbeg.	1 3 1	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Piercetown.	4 0 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lower Moyfenra.	Rathmolim.	11 19 6	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	..	10
do.	Trim.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
Upper Navan.	Kilcooley.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	Consent	..	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	17 12 1	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
Lower Moyfenra.	Trim.	1 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Demifore.	Old Castle.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	1
Upper Kells.	Kilskier.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Navan.	Ardbraccan.	9 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Mugalliver.	Nobber.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	3
Lower Kells.	Kilbeg.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Lower Slane.	Killory.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	1
Lune.	Athboy.	6 17 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	3
Upper Kells	Duleene.	14 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	Consent	do.	..	7
Kells.	Kells.	4 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	do.	..	4
Upper Kells.	do.	1 17 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 3 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	9
do.	do.	1 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	9 6 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Burry.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
do.	Kells.	25 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	On hearing . . .	do.	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	. . .	..	..	11
Lune.	Athboy.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	6 17 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	3
Upper Kells.	Loughran.	0 10 6	do.	..	..	On hearing . . .	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1833	..	Theophilus E. L. Clements	Hugh Byrne, and 1 other	Lands	19	1	0
,,	..	John Furguson	Martin Connaughton	do.	18	2	24
,,	..	Thomas Casey	John M'Cormick, and 4 others	do.	..	..	
,,	..	James Corballis	Mary Crickley, and 3 others	House and garden	..	..	
,,	..	Robert Bourke	Laurence M'Guire	Lands	5	1	0
,,	..	Charles M'Guire	Richard Moore, and 1 other	House	..	..	
,,	..	Lord Langford	Thomas Green	Houses and lands	..	..	
,,	68	Same	Bridget Bligh	do.	..	..	

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7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Lower Slane.	Enniskeen.	14 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
Lower Moyfenra.	Rathcore.	21 0 5	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Upper Duleek.	Ardcath.	2 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Ratoath.	Ratoath.	4 12 3¾	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	..	..	4
Skreen.	Ardmulchon.	9 16 10	..	..	do.	. . .	..	..	1
Lower Duleek.	Donore.	2 5 10	..	..	do.	On hearing . . .	Issued.	..	2
Lower Moyfenra.	Laracor.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	26 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	54	1

(Signed) ROBERT CHAMBERS,
Clerk of the Peace, County Meath.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the Queen's County, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Names of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	Charles Frank	James Dowling	Land	0 1 0
,,	2	John Jacob	Michael Brophy, and 5 others	House and land	0 2 0
,,	3	John Roe	William Hawksworth, and 4 others	Land	0 0 23
,,	4	Frederick Trench	Thomas Burke, and 2 others	Lands	13 2 0
,,	5	Thomas White and John Roe, administrators of Humphry Palmer.	Edward Brophy, and 2 others	do.	17 0 12
,,	6	Same	Martha Dixon, and 12 others	do.	18 3 11
,,	7	Michael Grace	Alicia Ennis, and 1 other	House and land	..
,,	8	Thomas Roberts, administrator of A. Roberts.	Michael Wall, and 1 other	do.	0 2 0
,,	9	Edward Dunne	Patrick Dunne	Lands	5 0 0
,,	10	Sarah Milbourne	Patrick Bunnan	House and land	0 3 0
,,	11	John Roe	Patrick M'Daniel, and 3 others	Land	2 1 36
,,	12	Lord Maryborough	Denis Lalor, and 2 others	do.	35 2 0
,,	13	Same	John Thompson, and 3 others	do.	11 3 30
,,	14	Same	William Conroy, and 1 other	do.	6 3 19
,,	15	Richard Bell	Edward Bell	do.	2 3 0
,,	16	Stewart Weldon	Edward Fitzpatrick, and 8 others	do.	17 0 0
,,	17	John and Anne Robinson	William Whelan, and 4 others	House	..
,,	18	John Hawkesworth	James Lawless, and 1 other	Plot of ground	..
,,	19	James Grattan	Martin Delany, and 1 other	Land	13 1 8
,,	20	Earl of Portarlington	Darley Dunne	House and garden	..
,,	21	Same	Catherine Moore	do.	..
,,	22	Lord Viscount De Vesci.	Robert Buggy, and 10 others	Houses and land	19 0 0
,,	23	Robert Uniack Fitzgerald, and Gertrude his wife.	Michael King, and 5 others	Land	4 0 0
,,	24	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Patrick Flynn, and 2 others	do.	2 3 23
,,	25	James Grattan	John Luttrell, and 6 others	do.	31 0 31
,,	26	Lord De Vesci	Daniel Delany, and 6 others	do.	21 3 20
,,	27	George Putland	John Deegan, and 2 others	do.	29 0 30
,,	28	Arthur Brearton	Anthony Haverty, and 1 other	do.	3 0 6
,,	29	Same	James Moran	do.	1 0 0
,,	30	Mary Porter	Eliza Murray, and 8 others	Houses and gardens	..
,,	31	James Russell	John Bourke, and 7 others	House and land	..
,,	32	Same	Daniel Phelan	House and garden	..
,,	33	Same	Thomas Maunsell, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	34	Thomas Lee Kenny	Rev. Richard Clarke, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	35	Earl of Portarlington	Joseph Whelan, and 4 others	Lands	24 1 19
,,	36	Same	Catherine M'Evoy, and 2 others	do.	6 0 35
,,	37	Sir Capel Molyneux	John Bryan	do.	25 1 5
,,	38	John Moran	John Ramsbottom, and 1 other	Houses and concerns	..
,,	39	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Hugh Dunne, and 3 others	Land	16 2 32
,,	40	Same	Patrick Tanner, and 1 other	do.	0 3 0
,,	41	Same	Patrick Glanny, and 4 others	do.	9 0 30
,,	42	Same	Patrick Cuddy	do.	3 1 8
,,	43	Same	James Lalor	do.	0 3 0
,,	44	Same	John Stinson, and 1 other	do.	0 1 0
,,	45	Same	John Farrell, and 1 other	Lot of ground	0 0 30
,,	46	Same	Edward Alworth, and 2 others	Land	1 1 7
,,	47	Same	Patrick Flynn, and 2 others	do.	2 3 20
,,	48	Same	William Myhan, and 1 other	do.	10 0 0
,,	49	Same	John Drury	do.	0 2 25
,,	50	Same	John Bergin, and 1 other	Lot of ground	0 0 12½
,,	51	Same	Michael Mortram	Land	1 0 5
,,	52	John Hawksworth	John Dunne, and 1 other	do.	3 2 0
,,	53	Same	Thomas Borrows, and 1 other	do.	4 2 20
,,	54	Same	John M'Daniel, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	55	Same	James Fitzpatrick	do.	4 1 19
,,	56	Robert Stubber	Henry Davis, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	57	Daniel Dillon	James Dowling	do.	4 0 0
,,	58	John Holebrook	Michael Phelan	House and garden	..
,,	59	William Hebbitts	Daniel Delany	Lands	9 2 0
,,	60	Michael Dooley and Eliza Condron	James Cassin	House and lands	3 1 0
,,	61	Robert White	Michael Phelan, and 1 other	House and land	..
,,	62	Same	John Joyce	Lands	2 0 0
,,	63	Same	Thomas Reed	Houses and land	..
,,	64	John Roe	James Shiell	do.	0 0 30
,,	65	Thomas Cosley, Esq.	Thomas Mooney	do.	..
,,	66	Same	Anthony Carroll	do.	..
,,	67	Same	Edward Drennan	do.	..
,,	68	Same	Edward Fitzpatrick	do.	..
,,	69	Winifred Bergin	Thomas Phelan	Lands	2 0 0
,,	70	Same	William Keating	House and land	2 0 0
,,	71	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Daniel Delany	Lands	16 0 20
,,	72	William Hawksworth and Jane Hawksworth.	Philip Purcell, and 1 other	House and tenement	..
,,	73	Same	William Richards, and 1 other	Tenement	..
,,	74	Basil Broomfield	James Bennett	Houses and land	6 0 0
,,	75	John Bradshaw	Edward Bourke, and 1 other	do.	8 1 2
,,	76	James Grattan	John Luttrell, and 7 others	Lands	31 0 30
,,	77	Oliver Dunne	Laurence Conroy, and 2 others	House and land	5 0 0
,,	78	James Edmund Scott	John Morressy, and 3 others	Lands	12 1 6½
,,	79	Marquis of Lansdowne	William Mulhall, and 1 other	do.	24 2 29
,,	80	Susanna Smith	Eliza Higgins, and 1 other	do.	2 0 0
,,	81	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.	Bridget Fannon, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	82	Same	Peter Tynan	do.	12 2 8
,,	83	John Hawksworth	James Fitzpatrick	do.	4 1 19
,,	84	Dame Jane Coote	Patrick Delany, and 7 others	do.	0 0 16

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	2 6 1¾	3 9 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	Donomore.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rathdowney.	5 5 0	7 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Dysert Galen.	24 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowney.	15 4 7½	15 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballyadams.	Killabin.	24 19 6½	24 19 6½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	4 3 11	4 3 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	7 7 0	11 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	9 16 1¾	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rosenallis.	5 5 0	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Dysert Onos.	7 17 5	7 17 5	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	24 17 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 10 2	8 5 3	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	12 12 0	18 18 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	0 0 6	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Ballyadams.	Arless.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Borris.	5 10 0¼	5 10 0¼	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	3 13 10¼	3 13 10¼	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aghavoe.	25 0 8	29 8 7	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Ballyroan.	2 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	2 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Abbeyleix.	28 10 0	42 15 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	do.	5 10 9¼	7 12 6	..	..	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	5 1 3	8 3 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanna.	37 8 6	37 8 6	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough,East	Maryborough.	40 7 8¼	40 7 8¼	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killallon.	31 10 10	31 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballyadams.	Ballyadams.	5 3 8	6 8 5	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 14 1½	2 7 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	4 1 2	4 1 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	34 2 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	7 1 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Castlebrack.	29 1 8	29 1 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Maryborough.	14 0 0	19 7 6	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	25 1 0	30 5 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	6 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	16 1 6	16 1 6	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	6 12 0	9 18 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	2 8 4	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	0 19 4	1 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	5 1 3	5 1 3	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	3 8 3	5 2 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	0 15 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 6 11	2 6 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	7 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 10 4	5 10 4	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	19 19 0	19 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	40 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowney.	21 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	3 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Aghavoe.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	7 12 8	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	21 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Timahoe.	4 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	10 10 6	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Fossey.	10 0 0½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	9 0 0¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	16 19 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aghavoe.	7 11 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	10 14 3½	16 1 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Rathdowney.	0 4 7½	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	0 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	7 2 2	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough,East	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanna.	37 8 6	37 8 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	3 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	21 1 0	21 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	24 1 3½	24 1 3½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	9 5 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Rathaspic.	3 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Maryborough.	16 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	19 18 0	19 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Borris.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1827	85	Dame Jane Coote, John Keeley, and Philip Augustus Hanrott, executors of Sir Eyre Coote	Thomas Murphy, and 2 others	Land	11	3	7
,,	86	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	John Conrahy, and 4 others	do.	3	0	0
,,	87	Same	William Brennan	do.			
,,	88	Rebecca Vize	Patrick Connor	House and land			
,,	89	Same	James Cusack	Houses and gardens			
,,	90	Same	Patrick Horan	do.			
,,	91	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., trustee of Lord Portarlington.	Thomas Rankins	Land	19	2	0
,,	92	Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.	Charles Gibbs	do.			
,,	93	Alexander and Jane Carroll	James Hyland, and 3 others	do.	20	0	0
,,	94	Same	Peter Cosgrave, and 1 other	House and garden			
,,	95	Isabella Fleary	James Melton	House			
,,	96	Alexander and Jane Carroll	James Hyland, and 4 others	Land	7	2	0
,,	97	Isabella Fleary	John Behan, and 2 others	do.	14	0	0
,,	98	John Trousdell	John Carroll, and 9 others	House and garden			
,,	99	Robert Fitzgerald	William Casey, and 1 other	Lands	5	1	35
,,	100	Same	Martin Casey, and 3 others	do.	11	3	23
,,	101	Thomas Roberts	Mary Dowling, and 3 others	House and garden			
,,	102	William Pilsworth	William Dunne, and 2 others	Lands	0	2	0
,,	103	George Delany	Robert Lambert, and 1 other	House and land	6	0	0
,,	104	Rev. William R. Lawrenson	Patrick Mooney, and 1 other	Land	1	0	0
,,	105	Patrick Johnson	Murtagh M'Evoy, and 3 others	do.			
,,	106	Same	Edward Moran	do.			
,,	107	Same	Joseph Johnson	do.			
,,	108	Same	Denis Costigan	do.			
,,	109	Same	Philip Dempsey	do.			
,,	110	Same	John Bergin	do.			
,,	111	Thomas Prior	John Minton	House and land	6	0	0
,,	112	Same	Mary Campion, and 3 others	House and garden			
,,	113	James Moiton	William Walsh	do.			
,,	114	William Cooper	John Walsh, and 13 others	Land	62	3	23
,,	115	Same	Edward Treacy, and 4 others	do.			
,,	116	George Delany and John Tibeaudo, executors of Patrick Delany, deceased.	Eliza Daley, and 5 others	do.	18	0	0
,,	117	Lord Maryborough	Alicia Hutchinson, and 4 others	House and land	29	3	0
,,	118	Same	Eliza Dunne, and 1 other	Lands	0	3	3
,,	119	Same	Michael Keenan	House and land	6	3	20
,,	120	James Pim	Thomas Jordan	House and garden			
,,	121	Anastasia Murphy	Mary Ash	Land			
,,	122	John and Sarah Cronyn	Christopher Morohan, and 8 others	do.	3	3	16
1828	1	George Delany	Robert Lambert, and 1 other	Lands	6	0	0
,,	2	Robert H. Stubleer	Malachi Duigan, and 6 others	do.	36	0	0
,,	3	Chooworth Lyster	Patrick Curran	do.			
,,	4	Thomas Thompson	Daniel Moore, and 7 others	do.			
,,	5	Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart.	Michael Farrell	do.	6	1	1
,,	6	Same	Matthew Farrell, and 1 other	do.	6	0	32
,,	7	Same	James Dooley, and 4 others	do.	10	0	31
,,	8	Same	Judith Farrell, and 5 others	do.	9	1	33
,,	9	John Hawksworth	Martin Ford, and 14 others	House and garden			
,,	10	Same	Thomas Borrows, and 1 other	Lands	4	2	20
,,	11	Edward Seale	Edward Tuck, and 1 other	Houses and concerns			
,,	12	Sarah Milbourne	Patrick Brennan	Lands			
,,	13	Lord Maryborough	Daniel Tynan, and 2 others	House and lands	8	1	8
,,	14	George White	Patrick Hickey	House and garden			
,,	15	Richard Delany	Anne Lawless	House and land	1	2	0
,,	16	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	James Pladwell, and 4 others	Lands	25	1	24
,,	17	Same	Daniel Brien, and 2 others	do.	2	1	31
,,	18	Same	Matthew Edghill, and 8 others	do.	54	3	35
,,	19	John Hawksworth	Fantin Keenehan, and 5 others	do.	9	3	0
,,	20	Sir Josiah William Hort, Bart.	James Brennan, and 1 other	do.	1	1	18
,,	21	Same	Alicia Purcel, and 1 other	do.	9	3	6
,,	22	Patrick Dunne	Robert Fitzpatrick, and 2 others	do.	4	3	33
,,	23	Lord Maryborough	Michael Harris	House and land	1	2	26
,,	24	James Grattan	Patrick Green	Lands	12	2	22½
,,	25	Same	Patrick Green, and 1 other	do.	13	0	0
,,	26	Charles White	Kyran Bracken, and 2 others	do.	17	1	2
,,	27	Same	James Shelly, and 2 others	House and land			
,,	28	Same	Silvester Creary, and 1 other	House and garden	0	1	34
,,	29	Same	Kenny Fitzpatrick, and 3 others	Houses and gardens			
,,	30	Same	Arthur Coyne, and 4 others	Land	17	0	0
,,	31	Rev. Alexander Staples	Michael Doyle	do.	1	0	0
,,	32	Eleanor Magennis	John Carroll	do.	12	0	0
,,	33	John Sutliff	Thomas Lowry	House			
,,	34	Edward Phelan	Michael Kavanagh, and 1 other	House and land	1	2	0
,,	35	Thomas Costigan	Winifred Costigan	do.	100	0	0
,,	36	Robert Long	Michael Carroll	House and offices			
,,	37	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Martin Glanny, and 2 others	Lands	10	2	17
,,	38	Same	William Dobson, and 5 others		25	1	36
,,	39	Samuel White	James Brophy	House and ground			
,,	40	John Dunne	Robert H. Stubber, and 10 others	Land	7	1	5
,,	41	Thomas Fitzgerald	Denis Lalor, and 2 others	do.			
,,	42	Susanna Onions	William Sythes, and 7 others	Land and houses			
,,	43	Rev. Thomas Carr	James Neale, and 2 others	Lands	11	0	9
,,	44	Fantin Lalor	Thomas Dowliney	do.	0	2	0
,,	45	James Donahoe	Mary Hughes	do.	1	2	0
,,	46	Sir Charles H. Coote	John Richardson, and 2 others	do.	3	1	25
,,	47	Same	Michael Phelan, and 3 others	do.	3	1	16
,,	48	Timothy Delany	Denis Reilly	House and land	2	0	0
,,	49	James Edmond Scott	Patrick Delaney, and 1 other	do.	1	0	0
,,	50	Earl of Portarlington	Martin Mangham	Land	11	0	0
,,	51	Same	Michael Dunne	do.	2	0	0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Maryborough, East	Borris.	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	6 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	13 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	22 3 7½	22 3 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Castlebrack.	31 18 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	29 11 6	29 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 8 3	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 9 2¾	6 9 2¾	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	9 2 0	9 2 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Borris.	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	7 11 6	7 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	16 12 8	16 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	8 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aghmacart.	5 16 4	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Rosconnell.	1 2 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	8 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	13 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowney.	6 6 0	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 7 9½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	5 10 9¼	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	22 19 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	21 11 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Maryborough.	28 7 0	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	10 19 1	10 19 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	2 10 10½	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	5 0 0	7 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballyadams.	Killabin.	1 5 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Curclone.	2 5 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aghmacart.	12 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Aghavoe.	34 2 6	34 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Attannna.	7 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Maryborough.	14 4 9	14 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	14 1 8	14 1 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	21 7 9	21 7 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	21 10 2	21 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	6 10 0	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 10 4	6 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	5 5 0	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	12 1 0	14 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aughavoe.	7 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Dysert Galen.	4 18 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	5 15 0	6 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	33 12 0	50 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	9 3 0	9 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Rathaspic.	3 5 0	4 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	12 5 6	12 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	13 16 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 10 9¼	3 16 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanna.	34 4 8	34 4 8	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	39 0 0	39 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowney.	34 10 0	34 10 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 15 0	4 15 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	28 2 4½	28 2 4½	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Skirk.	2 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	14 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh	Abbeyleix.	2 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	46 6 8	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	9 3 7	9 3 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	10 3 9	10 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rathsaran.	18 16 1¾	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Dysert Galen.	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Maryborough.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	do.	6 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
do.	Kilculmuhane.	16 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	2 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	7 15 0	12 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	7 11 5	10 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 1 1	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	10 13 10	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 7 8¼	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	52	Earl of Portarlington	John Cooper	Land	18 0 0
,,	53	Thomas Stannus	John Purcell	House and land	22 2 37
,,	54	Lord Maryborough	Nathaniel Gatchell, and 6 others	Land	34 0 25
,,	55	Henry Moiles	Peter Hickey	do.	5 2 24
,,	56	Jacob Thompson	Gregory Hayden, and 1 other	do.	1 1 0
,,	57	John Jones	Thomas Salmon	House and land	5 2 0
,,	58	James Boirows	Michael Mortimer, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	59	Robert Goodbody	Terence Deerey, and 1 other	Land	..
,,	60	William Costello	Peter Kennedy	do.	..
,,	61	Rev. Thomas Kemmis	Simon Keating, and 1 other	do.	11 3 7½
,,	62	George Delany and John Tibeaudo, executors of P. Delany.	Marks M'Evoy	do.	5 0 0
,,	63	Same	William Flinn, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	64	Same	Patrick Sammon, and 1 other	do.	4 3 0
,,	65	Joseph Langford	James Langford	do.	..
,,	66	Same	Thomas Langford	do.	..
,,	67	Denis Kilbride	Patrick Byrne	do.	..
,,	68	Henry Moiles	John Moore	do.	1 0 0
,,	69	Elizabeth Palmer	William M'Loughlin, and 1 other	do.	4 0 0
,,	70	Daniel Delany	Connor Delany, and 2 others	do.	4 0 29
,,	71	William Arnet	John Nowlan, and 3 others	do.	10 1 20
,,	72	Charles Patterson	William Oldfield	House and gardens	..
,,	73	Oliver and Eliza Lodge, and John Fannin	Patrick Culleton, and 1 other	Land	7 0 27½
,,	74	Same	James Delany	do.	9 2 13
,,	75	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Patrick Keating	do.	..
,,	76	Same	Denis Bugin, and 6 others	do.	42 0 30
,,	77	Thomas Hipwell	Fantin Lalor	House and land	..
,,	78	Same	Bridget Lalor, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	79	Same	John Thompson	do.	..
,,	80	Gen. Edward Dumel	Robert Mills, and 4 others	House and land	5 0 0
,,	81	Thomas Meredith	William Dowling, and 1 other	Land	..
,,	82	Charles and Susanna Church	James Leatry, and 7 others	House and offices	..
1829	1	George White	John Rabbitt, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	2	James Shanley	Stephen Slator, and 7 others	Houses	..
,,	3	Richard Richards and Thomas Gow Lawton, trustees of Lord Sidney G. Osborne.	Catherine Conroy, and 1 other	House and land	7 0 20
,,	4	Charles and Susanna Church	James Leatry, and 8 others	House and offices	..
,,	5	Grace Carter	Thomas Brown, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	6	Same	Martin Quinn	do.	..
,,	7	Same	Michael Dowling	House and land	..
,,	8	Same	Anne Boyle	do.	..
,,	9	Same	William Dunne	do.	..
,,	10	Same	Peter Doyle, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	11	Same	Richard Hughes	do.	..
,,	12	Same	Michael Brennan	do.	..
,,	13	Same	Michael Byrne, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	14	Same	Edward Quinn	do.	..
,,	15	Same	Patrick Brenan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	16	Same	James Haughney	do.	..
,,	17	Same	John Pinder	do.	..
,,	18	Same	Neil Haughney	do.	..
,,	19	Same	Thomas Haughney	do.	..
,,	20	Same	Patrick Foley	do.	..
,,	21	Same	Martin Brenan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	22	Same	Abin Bergen	do.	..
,,	23	Same	John Quinn	do.	..
,,	24	Same	John Kelly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	25	Same	James Lalor, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	26	Same	Martin Brenan	do.	..
,,	27	Same	William Gorman	do.	..
,,	28	Same	Thomas Quinn	do.	..
,,	29	Same	John Atkinson	do.	..
,,	30	Same	Thomas Haughney	do.	..
,,	31	Same	Patrick Farrell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	32	Same	Bryan Quinn	do.	..
,,	33	Same	Michael Kavana	do.	..
,,	34	Same	James Brenan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Thady Kelly	do.	..
,,	36	Same	Thomas Walker	do.	..
,,	37	Shme	Edward Brenan	do.	..
,,	38	Same	Patrick Brenan	do.	..
,,	39	John Broomfield	Philip Hayse	Land	..
,,	40	George Harpur	Martin Delany, and 2 others	House and land	3 0 0
,,	41	Mary Edmunson	Daniel Dillon	do.	7 2 0
,,	42	William Woodroofe	William Hayse	Lands	1 0 0
,,	43	George White	Patrick Collier, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	44	Lord Maryborough	James Treacey, and 2 others	Lands	2 0 0
,,	45	do.	Patrick Cavanagh	House and land	4 0 14
,,	46	Thomas Kemmis	Peter Dowling	do.	4 0 0
,,	47	do.	do.	do.	5 0 0
,,	48	Charles Meredith	Mary Young	do.	7 0 20
,,	49	James Kemmis	Thomas Redmond, and 1 other	Land	9 2 15
,,	50	William Stoker	Basil Gray, and 4 others	Houses and concerns	..
,,	51	Susanna Onions	Henry Mathews	Land	1 0 0
,,	52	John Maher	Anne Newman, and 4 others	House	..
,,	53	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.	Patrick M'Daniel, and 1 other	Land	25 3 0
,,	54	Same	Patrick M'Daniel, and 4 others	do.	5 0 0
,,	55	General Edward Dunne	William Finne	do.	3 0 0
,,	56	Frances Cooke	Thomas O'Neill, and 1 other	House	..
,,	57	Cornelius, Henry, and Alicia Bolton	Thomas Doogan	Lands	6 2 0
,,	58	John Farrell	Andrew Farrell	House and land	..
,,	59	Cornelius, Henry, and Alicia Bolton	Thomas Farrell, and 3 others	Land	15 1 5

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12. For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	23 5 3	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	25 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	29 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 2 8	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	1 14 1½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Reary.	3 15 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	7 19 3	7 19 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Castlebrack.	28 14 2½	28 14 2½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	16 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Straboe.	18 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 4 7	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	16 6 9	16 6 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	7 9 8	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Reary.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	2 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Fullamoy.	20 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	1 4 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Bordell.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	12 14 6	50 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	10 15 5	10 15 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rathdowney.	7 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Aghmacart.	9 11 10	23 3 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	14 11 9	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	30 0 0	34 12 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	7 7 8	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	1 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aghavoe.	2 4 0¾	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	14 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	24 8 9	24 8 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	42 6 0	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	5 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	..	..	..
do.	do.	13 0 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	..	..	..
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	22 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	12 9 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	12 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	7 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	8 0 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	8 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	0 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	6 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 7 8½	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	11 13 1	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	15 18 11½	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	6 18 5½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	..	..	..
do.	do.	6 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	6 16 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	10 11 6½	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	5 4 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	..	..	..
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	9 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	9 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 6 3½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	5 10 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	35 14 0	47 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Donomore.	0 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	Aghavoe.	2 4 3	3 3 7½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	5 17 7	7 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	2 15 4½	2 17 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Maryborough.	4 8 8	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	4 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	11 4 5	11 4 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	11 7 3	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Maryborough.	14 15 4	14 15 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Clonenagh.	10 10 0	13 14 6	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	..
do.	Maryborough.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Rathaspeet.	21 2 0	21 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	13 14 1½	13 14 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	6 18 5½	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Maryborough.	13 16 11½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	6 0 0	10 8 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	13 1 10	15 18 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	60	Samuel White	James Brophy	Land	25 0 0
,,	61	Michael Delany	John Delany, and 1 other	do.	6 0 0
,,	62	Winifred Bergen	William Byrne	House and land	2 0 0
,,	63	Same	John Byrne	do.	1 0 0
,,	64	Lord Carberry	Patrick Cashin	Land	..
,,	65	Same	William Dollard	do.	..
,,	66	Thomas Block	James Walpole, and 5 others	do.	15 1 0
,,	67	Patrick M'Hugh	John Buggy		4 0 0
,,	68	James Edmund Scott, Esq.	Denis Gainor	House and land	9 2 0
,,	69	Same	William Delany	do.	10 2 0
,,	70	Margaret Mullen	Laurence Reynolds	House and garden	..
,,	71	John Roe	Denis Delany, and 1 other	Land	11 0 0
,,	72	Same	William Delany, and 1 other	do.	18 0 0
,,	73	Same	Robert Shehan	do.	3 2 0
,,	74	Same	Peter Ellefort	do.	2 2 0
,,	75	Same	Honor Whelan	do.	1 2 0
,,	76	Henry Bergin	John Madden	House	..
,,	77	Charles and Susanna Church	Thomas Borrows	do.	..
,,	78	Charles Church	Michael Hickey	do.	..
,,	79	Michael Bowe	Thomas Fawcett	do.	..
,,	80	Laurence Reynolds	Andrew Delany	do.	..
,,	81	Thomas Gorman	Thomas Gorman	House and land	..
,,	82	Grosvenor Morgan	John Flood, and 1 other	Lands	4 0 0
,,	83	John Kinsella	Patrick Dowling	House and land	1 0 0
,,	84	Earl of Portarlington	John Kelly, and 1 other	House	..
,,	85	Thomas Cavanagh	Mary Cuddy, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	86	Hovenden Stapleton	Arthur Kennedy	Land	1 1 30
,,	87	Same	Richard Kealy	do.	19 3 0
,,	88	Same	Mary Lalor	do.	4 0 0
,,	89	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.	Thomas Maher, and 1 other		17 1 6
,,	90	John and Anne Robinson	William Whelan, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	91	Andrew Galbraith	Edward Wall, and 2 others	Land	..
,,	92	Andrew, Frederick, and Francis Edward Galbraith, and Martha Drought.	William Neale, and 2 others	House and land	7 0 0
,,	93	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart.	John Kenna, and 5 others		22 3 25
,,	94	Charles and Susanna Church	James Leahy, and 7 others	House and premises	..
,,	95	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	96	Thomas Kemmis	John Lalor	House and land	3 0 0
,,	97	Same	Michael Gray, and 1 other	do.	40 0 0
,,	98	Same	Michael Lalor	do.	2 0 0
,,	99	Same	James Hyland	do.	40 0 0
,,	100	John Roberts	Patrick Fliune, and 3 others	House and concerns	..
1830	1	Lord Carberry	William Dollard	House and land	..
,,	2	Ladies Anne and Gertrude Fitzpatrick	Andrew Maher, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	3	Baron Edward Fitzgerald	Murt M'Evoy, and two others	Land	3 1 5
,,	4	Judith Hardinge	John Morton, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	5	Henry Manders, receiver in the cause of William Tibly, plaintiff, and More Hovendon, Thomas Hovendon, and John Hovendon, defendants	Thomas Bambrick	Lands	2 0 20
,,	6	Same	John Fitzpatrick	do.	3 0 19
,,	7	Same	William Noctor	do.	2 0 0
,,	8	Same	William M'Evoy	do.	0 2 10
,,	9	Same	Timothy Scully	do.	2 1 27
,,	10	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Edward Scully, and 11 others	do.	56 1 4
,,	11	Same	John Brennan, and 1 other	do.	2 1 30
,,	12	Same	John Brennan, and 9 others	do.	3 1 5
,,	13	Same	John Phelan, and 1 other	do.	0 1 32
,,	14	Same	John Bromfield	do.	6 0 0
,,	15	Martha Pigot	James Kenna	do.	6 3 35
,,	16	John Brennan	Elizabeth Brennan, and 3 others	Ground and house	..
,,	17	Richard Walburton	Robert Pattison, and 4 others	Tenement and plot	..
,,	18	Arthur M. Mosse	Langly Claxton, and 6 others	Plot of ground	..
,,	19	Sir C. Henry Coote, Bart.	William Brophy, and 3 others	Lands	..
,,	20	Martha Pigott	James Kenna	House and land	6 3 25
,,	21	Richard Warburton	Thomas Hinch, and 2 others	Ground and house	..
,,	22	William Lane	Thomas Hyland	Lands	2 0 0
,,	23	Richard Richards and Thomas Lauton	Patrick Dume	do.	5 1 0
,,	24	Robert Kenny	John Clenan	do.	2 0 0
,,	25	Right Hon. William Wellesly	Connor M'Evoy	Lands, houses, &c.	0 3 30
,,	26	Sir H. Parnell, Bart.	Patrick M'Donald	Lands and house	5 0 0
,,	27	George Delany and J. Tebeado	Thomas Delany, and 4 others	Lands	18 0 0
,,	28	Edward Lawson	Patrick M'Daniell, and 2 others	House and land	..
,,	29	James Bird and Harriot Bird	Rev. John Jones	Field	1 1 0
,,	30	Hon. and Rev. J. Burke	Joseph Collier	Lands	9 3 20
,,	31	Same	Michael Bradly	do.	7 0 0
,,	32	Henry Brereton	Daniel & Andrew Campion, & 11 others	do.	36 0 0
,,	33	George Roe	John Kealy	do.	5 35 0
,,	34	Same	Thomas Byrne	do.	0 81 27
,,	35	William Owen	Richard Despond	do.	5 1 5
,,	36	William Hawksworth	John Honey	Land	Plot of ground.
,,	37	Richard Moore and J. H. Owne	James Mason	Plot of ground	..
,,	38	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Thomas Grehem, and 2 others	Lands	9 2 0
,,	39	Same	Daniel Carroll	do.	29 10 0
,,	40	William Owne	Richard Despard	do.	5 1 5
,,	41	Oliver Lodge, Elizabeth his wife, and John Fannon.	Patrick Calleton	do.	7 2 27
,,	42	Robert White	James Brennan	do.	1 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowney.	20 17 6	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	3 0 0	30 9 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	Aghavoe.	6 6 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	..
do.	do.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 4 1	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Eirke.	20 11 9	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Dysart Galen.	4 7 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	20 8 2	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	20 3 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	22 10 0	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	16 18 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	33 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	11 1 6	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	7 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	5 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	..
do.	Lea.	6 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Castlebrack.	3 12 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Maryborough.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	4 16 5	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	2 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rathaspeet.	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Maryborough.	5 15 0	5 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	2 15 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	8 0 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Rathaspeet.	13 14 10	13 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	39 0 11 1/3	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	39 0 11 1/3	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Straboe.	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	20 8 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	20 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	5 0 0	9 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aghmacurt.	3 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Eirke.	42 15 10	60 11 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	6 11 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Ballyroan.	7 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	1 6 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	48 0 0	44 6 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagher.	5 10 10	8 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	13 2 6	12 2 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	11 3 8	2 6 5¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Colbanagher.	1 16 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	6 9 10	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	2 12 0½	5 4 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Colbanagher.	5 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Burris.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	20 6 1¾	38 6 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	Rosenallis.	6 9 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Colbanagher.	5 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 6 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	3 15 11	5 15 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Colbanagher.	7 7 8	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 13 10	5 2 0½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Rathaspeet.	3 0 0	14 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Straboe.	30 14 3	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	2 15 4½	6 18 5	..	..	Decreed by consent	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	16 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	do.	..	..
do.	do.	8 6 9	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	38 5 8	15 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Ballyadams.	8 8 7½	8 8 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Ballyroan.	11 13 2	11 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	15 6 11	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	40 4 9¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	15 5 8	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Aghaman.	8 17 0¾	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	..
do.	Aughavoe.	2 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	43	Robert White	Denis Delany, and 1 other	Lands	6 0 0
,,	44	Patrick Maher	Daniel Hoyne	do.	3 0 0
,,	45	Richard Phillips	John Eagen, and 1 other	do.	2 0 0
,,	46	Francis Peet	John Maher, and 7 others	do.	3 1 0
,,	47	Michael Campion	Mary Richards, and 1 other	House	..
,,	48	George Delany	William Fogerty	Lands	..
,,	49	William Satliff	John Lalor	do.	1 0 0
,,	50	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	James Thompson, and 7 others	do.	1 1 0
,,	51	Same	John Bromfield, and 1 other	do.	6 0 0
,,	52	Eyre Coote, Esq.	Maria Murphy, and 5 others	do.	11 3 7
,,	53	Miss Alicia Lalor	William Cuddihy, and 1 other	do.	1 0 0
,,	54	Joseph Lyons	James Keegan	do.	6 20 0
,,	55	Thomas Gregory, Anne Gregory, otherwise Hovendon, his wife; Moore Hovendon, John Hovendon, a minor by Catherine Hovendon, widow, his mother and next friend, and Rev. Cornelius Marshall, clerk	Patrick Kelly	do.	5 0 0
,,	56	Same	John Fitzpatrick	do.	3 19 0
,,	57	Same	William Noctor, and 1 other	do.	2 0 0
,,	58	Same	Timothy Scully	do.	2 1 27
,,	59	Same	Thomas Bombrick	do.	2 20 0
,,	60	Same	William M'Evoy	do.	0 2 10
,,	61	Sir H. Parnell, Bart.	Patrick Molloy, and 1 other	House	0 2 0
,,	62	John Bolton	Peter Delany, and 3 others	House, garden, and land	1 0 0
,,	63	James Pattinson	Patrick Dunne	Lands	2 15 0
,,	64	William Dunne and Michael Byrne	Hugh Tarrell, and 2 others	do.	22 2 0
,,	65	Right Hon. John Earl of Portarlington	Timothy Mulhall	House	..
,,	66	Grovesnor Morgan	John Flood	Lands	4 0 0
,,	67	Robert Fitzgerald	Martin Casey, and 3 others	do.	0 3 23
,,	68	Thomas Shannon	John Pattison, and 6 others	Plot of ground	..
,,	69	Thomas Moyles	John Owen	Lands	1 0 0
,,	70	Same	Thomas Owen	do.	1 0 0
,,	71	John Connor	Jeremiah Keefe	Lands and house	5 2 0
,,	72	Patrick Dunne	James Dunne, and 3 others	Lands	1 3 0
,,	73	James Kemmis	Michael Haughter, and 4 others	do.	31 3 0
,,	74	Henry Bolton and Alicia Bolton	Michael Brennan, and 6 others	do.	25 1 0
,,	75	Same	John Keating	do.	5 2 0
,,	76	Same	Miles King, and 2 others	do.	33 9 0
,,	77	Same	Pat. Lynam, and 3 others	do.	7 10 0
,,	78	Sir J. William Host, Bart.	Pat. Bergin	do.	39 3 15
,,	79	Same	James Bergin, and 4 others	do.	55 20 0
,,	80	John Thomas Cronor	Francis Bedlow, and 3 others	do.	8 0 0
,,	81	John Cronyn and Sarah Cronyn	Daniel Lalor	House and land	3 3 6
,,	82	Mary Coulton	James Flynn	do.	2 0 0
,,	83	Robert Goodbody	Terence Deroy, and 3 others	Lands	19 3 8
,,	84	William Pilsworth	William Dempsy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	85	Patrick Connoll	John Dempsy	House	..
,,	86	Henry Bergin	John Cassidy	do.	..
,,	87	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	John Tynan, and 6 others	Lands	28 1 10
,,	88	William Owen	Richard Despard, and 2 others	do.	5 1 5
,,	89	Lord Galmoy	Hugh Slattey, and 3 others	do.	4 0 0
,,	90	Same	James Lalor	do.	2 1 0
,,	91	George Delany	Christopher Kelly, and 2 others	House and lands	..
,,	92	Sir Henry Parnell, Bart	Pat. M'Daniel, and 1 other	Lands	25 3 0
,,	93	Alexander Carroll	G. Lynum, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	94	Willoughby Harcourt Corter	John Beaghan, and 2 others	do.	17 2 35
,,	95	Francis Cook	Thomas O'Neill, and 1 other	House	..
,,	96	Thomas Skannon	John Joseph, and 3 others	Plot of ground	..
,,	97	Frederick Star	James Lamb	House	..
1831	1	Thomas Casby, Esq.	Timothy Keogh, and 1 other	Lands	31 1 7
,,	2	Mary Fannon	Matthew Branagan	do.	1 1 0
,,	3	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Thomas Shortel, and 1 other	do.	0 2 0
,,	4	Same	Robert Bergin	do.	12 0 0
,,	5	Rev. Cornelius Marshall	Patrick Kelly	do.	5 0 0
,,	6	George Sands	Martin Heagny	do.	3 2 5
,,	7	Peter Blanch	Anthony Holt	House	..
,,	8	James Grattan	Patrick Dillon, and 4 others	Lands	29 0 20
,,	9	R. Henry Trench	Daniel Donoughoe	do.	4 0 12
,,	10	Same	Michael Conrahy, and 2 others	do.	10 0 0
,,	11	Same	Jeremiah Gorman, and 1 other	do.	2 1 5
,,	12	Same	Anne Brian, and 1 other	do.	6 8 37
,,	13	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	John Honly, and 2 others	do.	8 1 6
,,	14	Same	George Hepnell, and 3 others	do.	29 0 0
,,	15	Richard Moore	Charles Patterson, and 2 others	House	..
,,	16	Michael Hackett	James Brennan	Lands	37 3 0
,,	17	Simon Todd and A. Todd	James Dunne, and 5 others	do.	6 1 26
,,	18	Same	Francis Dunne, and 10 others	do.	10 1 16 11 1 34 4 2 0
,,	19	William Standish	Patrick William James, and 1 other	Ground and house	..
,,	20	Arthur Moore, Esq.	Michael Toran, and 7 others	Lands	20 0 0
,,	21	Richard Richards	John Delany, and 1 other	do.	24 3 15
,,	22	Same	Richard Purcell, and 2 others	do.	34 2 10
,,	23	Robert Goodbody	William Owen, and 1 other	do.	14 0 36

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Upper Ossory.	Aughavoe.	9 9 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	3 19 4	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Eirke.	4 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Dysart.	23 1 6¼	62 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowny.	3 4 6	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Aughanane.	9 2 5	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	1 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Colbanagher.	8 6 1¾	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Borris.	22 3 1	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	0 15 8½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Cordone.	11 5 7	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Ballyadams.	Killabin.	1 14 1½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 6 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 6 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough,East	Maryborough.	10 0 0	13 6 11	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	2 3 6½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	4 9 10	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Ballyadams.	Killabin.	43 17 6	50 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Portnehinch.	Lea.	4 3 1	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	5 3 5	..	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Dysart.	15 7 0¼	15 7 0¼	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	5 5 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Colbanagher.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanagh.	4 18 4	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	3 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	Rosenallis.	41 5 6	38 0 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Augha.	15 3 0	38 4 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	. .	6 0 0	18 0 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Killatee.	29 15 0	29 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	0 14 0	5 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rathaspic.	20 4 3¾	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	33 4 7½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Killisk.	3 3 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Carradone.	7 0 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Rosenallis.	28 14 2½	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanna.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
. .	Colbanagher.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	39 4 0	55 18 7	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	14 15 9	15 5 11¼	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	5 12 6	5 12 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	2 16 3	2 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Rathaspic.	21 1 10¼	21 1 10¼	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	3 8 3	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballyadams.	Killabin.	17 10 0	17 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Maryborough.	13 16 11	13 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Tossy.	36 2 6	36 2 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Coolkerry.	5 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	2 12 6	3 18 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	13 9 0	17 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	1 14 1½	1 14 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Castlebrack.	7 8 4	7 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rosenallis.	8 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanna.	39 6 4	36 5 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	10 7 8	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	11 1 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	3 3 3	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	8 1 5	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	9 4 7	9 4 7	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	36 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	11 1 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Rathaspic.	37 15 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Clonasha.	13 9 4	13 9 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	40 4 4½	122 4 10	..	..	Decreed by consent.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,West	Clonenagh.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing.	do.	..	..
Maryborough,East	Borris.	40 14 6	40 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Reary.	14 18 4	14 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	28 14 1	34 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	20 4 11	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	24	Robert Goodbody	Terence Devy, and 2 others	Land	19 3 8
,,	25	Robert White	William Bergin, and 1 other	House and lands	2 0 0
,,	26	Robert Laurenson	Martin Bowe, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	27	William Hawksworth	James Boe	House	..
,,	28	Robert Pratt	John Dooly, and 1 other	Lands	4 1 10
,,	29	George Pierson	John White, and 1 other	do.	18 2 35
,,	30	John Waller, Esq.	Mary Anne Glinnon, and 3 others	do.	47 0 0
,,	31	Right Hon. Henry Marquis Lawsdowne	Timothy Holohan, and 6 others	do.	14 0 3
,,	32	Same	Patrick Torrestal, and 14 others	do.	2 1 19
,,	33	Francis Werrenford	John Conrahy	do.	19 0 5
,,	34	Thomas Roberts	Daniel Scully, and 4 others	House	..
,,	35	William Myhan	Bridget Fitzgerald, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	36	Rev. P. Hicky	Margaret Brennan, and 1 other	House	..
,,	37	William Nolan	John Balger, and 1 other	Lands	3 0 22
,,	38	Rebecca Hanagan	Connor Phelan, and 4 others	House and land	5 1 10
,,	39	Sir H. Parnell, Bart.			..
,,	40	Earl of Annesly	John Keefe	Lands	20 1 26
,,	41	Same	James M'Darby, and 1 other	do.	59 0 0
,,	42	James and L. Lalor	Tanton Malone, and 2 others	do.	3 3 0
,,	43	Daniel Bergin	Eliza Garren, and 1 other	do.	7 2 0
,,	44	Arthur Moore Moss	Robert Graves, and 4 others	Building	..
,,	45	Mary Moore	Patrick Brophy, and 1 other	House and land	13 1 0
,,	46	Thomas Gilligan	Patrick Kearns	do.	..
,,	47	Thomas Beale	William Sides, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	48	John Byrne	Patrick Corcoran	Lands	3 2 0
,,	49	Dennis Dunne	Patrick Dunne	do.	0 0 2
,,	50	Alicia Kavanagh	James Morrin	House and lands	..
,,	51	Same	Honor Brennan, and 1 other	House and land	..
,,	52	John Cook	James Hanaghan, and 1 other	House	..
,,	53	Anthony Weldon	James Stony	Lands	1 4 0
,,	54	Samuel Crawford	William Carter	Houses and land	13 0 0
,,	55	Same	Same	do.	13 0 0
,,	56	John Tynan, Jer. Dunnan, Mary Dooly, James Walsh, Judith Dunne, James Carrole, and Edward Brophy	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Land	28 1 10
,,	57	George Pierson	John White, and 1 other	Lands	18 2 35
,,	58	Robert Rat	John Dooly, and 1 other	House and land	4 2 7
,,	59	P. Henry Short	Michael Kinsella	do.	1 2 32½
,,	60	James Copeland	Daniel Dillon	House	..
,,	61	John Bone	William Magrath	Houses and land	18 2 0
,,	62	Daniel Chambers	Thomas and B. Carroll, and 9 others	do.	0 3 39
,,	63	Earl Stanhope	Francis and Wm. Thompson, and 21 others	Land	2 1 16
,,	64	Marquis Lansdowne	Felix Johnson, and 2 others	Lands	10 2 22
,,	65	John Pigott, Esq.	Thomas Barnett	House and lands	..
,,	66	Same	Edward Fitzpatrick, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	67	Same	Nancy Fitzpatrick	Lands	..
,,	68	Same	Edward Dowling	House and land	..
,,	69	Walter Kelly	Catherine Kavanagh, and 8 others	House and garden	..
,,	70	Mary Farrell	Jane Green, and 2 others	House and ground	..
,,	71	Richard Thompson	Lewis Mulhall	Lands	..
1832	1	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Malick Kennedy, and 2 others	do.	20 0 0
,,	2	Michael Tehan	Timothy Reily, and 1 other	House and lands	22 12 3
,,	3	John Lord Baron Carberry	James Delany	do.	1 0 0
,,	4	William Hawksworth	James Bowe	do.	..
,,	5	Daniel Chambers	Thomas and B. Carroll, and 9 others	House	0 3 39
,,	6	Laurence Martin	Martin Costigan, and 4 others	Lands	1 20 0
,,	7	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	John Young, and 1 other	do.	3 1 9
,,	8	Same	Thomas Prescott, and 1 other	Ground	0 0 12½
,,	9	Same	Laurence Caddy, and 2 others	Lands	3 0 12
,,	10	Same	George Hetherington, and 2 others	do.	9 3 30
,,	11	Same	William Conrahy, and 8 others	do.	19 1 10
,,	12	Same	Thomas Werrill, and 4 others	do.	18 2 25
,,	13	Edward Cahill	Murthough Brennan	do.	8 0 10
,,	14	Susan Mulhall	Luke Bryan	Room	..
,,	15	Thomas Kemmis	Bridget Dowling, and 2 others	House and lands	..
,,	16	David Baldwin	Samuel Bradshaw, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	17	William Whelan	Patrick Mooney	Lands	..
,,	18	Same	Alexander Onion, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	19	Same	Catherine Roberts, otherwise Kelly	do.	..
,,	20	Same	John Moran, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	21	John Howard	John Headon, and 2 others	Ground	..
,,	22	Mary Fannin	Martha Branagan	Lands	1 1 0
,,	23	Richard Trench, Esq.	Henry Watson, and one other	do.	25 1 0
,,	24	Edward Cahill	Martha Brennan	do.	8 0 10
,,	25	Jonathan Chetwood	William Hyland, and 2 others	do.	19 0 0
,,	26	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Tim. Meagher, and 3 others	do.	51 3 16
,,	27	John Conroy	John Butler	do.	1 3 0
,,	28	Lord Carberry	James Delahurty	do.	..
,,	29	Same	James Delahurty, and 4 others	Tenement	..
,,	30	Same	William Dullard	Lands	2 0 0
,,	31	Daniel Chambers	Thomas Carroll, and 11 others	Lands and house	0 3 39

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	28 14 2	123 5 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aughavoe.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	8 13 1	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowny.	2 15 4	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Rathsaran.	8 7 10	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	25 15 4½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	46 0 5	51 4 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Stradbally.	Tullamoy.	19 9 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	10 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanna.	40 12 3	40 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	5 5 0	15 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	7 7 8	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	2 12 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Ballyadams.	do.	8 0 9	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on the merits	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	17 10 9½	17 10 9½	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Ballyadams.	Athy.	21 12 0	21 12 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killabin.	74 18 10	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	5 3 10	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	17 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Burris.	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	do.	..	..
do.	Dysart.	18 11 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	12 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	Kilmanmon.	7 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Rosenallis.	0 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Slievemargue.	Rathaspic.	1 9 11	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	1 11 2	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Ballyadams.	Killabin.	2 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	11 13 11	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	11 13 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	25 15 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
..	Rathsaran.	8 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
..	Aughavoe.	6 5 9½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	0 8 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Darrow.	21 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	8 8 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Dysart Galen.	6 18 11	17 7 3¾	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Stradbally.	Tullamoy.	5 18 5	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	..	13 7 8½	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Lea.	9 2 0	9 2 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	13 1 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Kyle.	22 15 0	..	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	22 12 3	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Aghmacart.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	2 15 4½	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	8 8 0	39 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aughavoe.	15 6 6	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	3 13 3	5 9 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	0 13 10¼	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 6 3	9 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	26 1 9	33 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Kilmanmon.	19 14 0	25 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	20 15 4½	31 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballyadams.	Ballyadams.	9 7 6	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	3 9 4	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Burris.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 13 10½	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	0 13 10½	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Coolkerry.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Clonenagh.	32 16 6	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Ballyadams.	Ballyadams.	9 7 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	20 8 0	20 8 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Kyle.	40 12 3½	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Ballyroan.	2 16 8	..	..	..	.. . . . .	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Aughmacart.	2 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	10 13 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 16 4	3 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	8 8 0	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	32	Lord Stanhope	Edward Cenny	House	..
,,	33	Patrick Green and H. Green	Patrick M'Cue	House and garden	..
,,	34	Lord De Vesci	Thomas Wild, and 5 others	Lands	4 1 36
,,	35	Thomas M'Clean	Mary Droan, and 1 other	Lands and house	0 1 20
,,	36	Patrick Lalor	Matthew Wallis	House	..
,,	37	Anne Bowe	Robert Whelan	Lands	1 0 0
,,	38	John Carroll	Humphrey Jessop, and 1 other	do.	5 0 25
,,	39	Thomas Gilligan	Patrick Hearns	House and land	..
,,	40	General Edmund Dunne	Patrick Delahurty, and 2 others	do.	3 0 0
,,	41	Joseph M'Dermott	Edward and John Burke	Lands	17 2 0
,,	42	Eliza Anne Senion	John Carroll, and 8 others	do.	22 13 0
,,	43	John and Alicia Matthew, and John and Eliza Parrell.	George O'Brien, and 8 others	House	..
,,	44	John Thos. Crammer and Henry Thomas	Benjamin Thompson, and 4 others	Lands	8 0 0
,,	45	Edward Page	Patrick Cusack	do.	1 0 0
,,	46	Joseph Peary	James Fitzpatrick, and 2 others	House	..
,,	47	Sir Charles H. Coote, Bart.	Timothy Meagher, and 5 others	Lands	50 3 16
,,	48	Ladies Anne and Gertrude Fitzpatrick	William Woodroff, and 4 others	Land	16 3 12
,,	49	William Hawksworth, Jane Hawksworth, and William Oldfield.	Patrick Cashin, and 2 others	House	..
,,	50	Timothy Bergin	Richard Condron	do.	..
,,	51	John Baldwin	Patrick Brophy	Houses and lands	..
,,	52	Richard Steel and Eliza Steel, otherwise Chanders, his wife; and John Robinson and Myan Robinson, otherwise Chanders	Edward Keriran	Lands	38 2 0
,,	53	Richard England	John Whilan	House	..
,,	54	Earl Stanhope	Daniel Phelan, and 4 others	Lands	9 2 8
,,	55	David Guthrie	Daniel Chambers		..
,,	56	Christopher Julian	John Tyrell, and 1 other	House	..
,,	57	John Matthews and Eliza Matthews, and John Parrell and Eliza Parrell.	George O'Brien, and 8 others	do.	..
,,	58	Gerald Fitzgerald	Rev. Nicholas O'Connor, and 5 others	Houses and lands	35 3 14
,,	59	Earl Portarlington	James Drinan	House and lands	..
,,	60	Edward and John Conroy	William Kelly	House	..
,,	61	Robert Pratt	John Dooly, and 1 other	House and land	4 2 7
,,	62	William Hawksworth and Jane Hawksworth, otherwise Prior, his wife; and William Oldfield	Patrick Cashin, and 2 others	House	..
,,	63	David Guthrie	Daniel Chambers		..
1833	1	Patrick Dillon	Martin Whelan	Lands	2 2 0
,,	2	Henry Cornelius	John Richardson, and 15 others	House	..
,,	3	Thomas Beale	William Sides, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	4	Mary Anne Leeche	Thomas O'Neill	do.	..
,,	5	James Kavanagh	Bridget Kavanagh, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	6	Sir Charles Henry Coote, Bart.	Thomas Grumley	do.	9 2 20
,,	7	The Right Hon. John Lord Densic	Daniel Phelan, and 2 others	do.	9 1 12
,,	8	The Right Hon. Richard Earl of Cavan and Gilbert Fitzgerald.	Edward Haslem, and 5 others	do.	26 1 0
,,	9	Same	Michael Tynan, and 4 others	do.	34 1 10
,,	10	Joseph Walpole	John Dooley, and 4 others	House	..
,,	11	Robert Pratt	John Dooley, and 1 other	Lands	4 2 7
,,	12	William Hawksworth, Jane Hawksworth, and William Oldfields.	Pat. Cashin, and 2 others	House	..
,,	13	Daniel Chambers	Thomas Carroll		..
,,	14	Christopher Julian	John Ferrell, and 1 other	House	..
,,	15	Marquis of Lansdowne	John Johnson	Lands	13 2 0
,,	16	Daniel Fitzpatrick	Thomas Delany, and 3 others	do.	0 1 0
,,	17	Richard Warburton	Thomas Fordon, and 4 others	Land	4 0 0
,,	18	Lord De Vesci	Andrew Galbraith, and 5 others	do.	20 0 30
,,	19	Lady Jane Coote	John Doyle, and 18 others	Ground	..
,,	20	Same	John Doyle, and 8 others	Farm-yard	..
,,	21	Arthur Moore Moss and Dewdale Pigott	Mary Dowling	Dwelling-house	..
,,	22	Richard Warburton	William Corcoran	Lands	7 2 20
,,	23	Edward Thompson	Emor Hart, and 1 other	do.	2 3 19
,,	24	Sir C. Henry Cooté, Bart.	John Perrott, and 3 others	Land	35 3 18
,,	25	Same	Catherine Delany, and 3 others	Lands	35 2 35
,,	26	Same	James Cass, and 1 other	do.	31 1 31
,,	27	Same	Thomas Byrne, and 2 others	do.	31 0 12½
,,	28	James Phelan	William and Catherine Delany	House and concern	..
,,	29	William Drought	Pat. Collier	Lands	1 0 0
,,	30	Ladies Anne and Gertrude Fitzpatrick	Pat. Phelan, and 6 others	do.	21 3 15
,,	31	Robert Pratt	John Dooly, and 1 other	do.	4 2 7
,,	32	Same	Same	do.	4 2 7
,,	33	John Fletcher	Michael Brophy	House	4 2 22
,,	34	Elizabeth Whitehead	Will. Meagher	do.	..
,,	35	Paul James Sterling	Patrick and J. Dume, and 2 others	Lands	20 0 0
,,	36	Honor and James Ryan	Margaret Ryan, and 1 other	do.	14 0 0
,,	37	Abraham Collis	Thomas Fogarty, and 2 others	do.	2 1 12
,,	38	Theophilus Roe	William Hedin, and 1 other	do.	1 0 0
,,	39	Same	Thomas and M. Shiel	do.	1 0 0
,,	40	Same	Edward Doolan	do.	10 0 0
,,	41	Same	Edward Kennedy, and 1 other	do.	15 0 0
,,	42	Same	William Kinsella	House and lands	..
,,	43	Same	James Fogarty	Lands	2 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Cullenagh.	Dysart Galen.	4 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Abbeyleix.	4 4 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 1 4	2 1 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowny.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	3 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	15 9 4	15 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	12 12 5	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilmain.	2 15 4	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	18 9 3	18 9 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	1 10 5½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Borris.	34 2 6	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killeshin.	25 4 0	61 7 2½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	1 16 11	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	16 12 3	41 10 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Kill.	40 12 3½	55 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Aughavoe.	25 17 4	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	1 19 5½	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Offerlane.	2 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Trory.	2 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Kill.	36 18 5½	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Dysart Galen.	21 10 7¼	21 10 7¼	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	4 4 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Borris.	34 2 6	34 2 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Straboe.	27 13 2	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	5 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Coolbanagher.	4 4 0	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathsaran.	8 7 2	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	1 19 5	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	. . . .	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Borris.	10 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	32 6 1¾	32 6 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	5 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Borris.	7 10 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	2 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	38 9 10	38 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Cullenagh.	Cullenagh.	18 13 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	17 2 4	52 9 7	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	..	77 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Aughavoe.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Rathsaran.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Abbeyleix.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed on merits	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	4 4 0	8 8 0	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Stradbally.	Tullamoy.	15 15 2	23 12 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagher.	4 3 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	6 6 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	16 15 4¾	25 3 1	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Borris.	13 16 11	83 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 3 0	14 3 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Coolbanagher.	24 19 9	24 19 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Offerlane.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	18 0 0	51 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	35 11 9	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	29 2 5	46 17 5	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	26 8 9	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Ballyroan.	1 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	. . . .	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Bordnell.	3 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Killermango.	29 18 2	54 16 8	..	..	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Rathsaran.	8 7 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	8 7 10	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	Dowmore.	11 11 10	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Aughavoe.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	27 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	25 4 7½	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	20	..
Cullenagh.	Dysart Galen.	1 14 5½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowny.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decree on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	29 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	44	Alexander Thompson	Denis Delany	Lands	6 2 9
,,	45	Sir H. Parnell, Bart.	Pat. M'Donald, and 2 others	do.	25 3 0
,,	46	Same	John Haslam	do.	13 2 0
,,	47	Same	James Lalor, and 7 others	do.	10 0 0
,,	48	Martin Hogan	James Hogan	House and land	..
,,	49	Edward Cahill	Judith M'Mahon	Lands	0 2 0
,,	50	Sir C. H. Coote, Bart.	Daniel Mulhall, and 2 others	do.	{ 5 3 16 / 4 10 0 }
,,	51	Same	Patrick Bradshaw	do.	29 0 0
,,	52	Same	Bridget Culleton	do.	22 2 30
,,	53	Same	Daniel Egan, and 6 others	do.	11 1 15
,,	54	Same	Same	do.	4 3 23
,,	55	Same	Daniel Egan, and 5 others	do.	13 0 0
,,	56	Same	John Bennett	do.	..
,,	57	Same	Patrick King	do.	..
,,	58	The Hon. Arthur Moore	Garret and John Russell, and 1 other	House and garden	..
,,	59	Jasper Dremond	Sarah and William Costigan	House and land	0 2 20
,,	60	Thomas Conroy	Eliza Ganou, and 3 others	Lands	1 2 0
,,	61	William Dempsy	Margaret Carter	do.	1 2 5
,,	62	Henry Johnson and Jane Arabella his wife, Jas. Pim, and Rev. John Baldwin.	John Bacon	House	..
,,	63	Francis and A. Burke	Pat. Kelly, and 3 others	Lands	15 1 16
,,	64	Marquis of Lansdowne	Thomas Tingleton, and 6 others	do.	32 3 16
,,	65	Bridget Foran	James Toran	do.	..
,,	66	James Kenna	Laurence Delany	do.	3 2 20
,,	67	Edward Rourke	John Rourke	House and land	..
,,	68	Michael Waters and Thomas Denman.	Francis Conrahy, and 2 others	House	..
,,	69	James Perkinson	Patrick Bergin	Lands	0 2 0
,,	70	Mary Phelan	James Phelan, and 1 other	Land	0 2 0
,,	71	William Kays	James Kayes, and 1 other	Dwelling-house and land	13 0 0
,,	72	Thomas Palmer	Ally Phelan, and 2 others	Lands	6 0 0
,,	73	William Dowling	John Tournay, and 2 others	do.	10 1 0
,,	74	John Baldwin, jun.	Pat. Brophy, and 2 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	75	Stephen Delany	Denis Delany	House	1 3 0
,,	76	John Fletcher	Michael Brophy	Lands	4 2 22
,,	77	John Shelly	James Lacy, and 2 others	House	..
,,	78	Abraham Collis	Thomas James and Pat. Fogarty, and 2 others.	Lands	2 1 12
,,	79	Susan Mulhall	Luke Bryan	One room	..
,,	80	John Moran	James Hirly, and 1 other	House	..
,,	81	Patrick Shiel	Martin Mullowny	do.	..
,,	82	Nathaniel Gatchell	Michael Waters, and 3 others	House and garden	..
,,	83	William Cope Cooper	Martha King, and 4 others	Lands	0 2 0
,,	84	F. and Anne Bourke	Patrick Kelly, and 4 others	do.	15 1 16
,,	85	James Pim	John Bacon	House	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Cullinagh.	Dysert Galen.	7 11 4½	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Shermangue.	Rathaspic.	21 1 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Borris.	16 16 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Rathaspic.	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Killabin.	4 9 4	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Ballyadams.	Ballyadams.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	17 5 0	21 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Colbanagher.	38 17 4	77 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rery.	36 18 5½	84 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	20 18 10	..	..	..	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	20 0 8	60 2 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	24 0 0	72 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
do.	do.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, East	Maryborough.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Grange.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rosenallis.	3 13 10	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanna.	9 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	Tullamoy.	23 0 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Portnahinch.	Lea.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Shermanque.	Killabin.	1 15 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
..	Clonenagh.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	5 10 9½	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Maryborough, West	Clonenagh.	0 11 5½	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Ballyroan.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Bordwell.	20 8 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Aughavoe.	3 17 6½	13 11 4½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	17 10 10	26 17 0	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	..
Cullenagh.	Fossey.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	..	..	..
Upper Ossory.	Rathdowny.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Donomore.	11 11 10	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Rathdowny.	6 0 0	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
do.	Aughmacart.	1 14 5½ per acre.	4 5 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Stradbally.	Stradbally.	3 9 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	..
Maryborough, East	Borris.	3 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Portnahinch.	..	9 2 0	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Slievemarigue.	Killeshin.	8 6 1	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Stradbally.	Moyanna.	9 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	..
Tinnehinch.	Rosenallis.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..

(Signed) W. CALDBECK,
Clerk of the Peace, Queen's County.
Peace Office, Stradbally.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in King's County, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1827	..	Stephen Murphy and others	William Critchley and others	House and ground	..		
,,	..	The Rev. Thomas Kelly and others	William Manley	Lands	21	0	0
,,	..	Same	George Maguill	do.	19	0	0
,,	..	Thomas Dowling	Charles Byrne	House	..		
,,	..	The Rev. L. W. Hepenstal	William Kavanagh	Land	..		
,,	..	Chamberlain W. Walker	Richard Murphy	House	..		
,,	..	Earl Carysfort	Andrew Allen	Lands	16	0	0
,,	..	Same	John Hollinsworth	do.	16	0	0
,,	..	Isaac Manly	Michael Byrne	House	..		
,,	..	Garrett Graham	Robert Kearon	do.	..		
,,	..	Lord Powerscourt	John Cooper	Lands	..		
,,	..	Sir Robert A. Hodson, Bart.	Michael Murry	do.	..		
,,	..	Lord Powerscourt	John Cooper and others	do.	..		
,,	..	Garrett Graham	Robert Kearon	House	..		
,,	..	Henry Grattan and others	William Dunne	Lands	12	1	32
,,	..	John Murray	William Milling	House	..		
,,	..	Francis William Greene	John Byrne	Lands	21	0	0
,,	..	William Murphy	Owen Maguirk	House and lands	..		
,,	..	George Moore	William Donahoe and others	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	John Quinn	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	Daniel Quinn	do.	..		
,,	..	Richard Rawson	Francis D. Eardley	House	..		
1828	..	Lord Powerscourt	Patrick Mahon and others	Land	..		
,,	..	Same	Philip Doyle and others	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	..		
,,	..	John Toole and others	Lawrence Doyle	do.	..		
,,	..	Earl Meath	Mary Bradley and others	do.	72	8	0
,,	..	William Blackford and others	Thomas Ward and others	do.	1	0	0
,,	..	William Whalley	Lucy Manning and others	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	Patrick Kehoe, and others	do.	40	0	0
,,	..	William Henn	Edward Reilly, and others	do.	39	2	0
,,	..	Same	George Hicks, and others	do.	29	1	0
,,	..	Alexander Carroll	John Connor, and others	do.	0	2	0
,,	..	John E. Powell	Anne Stanley and others	House and garden	..		
,,	..	Same	Anne Byrne, and others	Houses	..		
,,	..	Mary Kinch	Morgan Condran	House	..		
,,	..	Baroness de Roebeck	Denis Trayner, and others	Lands	14	0	0
,,	..	James Kerzey	Peter Doyle	do.	..		
,,	..	Matthew Byrne	James Toole	do.	2	0	0
,,	..	George Bucks	Michael Simpson, and others	House	..		
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	William Wainwright	House and land	..		
,,	..	James Jackson	John Neile	Lands	..		
,,	..	George Bucks	Patrick Murphy	House and land	..		
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Neal Callaghan, and others	do.	16	3	27
,,	..	Same	James Wilson, and others	do.	45	3	23
,,	..	John Byrne	John Hater	Lands	..		
,,	..	Catharine Burke	Bridget Flood	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	John Boland, and others	do.	..		
,,	..	Thomas Hawkins	Eleanor Byrne	House	..		
,,	..	Earl Aldborough	Michael Coleman	Lands	10	1	18
1829	..	Charles Frizell	Sarah Byrne, and others	do.	62	17	0
,,	..	James Bunn	James Ryder	do.	8	3	15
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	George Frim, and others	House	4	8	6
,,	..	Rev. L. W. Hepenstal	Garrett Murphy, and others	Lands	8	10	32
,,	..	Elizabeth Darling	William and John Neill	do.	..		
,,	..	James Ford	George Tutty	House and lands	..		
,,	..	William Johnson and others	James O'Neill, and others	Lands	0	0	1½
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	0	0	20
,,	..	Joseph Cooper	James Magee	do.	13	0	0
,,	..	Mary A. Brass	James Kearon, and others	House and garden	0	2	0
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Andrew Mulhall, and others	House and lands	28	1	29
,,	..	Same	Margaret Doyle	do.	20	1	29
,,	..	Same	Margaret Murphy, and others	Lands	6	12	0
,,	..	Same	Margaret M'Daniel, and others	House and lands	8	3	28
,,	..	Same	John Byrne	do.	10	0	3
,,	..	Same	James Hughes, and others	do.	21	1	30
,,	..	John Leyburne	Thomas Dooling, and another	do.	..		
,,	..	Richard Donoghoe	William Thorpe	do.	..		
,,	..	Michael Reilly	Patrick Pender	House and garden	..		
,,	..	Alexander Bates	John Toole, and others	House and lands	..		
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Margaret Donnelly, and others	do.	33	2	12
,,	..	Same	Margaret Murphy, and others	Lands	39	2	3
,,	..	Same	John Whelan, and others	House and lands	27	1	15
,,	..	Same	James Flaherty, and others	do.	4	3	4
,,	..	Same	Margaret Donohoe, and others	do.	98	1	29
,,	..	Same	Catherine Furlong, and others	do.	20	3	19
,,	..	Same	Margaret Doyle, and others	do.	20	1	22
,,	..	Same	William Morton, and others	House	..		
,,	..	Abraham Coates	Thomas Kavanagh	do.	..		
,,	..	Same	William Deegan	do.	..		
,,	..	Joseph Griffin	Denis Byrne	do.	..		
,,	..	Edward Westby	Margaret Lawler	Lands	..		
,,	..	Same	Denis Lawler	do.	..		
,,	..	Francis T. Hutchinson	Thomas Hobson, and others	do.	62	1	23
,,	..	Isaac A. Eccles	Matthew Cullen	House and lands	..		
,,	..	Same	Adam Lambe	do.	..		

1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Rathdowne.	Bray.	8 7 0	Non-payment.	..	Overholding.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Glavealy.	26 5 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	Not issued.	..	..
Glavealy.	do.	43 4 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Wicklow.	0 14 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	do.	..	..
do.	Dunganstown.	12 1 2	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	0 0 2	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Arklow.	22 10 7	do.	..	do.	Decreed . . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	32 2 6	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	9 2 0	do.	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
Arklow.	Arklow.	6 0 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	Not issued.	..	..
do.	Castle M'Adam.	34 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Delgany.	7 3 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . . .	Issued.	..	..
Arklow.	Castle M'Adam.	34 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Arklow.	6 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	33 14 3	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Rathnew.	3 10 0	do.	..	do.	do.	Not issued.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Baltinglass.	24 15 0	do.	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
Shillelagh.	Carnew.	5 5 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed without prejudice.	Not issued.	..	..
Lower Talbotstown	Kilbride.	6 0 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	21 13 4	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	10 16 8	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Baltinglass.	31 10 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Powerscourt.	9 7 6	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 0 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 0 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Not issued.	..	..
do.	do.	7 14 9	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	40 13 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Newcastle.	3 3 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	19 10 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
do.	do.	40 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Wicklow.	27 13 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	25 1 1	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Rathnew.	3 10 0	do.	..	do.	do.	Not issued.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Bray.	5 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	9 11 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Arklow.	9 2 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Lower Talbotstown	Hollywood.	20 18 8	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Shillelagh.	Aghold.	3 3 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	13 13 9	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
Shillelagh	Carnew.	6 7 4	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Aghold.	6 9 2	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	6 9 2	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
do.	Carnew.	25 16 11	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Lascoleman.	15 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Carnew.	26 5 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilpipe.	3 16 4	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
Lower Talbotstown	Hollywood.	0 10 6	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	7 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Kilranelagh.	..	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
do.	Baltinglass.	6 14 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Derralossary.	34 3 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Delgany.	34 1 8	do.	..	do.	do.	Not issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Newcastle.	4 8 6	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Dunganstown.	19 15 10	do.	..	do.	No rule . . .	..	..	..
do.	Castle M'Adam.	14 15 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	6 0 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
Arklow.	Arklow.	2 6 8	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	..	25 16 11	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Castle M'Adam.	9 2 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	20 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	..
do.	Carnew.	8 8 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Prebawn.	8 8 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	8 0 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	12 0 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
..	..	15 0 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	30 5 10	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	..	..	..
do.	Moyacomb.	15 15 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Talbotstown.	Grangebeg.	..	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	11 16 2	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Killinard.	31 10 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Prebawn.	43 10 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Killelagh.	Moyacomb.	25 0 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	5 0 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	36 15 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Aghold.	7 10 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	8 8 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	12 0 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	5 5 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	21 0 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	5 10 9	do.	..	do.	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Talbotstown.	Kiltegan.	10 0 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	10 0 0	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	..	..	..
do.	Donoughmore.	40 0 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
Lower Talbotstown	Blesinton.	36 10 11	do.	..	do.	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	45 9 2	do.	..	do.	do. . . .	do.	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	..	Isaac A. Eccles	Paul Cullen	House and lands	..
1830	..	Earl of Meath	Arthur Murphy	Ground	..
,,	..	Rev. John Barker	Thomas Cotter, and others	do.	20 0 0
,,	..	Mary Lawless	John Judd	Lands	1 0 0
,,	..	Elizabeth Darling	Michael Murphy	do.	..
,,	..	Joseph Mills	Judith Byrne, and others	do.	..
,,	..	William Whally	Thomas Newman	do.	12 0 0
,,	..	Robert G. Cunningham	Matthew Johnson	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Martin Malone, and others	do.	..
,,	..	John Cullen	Thomas Lacy	House	..
,,	..	Thomas Gregory	Denis Byrne	Land	..
,,	..	Thomas Giffin	Garrett Byrne	do.	..
,,	..	Joseph Sutton	John Cunniam, and another	do.	..
,,	..	Thomas Gregory	Denis Byrne	do.	..
,,	..	Daniel Tighe	Bridget Manning	House and land	2 0 0
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	John Murphy, and others	do.	2 1 0
,,	..	Same	James O'Neill, and others	do.	42 0 0
,,	..	Same	Joyce Porter, and others	do.	1 22 0
,,	..	Same	James Flaherty, and others	do.	4 3 3
,,	..	Same	Elizabeth Richardson, and others	do.	25 3 25
,,	..	Same	Mary Donnelly, and others	do.	33 2 12
,,	..	Same	David Gilbert, and others	do.	53 1 10
,,	..	Same	John Leyburne, and others	do.	41 3 3
,,	..	Same	Simon Dempsey, and others	do.	33 10 0
,,	..	Same	Matthew Curran, and others	do.	47 2 26
,,	..	Same	William Brady, and others	do.	33 26 0
,,	..	Same	James O'Neill, and others	do.	42 28 0
,,	..	Same	Jane Maxwell, and others	do.	10 1 22
,,	..	Same	William Connors, and others	do.	12 3 14
,,	..	Same	Bryan O'Bryan, and others	Lands	18 2 37
,,	..	Richard Hudson	James Redmond, and others	House and land	65 3 37
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Arthur King, and others	do.	220 0 31
,,	..	Same	Elizabeth Cooper, and others	do.	52 3 32
,,	..	Same	James Doran, and others	do.	176 3 27
,,	..	Same	James O'Neill, and others	do.	42 28 0
,,	..	Same	James Byrne, and others	do.	803 3 16
,,	..	Same	Patrick Cummins, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Michael Lambert, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Abraham Coates	James Deegan, and others	do.	26 1 18
,,	..	Michael Dowzer	John M'Donnell	do.	..
,,	..	James Healy	Edward Healy	do.	..
,,	..	George Hornick	Robert Rickaby	House	..
,,	..	John Slack, and others	James Sliendan, and others	Lands	..
,,	..	Richard Fenton	James Canavan	House and lands	..
,,	..	Richard Hudson	James Keogh, and others	Lands	..
,,	..	Alicia Coates, and others	George Reynolds, and another	do.	15 3 27
,,	..	Richard Talbot	Patrick Murphy	House and ground	..
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Michael Lambert, and others	House and land	..
,,	..	Same	John Kinsley, and others	do.	36 0 35
,,	..	Same	Thomas Hannan, and others	do.	58 3 33
,,	..	Same	Joseph Aselford, and others	do.	19 1 13
,,	..	John Slack, and others	James Sheridan, and others	Lands	4 0 0
1831	..	Joseph Mills	Judith Byrne, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Thomas Dunbar	Charles Fox	do.	..
,,	..	Arthur Jones	Laurence Barry	House and ground	0 3 0
,,	..	Alexander Carroll	Christopher Chapman, and another	do.	0 3 12
,,	..	Daniel Tighe	William Chapman	Lands	..
,,	..	James Ellis	Jacob Butler	do.	..
,,	..	Richard Norton	James Iverson	House and lands	..
,,	..	Earl Meath	Patrick Balf, and others	Land	72 0 8
,,	..	Abraham Coates	James Deegan, and others	House and land	26 1 18
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Thomas Walker, and others	do.	6 26 0
,,	..	Same	Michael Fitzharris, and others	do.	46 3 2
,,	..	Same	John Byrne, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Robert Chaloner	John Ebbs	do.	..
,,	..	Same	John Neill	do.	..
,,	..	Abraham Brewster	Nicholas Darcey, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Michael Swan, and others	do.	..
,,	..	John Butler	John Farridon, and others	Lands	17 3 31
,,	..	Peter Doyle	James Doyle, and others	House and land	..
,,	..	John James	William Tobin	do.	..
,,	..	John Byrne	John Slater	Lands	5 0 0
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Jane Byrne, and others	House and lands	34 0 10
,,	..	Same	Elizabeth Cooper, and others	do.	52 2 32
,,	..	Same	William Rathwell, and others	do.	30 3 17
,,	..	Same	John Kelly, and others	do.	21 1 20
,,	..	Same	John Darcy, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Farrell, and others	do.	827 0 0
,,	..	Same	Michael Byrne, and others	do.	825 0 0
,,	..	Same	John Doyle, and others	do.	148 0 0
,,	..	Same	Robert Leviston, and others	do.	18 2 16
,,	30	Abraham Brewster	Michael Swain, and others	do.	..
1832	..	Rev. Thomas P. Magee	Richard Hoey, and others	Lands	..
,,	..	Lord Powerscourt	John Burland, and others	do.	2 0 0
,,	..	Rev. Thomas P. Magee	Richard Hoey, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Lord Powerscourt	John Burland, and others	House and land	..
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	William Tomlinson, and others	Lands	12 0 0
,,	..	Same	Mary A. Sharpe, and others	House and land	..
,,	..	Same	William Tomlinson, and others	do.	13 3 5
,,	..	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Mary Murphy	do.	45 1 32
,,	..	Same	Robert Sharpe, and others	do.	48 1 2
,,	..	Same	Thomas Goodisson, and others	do.	0 3 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Lower Talbotstown	Blesinton.	36 10 11	Non-payment.	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Arklow.	Wicklow.	13 12 6	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	20 0 0	Title.	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Newcastle.	do.	13 13 0	Non-payment.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Arklow.	Castle M'Adam.	..	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	14 6 1	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	..
do.	do.	10 10 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Derrylossory.	10 10 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	36 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Wicklow.	3 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Ennisboheen.	4 4 6	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	Not issued	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	5 0 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	13 13 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Ennisboheen.	5 2 4	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Rathnew.	17 3 4	do.	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	3 13 6	do.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilpipe.	22 1 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	4 4 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	5 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilpipe.	18 18 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	31 10 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilpipe.	30 9 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	30 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	40 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilpipe.	30 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilcommon.	6 17 6	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilpipe.	22 1 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	12 12 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
do.	Mullinacuff.	15 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Kiltegan.	23 8 4	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	28 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	21 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	40 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	40 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilpipe.	22 1 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kiltegan.	..	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	25 0 0	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	21 0 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	43 4 6	do.	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 10 0	do.	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 4 8	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	..
do.	Carnew.	5 0 0	do.	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kiltegan.	25 10 0	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Donoughmore.	2 0 0	do.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
do.	Kiltegan.	17 3 9	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Prebawn.	22 0 8	do.	..	do.	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	..
Lower Talbotstown	Blesinton.	8 6 1	do.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	21 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	18 18 0	Title.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	42 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	15 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kiltegan.	25 10 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	35	..
do.	Rathdrum.	14 6 1	do.	..	..	Decreed	Not issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Kilcoole.	3 7 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Delgany.	3 4 8	do.	..	..	Decreed	Not issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Rathnew.	2 12 7	do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	24 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Ballinacor.	1 15 1	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Powerscourt.	1 2 9	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	40 13 0	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	43 4 6	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Carnew.	12 12 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	40 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Aghold.	2 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Carnew.	1 10 0	do.	..	..	No rule	..	..	..
do.	do.	7 0 3	do.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
do.	Mullinacuff.	4 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	do.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Crosspatrick.	36 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
do.	Moyacomb.	3 0 0	do.	..	..	No rule	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilpipe.	4 0 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	..
Killelagh.	Mullinacuff.	28 7 0	do.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	40 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilpipe.	14 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	23 2 0	do.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Lascoleman.	37 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kiltegan.	18 7 6	do.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	do.	13 9 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Prebawn.	27 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	35 0 0	do.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
do.	Mullinacuff.	1 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Wicklow.	45 2 3	Title.	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Powerscourt.	50 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Newcastle.	Wicklow.	..	Title.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Powerscourt.	50 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	28 4 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	10 10 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	13 10 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	8 8 0	do.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Arklow.	Wicklow.	47 5 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Newcastle.	do.	42 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	21 0 0	Title.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Myles Flanagan	House	..
,,	..	Same	Timothy Flanagan	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Michael Lindsay	House and land	..
,,	..	Same	Mary Lindsay	House	..
,,	..	Same	Elizabeth White	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Francis Kehoe	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Richard Hoey	House and land	..
,,	..	Same	Thomas Clarke	do.	..
,,	..	Same	James Walsh	House	..
,,	..	Thomas Gregory	Denis Byrne	House and land	..
,,	..	James Wingrove	Peter Hughes	do.	..
,,	..	William Manning	Thomas Williams	do.	..
,,	..	Daniel Laurence	J. W. Wright	Land	48 0 0
,,	..	Alexander Carroll	James Cavanagh	House and ground	..
,,	..	Robert Edge	Patrick Meagan, and others	House	..
,,	..	Michael Cosgrave	Andrew M'Daniel	House and garden	..
,,	..	Richard Norton	James Iverson	Lands	..
,,	..	Michael Cosgrave	Andrew M'Daniel	House and garden	..
,,	..	James Vallentine	George M'Cann, and others	House and lands	27 0 0
,,	..	Abraham Heatley, and others	John Doyle	do.	..
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	William Free, and others	do.	76 3 21
,,	..	Martha Byrne	James Byrne	do.	..
,,	..	Richard Hudson	John Hart	Lands	8 2 32
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Margaret Hopkins, and others	House and land	..
,,	..	Mary Kelly	James Brusur	do.	..
,,	..	Henry Ireland	Peter Hennessy	do.	..
,,	..	William M'Daniel	Michael Hughes, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Thomas Cullen	Charles Lattin	do.	6 2 29
,,	..	George Fisher	Charles Miley	do.	..
,,	..	Peter Valentine	Thomas Dowling	do.	..
,,	..	James Wilson	Anne Byrne, and others	do.	26 1 4
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	James Wilson	do.	45 3 23
,,	..	Same	William Hopkins, and others	do.	47 2 34
,,	..	Same	George Oake	do.	2 0 32
,,	..	Same	William Maher, and others	do.	21 1 29
,,	..	Same	Mary Byrne, and others	do.	23 3 31
,,	..	Same	James Neill, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Daniel Kehoe	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Christopher Smith, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Abraham Brewster	John Tomkin	Lands	..
,,	..	Edward Taylor	John Nowlan, and others	Houses	..
,,	..	Peter Byrne	Patrick Reddin, and others	House	..
1833	..	James Collins	John P. Collins	Lands	..
,,	..	Robert Edge	Patrick Megan, and others	House and lands	..
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	Mary Keogh, and others	do.	6 1 36
,,	..	Same	Joseph Mills	House	..
,,	..	William Murray	Jane Byrne	House and land	..
,,	..	Christopher O'Neill	William Williams	House	..
,,	..	James Forde	Gregory Megan	Lands	..
,,	..	William Beresford	Michael Holmes	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Clement Codd	do.	16 0 0
,,	..	Peter Meagher	James Moreen	do.	..
,,	..	William Douglass	Peter Cullen	House and land	..
,,	..	Moses Bennett	William Carter	do.	12 0 0
,,	..	Richard Walsh	Peter Decase, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Joseph Toole	Patrick Toole	do.	..
,,	..	James Forde	Gregory Megan	Lands	..
,,	..	James Murphy	Patrick Connors	House and land	..
,,	..	Edward Westby	Denis Fogarty, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Earl Fitzwilliam	George Pearce, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Michael M'Daniel, and others	do.	43 2 0
,,	..	Same	Thomas Harris, and others	Dwelling-house and lands	33 2 23
,,	..	Same	Thomas Doran	do.	12 2 19
,,	..	Same	Patrick Hughes, and others	do.	23 1 22
,,	..	Same	James Higginbotham, and others	do.	48 0 14
,,	..	Thomas White	William Brien	do.	..
,,	..	Same	Edward M'Grath	do.	..
,,	..	Joseph Abraham	William Bayley	do.	..
,,	..	Denis Fogarty	Edward Westby, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Patrick Ennis	Peter Byrne, and others	do.	..
,,	..	James Cahill	James Rawson, and others	do.	..
,,	..	James Byrne	Patrick Byrne	Lands	2 0 0
,,	..	James Toole	Thomas Kehoe	House	..
,,	..	Tynte Caldwell	Mary A. Hall, and others	do.	..
,,	..	Denis Fogarty	Edward Westby, and others	Lands	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.							
Newcastle.	Wicklow.	10 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed. . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	2 10 0	do.	..	..	Decreed. . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	4 4 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed. . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	1 0 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	do.	..	..	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 15 0	do.	..	..	Decreed. . .	Issued.	..	..
Arklow.	Ennisboheen.	4 14 6	do.	..	..	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	3 10 0	do.	..	..	Decreed. . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	do.	12 0 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	107 6 5	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Rathnew.	3 19 4	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	25 0 0	do.	..	..	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Newcastle.	Newcastle.	7 7 8	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	Issued.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Kilmacanogue.	1 1 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Newcastle.	7 7 8	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Castle M'Adam.	32 8 0	do.	..	..	Decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Derralossory.	12 0 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	38 0 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	Issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	14 0 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Talbotstown.	Kiltegan.	7 17 2	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	45 14 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	do.	..	..
do.	Moyacomb.	1 7 8	do.	..	..	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	2 13 8	do.	..	..	do. . . .	..	..	..
do.	do.	3 0 0	do.	..	..	do. . . .	..	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Kilranelagh.	5 4 10	do.	..	..	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Lower Talbotstown	Dunlavin.	5 5 9	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Donard.	45 6 5	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	18 3 8	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	26 5 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Moyacomb.	39 0 8	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Aghold.	3 3 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Hachetstown.	15 10 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Aghold.	18 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilpipe.	19 9 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	18 9 2	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	Kilcommon.	23 1 6	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Mullinacuff.	6 0 0	do.	..	..	Nilled . . .	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Kilcommon.	5 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Kilpipe.	1 13 6	do.	..	..	Decreed . . .	Issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Newcastle.	8 10 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	25 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed . . .	do.	..	..
Newcastle.	Wicklow.	30 0 0	Title.	..	..	No rule . . .	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	10 0 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Newcastle.	6 6 0	do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	..
Arklow.	Kilcashel.	17 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	7 7 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
do.	Derralossory.	6 6 0	do.	..	..	Decreed . . .	do.	..	..
do.	do.	31 10 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Arklow.	Killakurler.	18 3 0	do.	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	..
do.	Glancaly.	3 10 0	do.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	4 0 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	Issued.	..	..
Newcastle.	Wicklow.	3 12 7	do.	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	..
Rathdowne.	Powerscourt.	4 7 1	do.	..	..	No rule . . .	..	..	..
Ballinacor.	Rathdrum.	7 7 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	Not issued.	..	..
Killelagh.	Carnew.	6 10 0	do.	..	..	Decreed . . .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Kiltegan.	25 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	..	7 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Killelagh.	Moyacomb.	31 0 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	do.	..	..
do.	Aghold.	24 0 0	do.	..	..	No rule . . .	..	..	..
do.	Carnew.	10 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Aghold.	21 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Carnew.	30 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Cricerin.	2 10 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	1 10 0	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
do.	Aghold.	1 2 9	do.	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Kiltegan.	25 0 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	Issued.	..	..
do.	Baltinglass.	23 15 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	do.	5 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed . . .	do.	..	..
Ballinacor.	Hachetstown.	2 19 2	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	do.	..	do.	..	..	No rule . . .	..	..	..
Lower Talbotstown	Dunlavin.	6 13 0	do.	..	..	Decreed . .	Issued.	..	..
Upper Talbotstown	Kiltegan.	25 0 0	do.	..	..	Dismissed . .	do.	..	..

Wicklow, 1st March, 1834.

Which I certify,
(Signed) J. MILLS,
Clerk of the Peace.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County CLARE, from the Year 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	William Casey, Esq.	Joseph Mulcreevy	Houses.	..
,,	2	Giles Daxon, Esq.	Daniel Leaden	Lands	8 3 0
,,	3	George Perry	James O'Dwyer, and 6 others	do.	29 0 20
,,	4	James Christopher O'Brien, Esq.	Anne Lysaght, and 12 others	do.	..
,,	5	Andrew Stacpoole.	Thomas Ryan, and 2 others.	House and garden	..
,,	6	Same	Daniel Thynne	Lands	..
,,	7	Mathias Stacpoole	George Cannon, and 1 other	Land	28 2 17
,,	8	Bartholomew Glyn	John Hayes	do.	..
,,	9	William and Arthur Greene	Michael Power, and 1 other	House	..
,,	10	Daniel Powell	Daniel Meany, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	11	Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.	Thomas M'Namara	do.	..
,,	12	Robert Crowe Fleming	Thomas Galvin	do.	8 0 0
,,	13	Same	Patrick Galvin	do.	..
,,	14	Same	James Meehan	do.	..
,,	15	Same	James Galvin	do.	..
,,	16	Pierce O'Brien	John Comyn, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	17	Michael Claney	David Flyn, and 2 others.	do.	..
,,	18	Richard Blood	Mary Cahir	do.	..
,,	19	James Rochford	Thomas Sheedy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	20	William N. Macnamara	Michael Mackey, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	21	Thomas and Eliza Fahy	Ann Kiely, and 3 others.	Houses.	..
,,	22	Giles Daxon, Esq.	Andrew Joynt, and 1 other	House	..
,,	23	Same	Andrew Joint	Houses	..
,,	24	James Molony, Esq.	Denis Egan	Lands	..
,,	25	Same	John Egan	do.	..
,,	26	Robert Keane.	Charles M'Namara, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	27	Anthony Hogan, Esq.	Matthew Hogan	do.	..
,,	28	Bartholomew Crowley	James Chambers	do.	..
,,	29	Michael Kenny	Patrick Kenny	do.	..
,,	30	Martin Galvin.	Timothy Keane	do.	..
,,	31	Thomas Morony, Esq.	Francis Cunningham, and 14 others	House and land	9 3 5½
,,	32	John Davoren.	Terence M'Mahon	House and garden	..
,,	33	George Meade	John Meade	Lands	..
,,	34	William Pilkington	Martin Quealy	do.	..
,,	35	John Maher, Esq.	James Spellissy	do.	..
,,	36	Pierse Carrick, Esq.	Michael Corbett	do.	..
,,	37	Same	Michael Spellissy, jun.	Land	..
,,	38	Mrs. Mary Kerin	Daniel Griffy, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	39	Same	John Mullins, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	40	Same	Bryan Ahern, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	41	William Cahill	Elizabeth Darley, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	42	Thomas O'Donnell	Simon Meskill, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	43	John Considine	Patrick Meade	do.	..
,,	44	John Lysaght, Esq.	John Slattery, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	45	Same	Joseph Wall, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	46	Patrick M'Namara, and James O'Donnell	John O'Dea, and 1 other.	do.	..
,,	47	Stafford O'Brien, Esq.	Michael M'Grath, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	48	Pierse Carrick, Esq.	Timothy Toohy	do.	..
,,	49	Same	John Toohy	do.	..
,,	50	Daniel Hambery	Michael Guthrie, and 1 other	House	..
,,	51	Cornelius Kenny	Patrick M'Namara	Lands	..
,,	52	Same	Michael Fitzpatrick	do.	5 3 14
,,	53	Same	Edmond Slack, and 2 others.	do.	20 3 7
,,	54	Charles Fitzgerald	Margaret M'Inerheny	do.	..
,,	55	John Singleton	James M'Donnell	do.	..
,,	56	John Kennedy	John Sheehan.	do.	..
,,	57	Andrew Stacpoole, Esq.	Patrick Kennedy, and 6 others	do.	6 1 26
,,	58	Same	Patrick Mahon, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	59	Same	Thomas Finn	do.	..
,,	60	Same	James Tyrrell, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	61	Same	Terence O'Loghlen, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	62	Same	Michael Kerin, and 4 others.	do.	..
,,	63	Same	Edmond Slack, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	64	Marcus Bolton	Thomas M'Namara	do.	..
,,	65	Same	John Slack	do.	..
,,	66	Same	Anthony Donnellan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	67	Same	Anthony Donnellan	do.	..
,,	68	John Maher	James Spellissy	do.	..
,,	69	John O'Donnell	James Dawley, and 4 others.	do.	..
,,	70	Donalus O'Brien, Esq.	John Lynch	House	..
,,	71	Thomas Studdert	Peter Crehane, and 1 other	Lands	10 0 0
,,	72	Patrick M'Namara, and James O'Donnell	John O'Dea	do.	..
,,	73	John Considine	Patrick Meade	do.	..
,,	74	Maurice Harvey	Edmond Pinder	do.	..
,,	75	Thomas Flinn	Patrick Flinn	do.	..
,,	76	Richard Blood	Mary Cahir	do.	..
,,	77	Rebecca O'Donnell	James Spellissy	House	..
,,	78	James Molony	Roger Egan	Lands	..
,,	79	Maria Faulkner	Patrick M'Mahon, and 16 others	House and land	..
,,	80	Same	Patrick M'Mahon, and 8 others	do.	..
,,	81	Same	Patrick M'Mahon, and 7 others	Lands	..
,,	82	Same	Patrick M'Mahon, and 39 others	do.	..
,,	83	Same	Patrick M'Mahon, and 16 others	Houses and land	..

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	Not mentioned in book.	23 1 6½	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	Tulla.	do.	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	7
Corcomroe.	Killelagh.	40 0 0	221 16 1½	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	13
do.	Kilmanaheen.	4 11 0	7 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	4 11 0	7 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilmacrihy.	13 10 0	14 17 3½	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	4 0 0	..	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	Not mentioned in book.	Not mentioned in book.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	13 0 0	16 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Bunratty.	Kilnasoolagh.	Not mentioned in book.	Not mentioned in book.	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	do.	7 4 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued	..	1
do.	..	do.	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Inchiquin.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Bunratty.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Bunratty.	..	do.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	Not mentioned in book.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Islands.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	Dromcliffe.	12 4 4	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	do.	1	1
Moyarta.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	15
Burren.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	3 14 1½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	5 2 1½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Moyarta.	Kilfeera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilshanny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
Clonderalaw.	Kildysart.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	Kilchrist.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	10
do.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	Kilfeera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	7 5 10	15 16 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	7
do.	do.	2 5 6	10 0 0	.	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 7 0	4 13 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	7 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	2 14 0	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	1 14 1½	5 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	2 14 0	5 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	17 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	8 18 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	7 8 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilmurry M'Mahon.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry Ibrickane.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	2
do.	Kildysart.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued	..	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Inch.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Clondegad.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Inchiquin.	Rath.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilnaboy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Tulla.	Feakle.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	17
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	40
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	17

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	84	David England Young	Laurence O'Kearney, and 17 others	Lands	..
1828	1	Donalus O'Brien, Esq.	John Lynch, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	2	Patrick M'Namara, and Jas. O'Donnell	John O'Ded	do.	..
,,	3	John Considine	Patrick Meade	do.	..
,,	4	John Maher	James Spellissy	do.	..
,,	5	Barbara Davis, and others	Patrick Madden, and others	do.	..
,,	6	Margaret O'Brien	John Manix, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	7	William Graves, Esq.	William George, and Mary George	do.	..
,,	8	William Byrns, Esq.	Daniel Mangan, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	9	Rev. Charles Fitzgerald	Mrs. Mary Greene, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	10	William C. Purdon, Esq.	John Taylor	do.	..
,,	11	Same	Bartholomew Madden, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	12	John Lucas	Michael Halloran, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	13	Maurice Harvey	Edmond Pinder	do.	4 2 22
,,	14	John Keenan	William Brew	House	..
,,	15	John Considine	Patrick Meade	Lands	9 2 0
,,	16	John O'Donnell	James Dawley, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	17	Charles Fitzgerald	Margaret M'Inerheny	do.	2 2 39
,,	18	Richard Gregg, Esq.	Nicholas P. O'Gorman, Esq., and 9 others	do.	21 0 0
,,	19	Same	Nicholas P. O'Gorman, Esq., and 5 others	do.	..
,,	20	Same	Nicholas P. O'Gorman, Esq., and 6 others	do.	..
,,	21	Andrew Stacpoole, Esq.	Denis Crowe, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	22	John Roberts	James Spellissy	House and land	..
,,	23	William C. Purdon, Esq.	Batholomew Madden, and 4 others	Lands	11 3 6
,,	24	Same	Patrick Sexton, and 7 others	do.	25 0 0
,,	25	Same	Denis Rogers, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	26	Maurice Harvey	Edmond Pinder	do.	4 2 22
,,	27	John Laffin	Batt Hickey, and 1 other	do.	4 1 33
,,	28	Thomas Browne, and Elizabeth Browne	Charles M'Donough	House	..
,,	29	John M'Namara	Terence O'Brien	do.	..
,,	30	Sir H. D. Massy, Bart.	Martin Ryan, and 2 others	Lands	23 0 0
,,	31	Thomas and Elizabeth Lloyd	Ellen M'Inerheny, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	32	Same	Margaret M'Mahon, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	33	Same	Michael Rierdon	do.	..
,,	34	Same	John Landers, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Thomas Downes, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	36	Same	Patrick Meere, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	37	Same	James Madigan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	38	Same	Anne Burke, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	39	Donalus O'Brien, Esq.	John Lynch, and 1 other	House	..
,,	40	Thomas Comyn, Esq.	John Bourke	Lands	..
,,	41	Same	John O'Brien, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	42	Same	John O'Connors, sen.	do.	..
,,	43	Same	John Keating, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	44	Same	John O'Connors, jun.	do.	..
,,	45	Same	Pat. Hynes, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	46	Denis Shannon	Terence Haren	do.	..
,,	47	James M'Tigue	John Tierney	do.	..
,,	48	James Healy	Patrick O'Brien	House and land	..
,,	49	James and Ellen Reidy	Catherine Cnome	Lands	..
,,	50	Cornelius Kenny	Mathias Fitzpatrick, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	51	Patrick Tubridy	Peter Connell	do.	..
,,	52	David Moore, and James M'Mahon	Luke Madigan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	53	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Aug. Fitzgerald, Bart.	John M'Namara, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	54	Same	John Michael M'Namara	do.	..
,,	55	Same	Thomas Neagle, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	56	Thomas Dugan	Thomas Lynchy	House and lands	..
,,	57	Joseph Roughan	John Connell	Lands	..
,,	58	Same	Michael Dooley, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	59	Same	Thomas Hannington	do.	..
,,	60	George Brew Arthur	Michael Brew Arthur	do.	..
,,	61	John Kean	James Bourke	do.	..
,,	62	Michael Kenny	Patrick Kenny	do.	..
,,	63	Thomas Barclay, and Richard Barclay	John Kelly	do.	..
,,	64	Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur	Matthew Madigan	do.	..
,,	65	Same	Michael Madigan	do.	..
,,	66	John M'Donnell, Esq.	John Keating, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	67	Same	Maurice Robertson	do.	..
,,	68	Same	Thomas Keating	do.	..
,,	69	Same	Joseph Keating, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	70	Same	Patrick Keating, sen., and 3 others	do.	..
,,	71	Thomas Cassidy	Michael Murlough	do.	..
,,	72	John O'Dwyer, sen.	William Dwyer, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	73	Thomas Lysaght	Patrick Flanagan, and 1 other	House and lands	..
,,	74	Thomas Kelly	Michael Carey	Lands	..
,,	75	Same	Alicia Kelly	do.	..
,,	76	John Ryan	Edmund Clohessy, and 1 other	House and land	..
,,	77	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Michael Cahill, and 1 other	Land	..
,,	78	John Scott Vandeleur, Esq.	James Hayes, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	79	Thomas Pilkington	Mary Nealon	do.	12 0 23
,,	80	Sir Hugh D. Massy, Bart.	Martin Ryan, and 2 others	House and lands	23 0 0
,,	81	John Carrigg	Thomas Hurly	do.	..
,,	82	Susanna O'Callahan	James M'Namara, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	83	Sir Edward Synge, Bart., and George Synge, Esq.	Patrick Ready	House and lands	..
,,	84	Maria O'Brien	Denis Callahan, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	85	Robert Mahon, Esq.	Patrick Sexton, and 8 others	Houses	..
,,	86	John Keane	Patrick M'Namara	Lands	..
,,	87	Richard Scott	Daniel Jones, and 4 others	House and land	..
,,	88	John Molony	James Linehan, sen.	Lands	..
,,	89	Thomas Griffin	John King, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	90	Patrick Donnellan	Michael Regan, and 2 others	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Inchiquin.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	18
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	Killaloe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Kilsily.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Killaloe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	Dromcliff.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Bunratty.	Doura.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
Tulla.	O'Gonnelloe.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Islands.	Kilmaley.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Inch.	1 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmurry.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
Moyarta.	Kilfeera.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
Islands.	Inch.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	10
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
Tulla.	Kilfinaghty.	20 0 0	37 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Inchiquin.	Kilnaboy.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	O'Gonnelloe.	12*s.* per acre.	21 4 4½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	19*s.* per acre.	35 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	9 18 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Islands.	Inch.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clareabbey.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	Dromcliff.	..	..	Absconding.	..	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	do.	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Tulla.	..	20 0 0	33 15 10½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Killofin.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Corcomroe.	Kilshanny.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Killard.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
Moyarta.	Kilmacduane.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Killofin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	8
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmurry M'Mahon	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Moyarta.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	..	Not issued.	..	3
do.	Kilmacduane.	..	do.	..	..	..	do.	..	1
do.	Moyarta.	..	do.	..	..	..	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	..	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	..	Issued.	1	4
Corcomroe.	Clonna.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	Kilshanny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilmacduane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Clonderalaw.	Kiloysent.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Bunratty.	Pheenagh.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Islands.	Clareabbey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Bunratty.	Inchicronan.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	Feakle.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	9
Bunratty.	Kilquane.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Islands.	Clareabbey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Tulla.	Killuran.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Bunratty.	Killealy.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	91	Mrs. Mary O'Halloran	Patrick Meehan, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	92	Same	Patrick M'Inerheny, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	93	Charles Mahon	John Byrns, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	94	Same	Luke Corry	do.	..
,,	95	Thomas Arthur, Esq.	Martin Ryan, sen., and 6 others	do.	..
,,	96	Thady Littleton	Bartholomew Quinlivan	do.	..
,,	97	Same	James Quinlivan	do.	..
,,	98	Same	George Bethell	do.	..
,,	99	Thady Foley	Patrick O'Loghlen, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	100	Richard Creagh, Esq.	Laurence White, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	101	Margaret O'Brien	Margaret Connors, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	102	Sir William M'Mahon, Bart.	John Clancy, and 1 other	do.	11 2 14
,,	103	John Cusack	Thomas O'Brien, and 2 others	House	..
,,	104	John Laffin	Batt. Hickey, and 1 other	Lands	4 1 33
,,	105	Same	Denis Cuddihy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	106	Thomas O'Brien	Mary O'Brien	do.	2 3 25
,,	107	John Rochford	Thomas Sheedy, and 1 other	do.	3 0 0
,,	108	Randal and William Borough, Esqrs.	Thomas Casmody, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	109	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Michael Cahill, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	110	Joseph Roughan	John Connell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	111	Lt.-Gen. Sir Aug. Fitzgerald	John Michael M'Namara, Esq., and 5 others.	do.	..
,,	112	Same	John Michael M'Namara, Esq.	do.	..
,,	113	Daniel Corry	Thomas Morony	do.	..
,,	114	Patrick Murray	Michael Murray, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	115	William Byrns	Martin Culligan	do.	..
,,	116	Thomas Kelly	Michael Carey	do.	..
,,	117	Robert Mahon	John Davis, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	118	Alicia O'Brien	Denis Callahan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	119	Michael Fitzgibbon	Martin Hehir, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	120	Walter Molony, Esq.	Thomas Quinlivan	do.	..
,,	121	Robert C. Fleming, Esq.	Thomas Galwin	do.	8 0 0
,,	122	Thomas O'Brien	Mary O'Brien, and 2 others	do.	2 3 25
,,	123	William M'Mahon	James M'Mahon	do.	3 0 0
,,	124	John Gegan, and Bridget Egan	John Keane, and 2 others	House and land	..
1829	1	Henry Bentley, Esq.	Patrick M'Namara, and 1 other	Lands	9 0 0
,,	2	John Macdonnell, Esq.	John Clune, and 6 others	do.	73 1 20
,,	3	Patrick Shannon	Martin Grifty	do.	..
,,	4	Same	Michael M'Kennedy	do.	..
,,	5	John Scott, Esq.	Patrick M'Donnell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	6	Same	Michael Cotter, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	7	Buidon Blood, Esq.	Morlogh Spellissy, and 3 others	Houses	..
,,	8	Same	Patrick Grifty	do.	..
,,	9	Edmund J. Armstrong	Roger Fahy, and 3 others	Lands	..
,,	10	Andrew Stacpoole	John O'Loghlin	do.	..
,,	11	Thomas Bourchier, Esq.	James M'Namara	do.	..
,,	12	Francis Lynge, Esq.	John Crowe	do.	..
,,	13	Patrick O'Connor	James Millane	do.	..
,,	14	Same	Michael Lynch	do.	..
,,	15	Same	John Doyle	do.	..
,,	16	Same	Darby Keane	do.	..
,,	17	Patrick O'Neill	Patrick Doolaghty, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	18	Morly Collins	Thomas Collins	do.	..
,,	19	Patrick Sweeney	Patrick Slattery	do.	..
,,	20	Thady John Foley	Patrick O'Loghlin, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	21	John O'Callahan	Thady Hinchy	do.	..
,,	22	Thomas Hurly	John Carrigg, and 1 other	House and lands	..
,,	23	Robert Cox, Esq.	John Carmody, and 3 others	Lands	35 0 0
,,	24	Same	Denis Gorman, and James Daly	do.	11 0 0
,,	25	Same	John Austin	do.	17 0 0
,,	26	Same	John Daley	do.	13 0 0
,,	27	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Patrick M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	28	Same	Patrick Neevan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	29	Same	John Behane, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	30	Same	Mathias Hehir, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	31	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	32	Same	Mary M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	33	William Pilkington	Darby Connell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	34	Same	Thomas Clohessy	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Martin Quealy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	36	Same	Margaret Houlihan	do.	..
,,	37	Patrick M'Namara and James O'Donnel	Thomas Halpin, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	38	Same	Anthony Corry	do.	..
,,	39	Same	Jeremiah Gorman	do.	..
,,	40	Same	William O'Brien	do.	..
,,	41	Same	Denis O'Dea, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	42	Same	Daniel Ginnane	do.	..
,,	43	Same	Michael Hallinan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	44	Same	John Fitzpatrick, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	45	John M'Donnell, Esq.	Thomas Eyres	do.	..
,,	46	Same	Thomas Collins	do.	..
,,	47	Joseph Gabbet Sluddert, Esq.	Michael Cunningham	do.	..
,,	48	George Greene	Michael Connudane	do.	..
,,	49	Pierse Carrick, Esq.	James Spellissy	do.	..
,,	50	Michael Shannon	Michael Keary, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	51	Anthony Euright	Terence Macnamara, and 1 other	do.	14 0 0
,,	52	Peter Cleary	Thomas Cleary, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	53	William Hoare	Timothy Kelly	do.	..
,,	54	Andrew Finucane, Esq.	Patrick Slattery, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	55	Thomas O'Donnell	Matthew Meskill	do.	..
,,	56	James Corry	Michael Corry	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Bunratty.	Dromline.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Islands.	Clondegad.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Tulla.	Killaloe.	..	..	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	7
Bunratty.	Kilfintenan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on consent .	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Inchiquin.	Rath.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Bunratty.	Quin.	..	83 7 12	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	6
Tulla.	Killaloe.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Bunratty.	Kilquane.	..	36 9 9	..	..	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	Clareabbey.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Bunratty.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	7 17 9½	17 15 2½	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Clonderalaw.	Kildysart.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Corcomroe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonderalaw.	Kilimer.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	5 14 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	7
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Inagh.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Bunratty.	Pheenagh.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Templemaley.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
Tulla.	Doonass.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Inchiquin.	Kilnaboy.	..	..	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Tulla.	Tomgraney.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	7
Ibrickane.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	1 5 7 per acre.	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	1 10 0 per acre.	24 1 6	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	12 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	Kilsily.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	Kilfinaghlin.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Inchiquin.	Rath.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Tulla.	Kilsily.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilfinaghty.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
Bunratty.	Meelick.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Clareabbey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Inchiquin.	Rath.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Tulla.	Kilnoe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
..	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Moyarta.	Kilballyowen.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kildysart.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Moyarta.	Kilfeera.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kildysart.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Killimer.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Corcomroe.	Kilmacduane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Moyarta.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1829	57	Thomas Blood	John Blood, Charles Blood, and 1 other	Lands		..	
,,	58	Michael O'Donohoe	Michael Doyle	do.		..	
,,	59	Daniel Scanlon	John Morrissy, and 2 others	House		..	
,,	60	Francis James Casey	Francis M'Namara, and 1 other	Lands		..	
,,	61	Michael Meehan	Michael O'Connor	do.		..	
,,	62	Patrick Tubridy	Peter Connell	do.		..	
,,	63	Michael M'Knight	Michael Nugent, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	64	Thomas Comyn	John Foley	do.		..	
,,	65	Thomas Birmingham	John M'Namara	do.		..	
,,	66	James Fitzgerald	Rev. Patrick Murray	do.		..	
,,	67	Patrick Kennedy	James Malone	do.		..	
,,	68	Michael and Mary Halloran	Charles Lucas, and 1 other	do.	4	0	0
,,	69	Robert Mahon, Esq.	John O'Regan, and 2 others	House		..	
,,	70	Sir Edward Lynge, Bart., and George Lynge, Esq.	Patrick Gleeson, and 3 others	Lands		..	
,,	71	Same	Rev. Constance Curtin, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	72	Same	Patrick Mallowney, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	73	Same	Michael Cullinan, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	74	Same	James Doogan	do.		..	
,,	75	Same	Thomas Gleeson	do.		..	
,,	76	Same	John Mallowney, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	77	Andrew Stacpoole, Esq.	Margaret M'Grath, and 17 others	do.		..	
,,	78	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Michael Daffy	do.		..	
,,	79	Same	John Hennessy, and 2 others	do.	30	3	1
,,	80	Same	James Daffy, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	81	Same	James Daffy	do.	17	0	0
,,	82	Same	Michael Halloran	do.		..	
,,	83	Same	William Houlihan, and 1 other	House and land		..	
,,	84	Same	Connor Crowley	Lands		..	
,,	85	Same	Timothy Hehir, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	86	Same	Patrick Shea, and 2 others	do.	5	0	0
,,	87	Same	William Houlihan, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	88	John Scott Vandeleur	John M'Inerheny	do.		..	
,,	89	Sir William M'Mahon, Bart.	Patrick Frost, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	90	Edmond M'Grath, Esq.	James Grady, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	91	Michael Frost	John Forde	do.		..	
,,	92	Patrick Walsh	John Fahey, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	93	Patrick Connellan	Anthony Murphy, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	94	Peter Connellan	Patrick Couly, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	95	George Perry	Michael Halloran	do.	15	2	28
,,	96	Hugh Vaughan	Denis O'Brien	House and land		..	
,,	97	Peter Fitzgibbon Hinchy	Martin Hickey	Lands		..	
,,	98	Same	John M'Mahon, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	99	Same	John Hough	do.		..	
,,	100	Same	Martin Hough	do.		..	
,,	101	Same	John Ryan	do.		..	
,,	102	Same	Martin M'Mahon	do.		..	
,,	103	Same	Michael M'Mahon, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	104	Same	Patrick Hickey	do.		..	
,,	105	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Mathias Hehir, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	106	Same	John and Patrick Bahane	do.		..	
,,	107	Same	Mathias Hehir, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	108	John Finucane	James Roche, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	109	John O'Brien, and Doretha his wife	James Keane, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	110	Same	Denis Considine	do.		..	
,,	111	Same	Michael Canavane, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	112	Same	Patrick Earles	do.		..	
,,	113	John O'Brien	Michael Halloran	do.		..	
,,	114	John Donohue	Michael Kerin, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	115	William Jevers	Michael Berrane	do.	1	0	30
,,	116	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Michael Halloran, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	117	Same	John Hennessy, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	118	Same	James Daffy, and 6 others	do.	17	0	0
,,	119	Same	Timothy Hehir, and 5 others	do.	5	0	0
,,	120	Same	James Daffy, and 4 others	do.		..	
,,	121	Patrick O'Neill	Patrick Doolaghty, and 6 others	do.		..	
1830	1	William Byrne, and 5 others	Martin Culligan	do.		..	
,,	2	Tierse Carrick, Esq.	Edmond Conway	do.		..	
,,	3	William R. Macnamara, Esq.	George Brudenell, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	4	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Mathias Hehir, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	5	John Scott, Esq.	Edmond Griffin, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	6	Hugh Hogan, Esq.	Mary Reidy	Houses		..	
,,	7	Peter Connellan	Patrick Conly, and 1 other	Land		..	
,,	8	Buidon Scott, Esq.	Timothy Hehir, and 5 others	do.	5	0	0
,,	9	Same	James Daffy, and 6 others	do.	17	0	0
,,	10	Same	John Hennessy, and 3 others	do.	30	3	1
,,	11	Same	Michael Halloran, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	12	Patrick O'Kelly	Darby Molony, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	13	Same	Michael Considine	do.		..	
,,	14	Same	Darby Leary, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	15	Michael Sheehan	Thomas Birch	do.		..	
,,	16	The Rt. Hon. Sir William M'Mahon, Bt.	Nicholas Molony, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	17	George Studdert, Esq.	Denis O'Brien, and 4 others	do.		..	
,,	18	Andrew Funicane, Esq.	Patrick Slattery, and 5 others	do.		..	
,,	19	Same	Patrick Murphy	do.		..	
,,	20	Same	Michael O'Dea, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	21	Same	Simon Quinlivan	do.		..	
,,	22	William Causabon Purdon	John Taylor, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	23	Same	Patrick Coughlan, and 4 others	do.		..	
,,	24	Same	Roger Keily, and 7 others	do.		..	
,,	25	Mary O'Donnell	Thomas Donohue, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	26	John Donohue	Michael Kerin, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	27	Joseph Barrell	Mary Wilson	House		..	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Corcomroe.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not Decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Moyarta.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilrush.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Ibrickane.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed by consent .	do.	1	2
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
Moyarta.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Corcomroe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ibrickane.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
Inchiquin.	Kilnaboy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Tulla.	Killuran.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	18
Bunratty.	Clouney.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Bunratty.	Clouney.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Bunratty.	Tonifinlee.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	St. Patrick's.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	1	2
Tulla.	Feakle.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Bunratty.	Killaloe.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	Teakle.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	Kilmaly.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tulla.	Tulla.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Killogenedy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	1	1
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Bunratty.	Phenagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clouney.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Tulla.	Clonlea.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Bunratty.	Clouney.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
Tulla.	Kilfeenaghty.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	7
Clonderalaw.	Killimer.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilfidane.	..	25 6 6½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Corcomroe.	Killily.	..	10 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Ibrickane.	Killard.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Bunratty.	Clouney.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Ibrickane.	..	16 13 4	29 9 3½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	Clouney.	1 2 9	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 10 0	4 1 10½	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Corcomroe.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Clonderalaw.	..	43 12 4	43 12 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
..	..	42 0 0	42 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	6
Clonderalaw.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	..	..	16 11 1¾	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Tulla.	..	..	18 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	11 19 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	..	..	92 6 1¼	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
Bunratty.	..	5 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	1 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	28	The Rt. Hon. Sir William M'Mahon, Bt.	Felix M'Carthy		..
,,	29	Same	Michael Malone		..
,,	30	James Mahon	Thomas Burke, and 4 others	House	..
,,	31	Isaac Cooper, sen.	James Browne, and 4 others	Lands	..
,,	32	John M'Namara	Thomas O'Brien	do.	4 0 0
,,	33	Michael Flanagan	John Wright, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	34	Henry Blackall	Michael Scanlan	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Michael Frane	do.	..
,,	36	John Lillis	John Lynch, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	37	Same	John Shealy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	38	Patrick Murray	James Muiqueeny, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	39	Thomas Prendergast	Michael Stephens	House and land	..
,,	40	Thomas Barrett	Denis M'Namara	House	..
,,	41	Francis Cunningham	Bridget Haurahan, and 6 others	Lands	..
,,	42	Francis Cassidy	John Murtough, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	43	James Reidy, and 1 other	Catherine Conway	House and land	..
,,	44	Sir Aug. Fitzgerald, Bart.	Honora Kilmartin	do.	..
,,	45	Same	James O'Brien, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	46	Same	John Mulqueeny, and 3 others	Lands	..
,,	47	Same	Patrick Foran, and 17 others	do.	..
,,	48	The Right Hon. Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, Knt.	Michael M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	49	Same	Patrick Shea	do.	..
,,	50	Same	Richard Elligot	do.	..
,,	51	Same	Mary Canty, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	52	Thomas Morony, Esq.	Matthew Quin, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	53	Same	John Tally, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	54	Same	Toby Sullivan	do.	..
,,	55	Same	John Leaden	do.	..
,,	56	Same	Daniel Downes, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	57	Same	Patrick M'Mahon, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	58	Same	Michael Morony, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	59	Same	James Shallue, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	60	James Cooper, Esq.	John Hamilton, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	61	John Gorman	John Fitzgerald	do.	..
,,	62	John O'Gorman	Bridget Ryan, alias Philips	do.	..
,,	63	Peter Cleary	Thomas Cleary	do.	..
,,	64	Richard Daxon	Bryan Connell, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	65	William Daxon	Peter Connell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	66	James M'Guire	Henry Lucas, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	67	Poole Hickman, Esq.	John Cleary, and 1 other	do	..
,,	68	Bindon Scott, Esq.	Mary Cahill, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	69	Arthur Gethin Creagh, Esq.	John Donohue, and 3 others	Houses	..
,,	70	Roger Kinavane	John Blake	Lands	..
,,	71	Ringrose Drew	John Verlin	Houses	..
,,	72	Ann Vincent, and 6 others	Thomas Ryan, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	73	William Brampton Burns	Patrick Lawler	Houses	..
,,	74	William C. Purdon, Esq.	James Brogan, and 6 others	Lands	..
,,	75	Same	Roger Kiely, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	76	Same	William Neylan, and 2 others	do	..
,,	77	Same	Daniel Rogers, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	78	Same	Michael Rogers	do.	..
,,	79	Same	Patrick Corbet, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	80	Robert Mahon	Margaret M'Dermott, and 1 other	House and lands	..
,,	81	Same	Eleanor M'Inerheny, and 1 other	House	..
,,	82	Mary Reidy	Michael Considine, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	83	Right Hon. Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Bart.	Patrick Frost, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	84	George Perry	Michael Halloran	House	..
,,	85	Patrick Donnellan	Margaret Halloran, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	86	David John Wilson	Patrick Donohoe, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	87	Same	John Carmody, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	88	Susanna Laffan	Denis Cuddihy, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	89	Christopher Lopdell	Faidy Mullins	do.	..
,,	90	Sir Francis N. Burton	John Pindar	do.	..
,,	91	Same	James M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	92	Same	Timothy Collins	do.	..
,,	93	Edmund Egan and J. Murphy	Patrick Shalloo, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	94	William Pilkington	Connor Keane	do.	..
,,	95	Hugh Stacpoole, Esq.	Patrick Lacy, and 1 other	do.	16 2 12
,,	96	Richard Studdert, Esq.	Andrew White	do.	..
,,	97	Samuel Cooper	Sinon Cunningham, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	98	Same	Thomas Madigan	do.	..
,,	99	Richard O'Donnell	Michael Ryan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	100	Same	John Coughlan, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	101	Thomas Morony, Esq.	Michael Morony, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	102	John Lillis	John Lynch, and 2 others	House and lands	..
,,	103	George Fitzgerald	John Crotty	do.	..
,,	104	Francis Cunningham	Bridget Hanrahan, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	105	Richard Lysaght	Michael Whelan	Lands	..
,,	106	Patrick and Catherine Browne	Michael Haugh	do.	..
,,	107	Samuel Martin D'Esterre	Margaret M'Inerheny, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	108	Same	Patrick Kilcooley, and 1 other	Houses and lands.	..
,,	109	Same	Bartholomew M'Namara, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	110	Same	John M'Mahon, and 2 others	Houses and lands.	..
,,	111	James Hehir	John Dalton	House	..
,,	112	Thomas Arthur, Esq.	William Freeman, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	113	Francis Synge, Esq.	Edmond Deviney	do.	..
,,	114	Alexander Scott Broomfield	Michael Kelly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	115	Hugh Stacpoole, Esq.	Patrick Lacy, and 1 other	do.	16 2 12
1831	1	Peter Daly	Coleman Neylan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	2	Michael Liddy	Michael Guerin, and 1 other.	House	..
,,	3	Thomas Morony, Esq.	Michael Morony, and 7 others	Lands	..
,,	4	The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald	Matthew Collins	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	4 18 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
Clonderalaw.	Killimur.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	5
Corcomroe.	Killilagh.	6 10 0	13 0 0	..	..	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	6
do.	Killard.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Burren.	Kilmoone.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Cullina.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	7
Corcomroe.	Clouney.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 12 0	8 10 3¾	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	..	5 0 7	15 9 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Corcomroe.	..	27 13 10¼	55 7 8½	..	..	do.	do.	..	18
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing decreed .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Moyarta.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Ibrickane.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonderalaw,	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Corcomroe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Burren.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	1	4
Bunratty.	Clouney.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	4
do.	Kilfinaghty.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	Tomgrany.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	Killogenedy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	36 12 3¾	36 12 3¾	..	do	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	..	13 16 11	55 7 8¼	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	7
do.	..	37 13 11	120 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	10
do.	..	4 18 8¾	10 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	23 13 3¾	35 9 11¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	1 10 5½	14 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	6 1 2¾	12 2 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Bunratty.	..	..	37 11 8¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tulla.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	18 18 1½	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Islands.	Clareabbey.	16 0 1½	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
Inchiquin.	..	2 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Islands.	..	8 6 2	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Tulla.	..	2 4 4	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	3 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Clonderalaw.	..	9 18 10½	11 1 10½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	51 0 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Killard.	5 5 0	9 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonderalaw.	..	7 7 11	28 17 4½	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
do.	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
Ibrickane.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued	..	7
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	10
Corcomroe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Bunratty.	..	10 0 9¼	10 0 9¼	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
do.	..	12 8 5½	12 8 5½	.	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued	..	2
do.	..	16 7 5	16 7 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	15 7 0½	15 7 0½	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	18 8 9	17 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Inchiquin.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	1
Tulla.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	2
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	27 4 6	41 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Burren.	Abbey.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	8
do.	Kilmurry.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of Principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	5	Samuel Martin D'Esterre, Esq.	John Barry, and 3 others	Lands	13 2 10
,,	6	Michael Kenny	John Meere, and 2 others	House	..
,,	7	Ringrose Drew, Esq.	Morly Boyce, and 4 others	Lands	30 0 0
,,	8	James M'Mahon	Michael Sheehan, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	9	Thomas M'Inerheny	John M'Inerheny, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	10	Joseph Barrett	Mary Wilson	House	..
,,	11	James Burke	John Burke	Lands	..
,,	12	Michael Brody	Denis O'Dea, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	13	Michael Kelly	Daniel Curtin	do.	..
,,	14	John Morony	Terence O'Brien, and 1 other	House	..
,,	15	Andrew Stacpoole, Esq.	John Cahey, sen.	Lands	..
,,	16	Same	Patrick Quin, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	17	Same	Martin O'Connor, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	18	Daniel Muluihill	Malachi Spellisy	do.	..
,,	19	Thomas Whitestone, Esq.	Michael Mulqueeny, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	20	Mrs. Bridget Molony	John M'Inery	House	..
,,	21	Thomas Gurnell	Thomas Flanary	do.	..
,,	22	James King	Michael Markham	do.	..
,,	23	Andrew Finncane, Esq.	Patrick Sullivan	Lands	..
,,	24	Montiford Westropp, Esq.	Patrick Russell	do.	..
,,	25	Same	Michael M'Donnell, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	26	Same	Michael Russell	do.	..
,,	27	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	The Rev. P. Cullinan, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	28	Right Hon. George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont.	Anthony Collins, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	29	George Parkinson	Daniel Hanly, and 2 others	House	..
,,	30	Montiford Westropp, Esq.	Patrick Shalloe, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	31	Same	John Marrinan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	32	Same	Patrick Garney, sen., and 3 others	do.	..
,,	33	Simon O'Donnell	Michael Russell, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	34	Same	John Garney, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	35	Patrick Howard	Patrick O'Brien	House	..
,,	36	Poole Hickman, Esq.	James Cleary, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	37	George and Thomas Parkinson, Esqrs.	Pierse O'Donnell, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	38	William Borough, Esq.	James Hennessy, and 3 others	do.	16 0 0
,,	39	Matthew M'Inerheny	John M'Inerheny	do.	..
,,	40	Simon O'Donnell	Denis Kelly, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	41	Same	John Price	do.	..
,,	42	Same	Denis Collins	do.	10 0 0
,,	43	Thomas Williams	Matthew Hough	do.	10 0 0
,	44	Right Hon. Thomas B. Vandeleur and Crofton Fitzgerald.	Mathias Sexton	do.	3 1 10
,,	45	Same	Patrick Cusack, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	46	Crofton M. Vandeleur, Esq.	Bryan Mahony, and 1 other	do.	9 3 10
,,	47	Same	John O'Brien, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	48	Same	Thomas Emerson, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	49	Same	Mary Keane	do.	5 3 32
,,	50	Richard O'Donnell	Thomas O'Donnell	do.	..
,,	51	Andrew Finncane	Joseph Keane, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	52	Patrick O'Kelly, Esq.	Thomas Marinave, jun., and 1 other	do.	..
,,	53	Sir Augustus Fitzgerald, Bart.	James Barry, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	54	John Crowe	Anthony M'Grath, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	55	James Breene, jun.	Catherine Duggan	do.	..
,,	56	Joseph Barrell	Mary Wilson	House	..
,,	57	James Tymons	Mary Foley, and 2 others	Lands	3 0 9
,,	58	Andrew Finncane, Esq.	Patrick Fitzgibbon	do.	5 3 39
,,	59	Same	Thomas Pindar, and 1 other	do.	11 0 0
,,	60	Daniel Mulnihill	Malachi Spellisy	do.	..
,,	61	Patrick Kelly	Maurice Harney	do.	..
,,	62	Caleb Powell, Esq.	Matthew Canny, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	63	Patrick Kelly	Thomas Reidy	House	..
,,	64	Thomas Gurnell	Thomas Flanary, and 1 other	Houses	..
,,	65	John Reeves	Darby Hassett, and 8 others	Lands	..
,,	66	The Most Noble Wm. O'Brien, Marquis of Thomond.	Timothy Foley, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	67	Barbara Davis, and 5 others	Patrick Hogan	do.	3 2 0
,,	68	Same	William Burke	do.	3 2 0
,,	69	Same	Patrick Burke	do.	7 0 0
,,	70	Same	Margaret Gallahue, and 3 others	do.	19 0 0
,,	71	Same	Patrick Ryan, and 1 other	do.	19 0 0
,,	72	Same	John M'Namara, and 2 others	do.	11 0 0
,,	73	Same	Daniel M'Namara, and 3 others	do.	11 0 0
,,	74	Same	Michael M'Namara, and 6 others	do.	11 0 0
,,	75	Same	William Newton, and 2 others	do.	11 0 0
,,	76	Same	James Meehan	do.	0 3 0
1832	1	The Right Hon. George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont.	Anthony Collins, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	2	John Honan	John M'Namara, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	3	James Tymons	Mary Foley	do.	..
,,	4	Patrick M'Mahon	Margaret Brenan, and 5 others	Houses	..
,,	5	Right Hon. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald	John O'Brien	Lands	..
,,	6	James Molony, Esq.	Michael Deedigan	do.	..
,,	7	Same	David Vaughan, and 2 others	do.	21 0 18
,,	8	Robert Mahon, Esq.	Anthony O'Loughlin, and 6 others	Houses	..
,,	9	William Causahon Purdon	Martin Mulcahy	Lands	1 0 16
,,	10	James Molony, Esq.	John Edmond Minitter	do.	21 2 0
,,	11	Robert Mahon, Esq.	Anthony O'Loughlin, and 18 others	Houses	..
,,	12	Rt. Hon. Hector Graham Foler, Earl of Norbury.	James Pursell, and 10 others	Lands	..
,,	13	Thomas Shannon, jun.	Eleanor Daxon	do.	..
,,	14	Thomas Sluddert, Esq.	Denis O'Brien, and 4 others	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	10 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Bunratty.	..	40 4 3¾	40 4 6¾	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Tulla.	Tulla.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Tomgraney.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Clonderalaw.	Cullina.	5 5 0	5 15 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	4
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Bunratty.	Quin.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilraghlish.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Clondegad.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Bunratty.	Kilfintenan.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Tulla.	Kilfinghty.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	7 11 8	10 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilfeera.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Burren.	Rathborney.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	7
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Kilfeera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Ibrickane.	Killard.	..	Non-payment.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Moyarta.	Kilfeera.	..	do.	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonderalaw.	Killimur.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
do.	Moyarta.	1 0 0	22 3 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
do.	Kilmacduan.	2 16 5½	4 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Killard.	30 0 0	45 5 8½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
Moyarta.	Kilfeeragh.	14 17 0	27 13 3	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmurry M'Mahon.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Clonderalaw.	Killfidane.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	3 0 0	8 8 3	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	3 0 0	8 8 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilfidane.	17 17 0½	18 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Ibrickane.	..	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	27 1 7¾	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	7
Corcomroe.	..	13 2 6	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Clonderalaw.	..	5 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliff.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Inchiquin.	..	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Islands.	Killone.	1 14 6½	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	2 0 0	31 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clondegad.	8 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	Kilmaley.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Bunratty.	Phenagh.	30 16 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	Clareabbey.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Bunratty.	Kilfintenan.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Tulla.	Tomgrany.	15 13 9½	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	9
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	6
Tulla.	Killaloe.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	8 19 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	4
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	4 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Inchiquin.	Rath.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	3 8 3½	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
Bunratty.	Clonna.	4 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	Tulla.	20 0 0	33 10 7	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Feakle.	13 0 0	30 6 2½	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	2 5 6	3 3 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	7
Tulla.	O'Gomelloe.	3 7 3¾	7 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	Feakle.	12 0 0	17 10 6¼	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	17 3 0	18 16 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	19
Tulla.	Feakle.	25 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	11
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	7 12 8	..	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmurry.	47 5 0	43 12 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	5

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	15	James Molony, Esq.	David Vaughan, and 3 others	Lands	..
,,	16	John Healy	Michael Halloran, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	17	Patrick M'Mahon	Thomas M'Mahon, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	18	George Synge and Sir Edward Synge, Bart.	Patrick Kelly Darby, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	19	Same	Thomas Carly	do.	..
,,	20	Same	Patrick Fitzpatrick, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	21	Same	Michael Kelly	do.	..
,,	22	Same	Rev. Constance Curtin, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	23	Burton Buidon	Thomas M'Namara	do.	0 1 0
,,	24	Thomas Molony	James Warham	House	..
,,	25	Barbara Davis, Hugh Walsh, Sarah his wife, and 5 others.	Francis Ryan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	26	Burton Buidon	Daniel M'Namara, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	27	Michael Hennessy	Honora Hehir, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	28	Patrick M'Inerheny, and 6 others	John Clune	do.	..
,,	29	Anthony Sheehan	Denis Slattery, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	30	Barnaby Mealy	William Considine	do.	..
,,	31	Pierse Carrick, Esq.	Edmond Conway	do.	..
,,	32	William and Randal Borough, Esqrs.	Michael M'Guire, and 1 other	do.	9 2 25
,,	33	Same	Patrick O'Kelly	do.	14 2 0
,,	34	Rev. John Whitty	Michael Lean	do.	2 0 0
,,	35	Burton Buidon, Esq.	Patrick Keady	do.	6 2 0
,,	36	Same	Denis Houlohan	do.	8 3 0
,,	37	Mary Kerin	Margaret O'Connor, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	38	Thomas Blood, Esq.	James Nestor, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	39	Cornelius O'Brien, Esq.	Peter Reynolds	do.	..
,,	40	James Morrissy	Darby Anglein, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	41	James Barrett	John M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	42	Peter Fitzgibbon Hinchy	John Haugh	do.	..
,,	43	Same	John Ryan	do.	..
,,	44	Same	Martin Haugh	do.	..
,,	45	Same	Patrick Hickey	do.	..
,,	46	Same	Michael M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	47	Same	Martin Hickey	do.	..
,,	48	Same	John M'Mahon, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	49	Thomas and Richard Barclay, Esqrs.	Patrick Bermingham	do.	..
,,	50	Same	Timothy M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	51	Same	Michael Ready, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	52	Hugh Stacpoole, Esq.	John Vaughan, and 1 other	do.	11 1 18
,,	53	James Galvin	Patrick Galvin	do.	..
,,	54	Thomas Studdert, Esq.	Matthew Morohy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	55	Michael Carey	John Carrigge	do.	..
,,	56	Peter Cleary	Thomas Cleary	do.	..
,,	57	John Kean	Sarah Murphy	do.	..
,,	58	Same	James Deigedan	do.	..
,,	59	Sir Aug. Fitzgerald, Bart.	Denis Heinessy, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	60	Same	Patrick Coffey	do.	..
,,	61	Thomas Shannon, jun.	Ellen Dixon, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	62	Pat. M'Donnell	Denis M'Inerheny	do.	4 0 0
,,	63	Daniel Neylan	Patrick M'Guane, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	64	Francis Healy, and 1 other	Patrick Murphy	do.	..
,,	65	Andrew Stacpoole, Esq.	Peter Meade	do.	..
,,	66	George Synge and Sir Edward Synge, Bt.	The Rev. Constance Custin, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	67	John Carrigge	Elizabeth Clarke, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	68	Richard Clanchy, sen.	Sarah Mulligan	House	..
,,	69	The Rev. John Whilly	Michael Lean	Lands	..
,,	70	William and Randal Borough	Patrick Kelly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	71	Henry Ashe, and 5 others	Daniel Neale, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	72	Michael Gorman	John Glyn, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	73	George Fitzgerald	Thomas Kean, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	74	Sir Aug. Fitzgerald, Bart.	Denis Hennessy, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	75	Thomas Blood	James Nestor, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	76	James Galvin	Patrick Galvin, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	77	William and Randal Borough, Esqrs.	Matthew M'Grath, and 2 others	do.	15 1 0
,,	78	Same	Connor Griffin, jun., and 2 others	do.	17 0 0
,,	79	Same	Daniel Kelly	do.	2 2 38
,,	80	Same	Patrick M'Grath, and 1 other	do.	14 2 0
,,	81	Same	Michael Kelly, and 2 others	do.	4 0 26
,,	82	Same	William Comyn, and 2 others	do.	1 0 22
,,	83	Same	Michael Dempsey	do.	0 0 8
,,	84	Same	Robert Keane	do.	10 0 0
,,	85	Same	Thomas Foley, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	86	Same	Michael M'Guire, and 4 others	do.	9 2 25
,,	87	Peter Cleary	Thomas Cleary	do.	14 0 0
,,	88	James M'Mahon	Matthew Kelly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	89	Thomas Blood	James Nestor, and 4 others	do.	..
1833	1	Samuel Tomkins, Esq.	Thomas Browne, and 7 others	do.	0 1 19½
,,	2	Henry Molony, Esq.	Laurence Kelly, and 17 others	do.	..
,,	3	Michael Hennessy	Honora Hehir, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	4	Marquis of Thomond	Bridget Foley, and 13 others	do.	..
,,	5	Right Hon. James Fitzgerald	Elizabeth Clarke	do.	..
,,	6	Same	John Digidan	do.	..
,,	7	Same	Hugh Carrigg	do.	..
,,	8	Same	Patrick Carney, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	9	Same	John Rogers	do.	..
,,	10	Same	Thomas Fahey	do.	..
,,	11	Same	Andrew Donnellan	do.	..
,,	12	Same	Darby Skeehan	do.	..
,,	13	Same	John Carrigg	do.	..
,,	14	Same	Patrick Carney	do.	..
,,	15	Cornelius M'Inerheny	John Kean	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Tulla.	Feakle.	13 0 0	19 6 2½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
Bunratty.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	Kilraghlish.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on consent .	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Bunratty.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	..	..	25 10 0	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Bunratty.	Clouney.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Islands.	Kilmaley.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Bunratty.	Doora.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Islands.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	5
Tulla.	O'Gonnelloe.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Burren.	Abbey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Kilshanny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilmacduane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	..	Non-payment.	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Clonderalaw.	Killofin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Corcomroe.	Kilmacreehy.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Kilfenora.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued	1	2
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Killofin.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Corcomroe.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Clonderalaw.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Clonderalaw.	Killofin.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Islands.	Clondegad.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	do.	1	5
Bunratty.	Inchicronane.	18 10 0½	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	13 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilrush.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Moyarta.	Kilfeera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Corcomroe.	Kilshanny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	Kilfenora.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	1 8 0 per acre.	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	35 6 8	do. . .	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	6 4 6	do. . .	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	21 17 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Kilfeera.	10 0 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Moyarta.	2 10 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	4 2 1½	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	19 0 0	do. . .	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	3 12 6½	do. . .	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	19 15 10	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	7 0 0	do. . .	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Corcomroe.	Kilshanny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Tulla.	Killaloe.	5 0 8	6 3 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	8
do.	Feakle.	36 18 5½	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	18
Islands.	Kilmaley.	2 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	14
Bunratty.	Inchicronane.	9 18 5½	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	4 1 8	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	3 17 11	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 11 11½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 11 11½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 9 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Inchiquin.	Kilnaboy.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	16	Sir Nathaniel Lavitte Peacock, Bart.	James Lynch	Lands	..
,,	17	Same	John Arthur, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	18	Same	Woodham Francis Paterson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	19	Dominick Darcy	Daniel Mungovan	do.	..
,,	20	Ringrose Drew, Esq.	Michael Scanlon, and 4 others	do.	15 0 33
,,	21	Andrew Finncane, Esq.	John Cleary	do.	10 3 4
,,	22	Same	Denis O'Loughlin	do.	4 0 15
,,	23	William Causahon Purdon	Owen Touhy, and 15 others	do.	..
,,	24	Same	Patrick Sexton, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	25	Same	Daniel Taylor, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	26	Same	Michael Lynch, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	27	Same	Patrick Coughlan, and 3 others	do.	5 2 32
,,	28	Same	Michael Rawley	do.	5 2 0
,,	29	Same	James Brogan, and 6 others	do.	70 0 0
,,	30	Randal Borough & Wm. Borough, Esqrs.	Patrick M'Grath, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	31	Same	Thomas Foley, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	32	Same	Michael M'Guire, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	33	John Gorman	Mary Mason, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	34	Andrew Finncane, Esq.	Patrick Murphy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	35	Same	James Clancy, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	36	Joseph Roughan	Thomas M'Mahon, and 8 others	do.	..
,,	37	Thomas Blood	James Nestor, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	38	Christopher Delmege	John M'Namara	do.	..
,,	39	Same	Matthew M'Namara, and 3 others	do.	11 1 0
,,	40	Edmond Hogan	James Clancy	do.	..
,,	41	Daniel Mulville	John Corry, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	42	Thomas Kennedy	Patrick Conheady, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	43	Andrew Stacpoole, Esq.	Patrick Mulconry	do.	..
,,	44	Same	Patrick Flynn, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	45	Same	Michael Carry	do.	..
,,	46	Same	Thomas M'Namara	do.	..
,,	47	Same	Laurence Sheely, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	48	Same	John Guerin, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	49	Crofton M. Vandeleur	Patrick O'Neill, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	50	William Vesey Fitzgerald, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.	John O'Neill, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	51	Alexander Scott Broomfield, Esq.	Benjamin Gore, and 2 others	do.	29 0 30
,,	52	Same	Francis Canny	do.	5 2 25
,,	53	Same	Nancy Morony, and 1 other	do.	10 2 10
,,	54	Same	Denis M'Namara, and 1 other	do.	10 2 1
,,	55	Same	Matthew Conway, and 1 other	do.	25 0 25
,,	56	John Augustus Jeners, Esq.	James Bronogue, and 8 others	do.	17 3 27
,,	57	John M'Mahon, Esq.	John M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	58	Patrick Donnellan	Michael Regan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	59	John Clanchy	Michael Halloran	do.	..
,,	60	Barnaby O'Meally	Johanna Page, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	61	Anthony Sheehan	Bridget Purcell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	62	Same	Michael Flanary, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	63	Patrick Connellan	Anthony Murphy, and 1 other	do.	8 3 22½
,,	64	Henry Westropp, Esq.	John M'Grath	do.	..
,,	65	Marks M'Mahon	Connor O'Brien, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	66	William Hurley	Patrick Linehan	do.	..
,,	67	Thomas Harrison Morony	Mary M'Mahon, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	68	Richard Trousdell	Martin Byrns, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	69	Crofton M. Vandeleur	Connor M'Dermott, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	70	Same	John Coree, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	71	Same	Daniel Murphy, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	72	Right Hon. George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont.	Patrick Mack, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	73	Andrew Stacpoole, Esq.	John Fitzgerald, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	74	Same	Thomas Ryan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	75	Same	Patrick O'Brien, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	76	Same	Patrick Gallaher	do.	..
,,	77	Same	William Haurahan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	78	Same	Michael Morony, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	79	Same	Catherine M'Mahon, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	80	Same	Denis Henessy	do.	..
,,	81	Thomas Gibson	William Brew, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	82	Same	Patrick Guinane	do.	..
,,	83	Patrick Cahill	Francis Griffin, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	84	Martin Connors, and 2 others	James Hayes	do.	4 0 0
,,	85	Mrs. Bridget Lillis	Thomas Cullinan	do.	..
,,	86	Patrick Keane	Edmond Mahony, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	87	Same	Mary Quinlan, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	88	Same	William Terry, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	89	Same	Daniel Ryan	do.	..
,,	90	Same	John M'Inerheny	do.	..
,,	91	Same	Michael M'Inerheny	do.	..
,,	92	Same	Michael Byrns	do.	..
,,	93	Same	Patrick Terry	do.	..
,,	94	Richard Barclay, Esq.	Stephen Cunningham, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	95	Michael Holohan	Bridget Mulvihill	do.	..
,,	96	Patrick M'Namara	Michael Boland	do.	..
,,	97	Andrew Finncane, Esq.	Patrick Walsh, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	98	Samuel Martin D'Esterre	John Quinlivan, and 4 others	do.	22 1 0
,,	99	Same	John Garvey	do.	6 0 0
,,	100	Same	Thomas M'Mahon	do.	3 1 8
,,	101	Same	Bartholomew M'Namara, and 2 others	do.	22 0 27
,,	102	Richard Clavely, Sen.	Mary Kenny, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	103	Barnaby O'Meally	Johanna Page, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	104	Alexander Scott Broomfield, Esq.	Benjamin Gore, and 3 others	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Islands.	Clareabbey.	20 15 4½	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	9 18 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	19 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	Tomgraney.	19 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Islands.	Clondegad.	1 16 6	18 12 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	1 16 6	14 3 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tulla.	O'Gonnelloe.	35 0 0	134 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	16
do.	do.	0 19 0	7 17 1	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	6
do.	do.	1 8 0	18 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 8 6	26 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 6 0	13 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	0 16 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	15 0 0	36 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	20 3 4½	25 4 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	3 12 6½	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	19 15 10	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	5
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	3 8 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	5 0 7	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	21 1 2	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	9
Corcomroe.	Kilshanny.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Bunratty.	Kilquane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Doora.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Islands.	Killone.	50 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tulla.	Tulla.	5 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Islands.	Clondegad.	1 14 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Tulla.	Kilfinaghty.	10 5 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 12 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	8 6 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Bunratty.	Clonney.	27 18 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
Tulla.	Feakle.	31 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
do.	do.	5 13 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 8 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	5 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	26 11 2	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Bunratty.	Kilfintenan.	41 4 3	49 9 4¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	Drumline.	15 15 6	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Bunratty.	Dourd.	0 16 3	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Tulla.	O'Gonnelloe.	2 19 10½	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Islands.	Dromcliffe.	15 17 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	22 12 4	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Tulla.	Tulla.	9 8 8	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	11 19 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kildysart.	0 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	15 17 4	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
Moyarta.	Kilrush.	33 16 4	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	42 9 3	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	5
do.	Killimur.	7 7 0	27 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Killofin.	11 1 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
Ibrickane.	Kilfarboy.	36 7 11	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	6
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	5 13 9	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 7 0	5 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	10 4 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	2 14 0	Non-payment.	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	10 4 4	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	5 13 9	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 4 0	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	1 7 0	8 10 1	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilballyowen.	11 13 6½	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	4 3 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilmacduane.	7 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilrush.	6 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Ibrickane and Moyarta.	Killard and Kilfeera.	14 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Ibrickane.	Killard.	14 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	2 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 3 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	3 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	5 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonderalaw.	Kilfidane.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Ibrickane.	Killard.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	0 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Bunratty.	Kilfinlenan.	2 0 0	47 7 3	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	5
		per acre.							
do.	do.	9 7 6	8 13 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 16 0	26 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	17 14 8¼	16 7 4¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Islands.	Dromcliff.	9 7 0	22 3 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Tulla.	O'Gonnelloe.	2 9 10½	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
do.	Tulla.	31 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	105	John M'Mahon, Esq.	John M'Mahon	Lands	..
,,	106	John M'Namara	Patrick O'Brien	do.	..
,,	107	John Carrigg	Michael Byrns, and 2 others	House and lands	0 3 0
,,	108	William Vesey Fitzgerald, Lord Fitzgerald, and Vesci.	John O'Brien	Lands	..
,,	109	George Studdert, and 2 others	Patrick Keogh	do.	..
,,	110	Sir H. D. Massy, Bart.	John Creighton, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	111	Stafford O'Brien, Esq.	Florence Halloran, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	112	Donalas O'Brien, Esq.	Morly Flanagan	do.	..
,,	113	Same	James Sullivan	do.	..
,,	114	Same	James Keaty	do.	..
,,	115	George O'Callahan, Esq.	John Connelly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	116	Joseph Roughan	Thomas M'Gamon, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	117	Right Hon. Sir William M'Mahon, Bart.	Michael Laheen, and 12 others	do.	..
,,	118	John Scott, Esq.	Patrick M'Donnell, sen., and 2 others	do.	17 2 17
,,	119	Same	John Talty, and 3 others	do.	20 1 15
,,	120	Same	Thomas O'Donnell, and 2 others	do.	29 1 30
,,	121	Same	Michael Macker, and 6 others	do.	34 1 30
,,	122	Maurice Finn	James Finn	do.	..
,,	123	Richard Barclay, Esq.	Stephen Cunningham, and 16 others	do.	..
,,	124	Dorah Markham	John Markham, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	125	John Foley	Thomas Walsh, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	126	Michael Kelly, sen.	John Keane	do.	..
,,	127	John Comyn	John Honan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	128	Bridget Morgan	James Curran, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	129	Patrick Keane	Edmond Mahony	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Bunratty.	Dromling.	15 15 6	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Inchiquin.	Dysart.	4 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Bunratty.	Inchicronane.	6 0 0	8 8 11	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	Doora & Clonney	4 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Dromline.	11 7 10	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Tulla.	Kiltananlea.	11 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	30 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
Inchiquin.	Rath.	1 6 0 per acre.	57 0 9	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0 per acre.	24 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 6 0 per acre.	13 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Tulla.	Kilnoe.	1 15 0	29 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Ibrickane.	Kilmurry Ibrickane.	23 2 8	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	10
Corcomroe.	Kilfenora.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	13
Ibrickane.	Killard.	1 5 7	36 16 11½	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	1 5 7	37 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	1 2 9 per acre.	37 2 1½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	0 18 9 per acre.	37 3 3½	..	..	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	7
Clonderalaw.	Kildysart.	3 4 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilfidane.	13 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	17
Burren.	Kilcorney.	17 10 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Moyarta.	Moyarta.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Clonderalaw.	Kilmichael.	4 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Moyarta.	Kilfeeragh.	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Corcomroe.	Kilmanaheen.	6 11 3	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	3
Ibrickane.	Killard.	14 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

Certified by
WILLIAM KEAN,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Clare.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Cork, from the Year 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	William Henry Herrick, John Alexander Lionel Beecher, and others.	John Duggan	House and land	..
,,	2	John Lysaght	Thomas Norris, and John Hennessy	House	..
,,	3	George Lukey, and George Lukey	Edmund Dunigan, and Philip Carroll	House and land	2 0 0
,,	4	Thomas Parsons Boland, Henry Bennett, and others.	William Clarke, Charles Clarke, Margaret Clarke, and several others.	Land	..
,,	5	Mary Ann Coppinger	John Cagney	House	..
,,	6	Arthur Vincent, William Stawell, and others.	Nicholas Vincent, and John Jerry	do.	..
,,	7	James Hanning	John Cogan	Houses	..
,,	8	Same	Honor Casey	do.	..
,,	9	Michael Foley, and Denis Foley	Michael Lane	Houses and land	..
,,	10	William Beamish	Jeremiah Callaghan, Silvester Callaghan, and 4 others.	Land	..
,,	11	John Jackson	Charles Sugrue, assignee of William Carroll, insolvent.	House	..
,,	12	Nicholas Cummin	Thomas Fennell	Land	..
,,	13	William M'Craith	David Power	do.	..
,,	14	Right Hon. George Earl of Kingston	David Magner, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	15	Sir Richard Brooke de Capel Brooke, Bart.	William Byrne, and 3 others	Houses and land	..
,,	16	Same	Daniel Regan, and William Byrne	do.	..
,,	17	James Boyce, and William Spotswood Green.	Patrick Murphy, Mary Murphy, and Denis Murphy.	Land	..
,,	18	James Boyce Foote, and William Spotswood Green.	Thomas Lane, and Mary Lane	Ground	..
,,	19	Peter Comeford, and Jonathan Hosford	Daniel Callaghan	Land	..
,,	20	James Hanning	Matthew Mahony, and Dellary Mahony his wife.	Houses and land	..
,,	21	The Right Hon. Edward Lord Baron de Clifford.	George Smith	do.	..
,,	22	Benjamin Jackson, Rev. Arthur Hyde, Sophia Spread, and others.	William Mahony, and Mary Mahony	do.	..
,,	23	Henry Bruen Longford	Alexander Deane Roche, and 3 others	Houses	..
,,	24	Right Hon. George Lord Viscount Middleton, and Baron Brodrick.	Mary Small	Houses and land	..
,,	25	Same	John Callaghan	Land	..
,,	26	Same	Robert Fowlue	do.	..
,,	27	Same	Laurence Riordan	do.	..
,,	28	Same	William Bourke	do.	..
,,	29	Same	Mary Roche	do.	..
,,	30	John Hyde	Michael Browder	do.	..
,,	31	Same	John Shaw	do.	..
,,	32	Right Hon. George Earl of Kingston	William Denehan, and 3 others	do.	16 0 0
,,	33	John Hyde	Thomas Turner	do.	..
,,	34	Same	John Killeher	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Patrick Mulcahy	do.	..
,,	36	Same	Richard Roche	do.	..
,,	37	Same	Thomas Shaw	do.	..
,,	38	Same	William Baily	do.	..
,,	39	Same	Edmond Ryal	do.	..
,,	40	Same	John Ryal	do.	..
,,	41	Patrick Pyne, and Honora O'Keeffe	Eugene Byrne, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	42	Charles Denham, and Orlando Jephson	Bridget Connell	do.	6 0 0
,,	43	Same	John Denny	House	..
,,	44	Nicholas Walsh, and Thomas Walsh	James Barry	Houses and land	32 0 0
,,	45	Same	Daniel Barry	do.	33 0 0
,,	46	Horace Townsend	James Connor	Land	..
,,	47	Noble Seward	Denis Callaghan, and Joseph Dorgan	do.	..
,,	48	Redmond Reali	Timothy M'Carthy	House	..
,,	49	Edmond Hayse	John Fitzgerald	House and land	..
,,	50	Mary Eames	Christopher Conway	House	..
,,	51	Same	Mary Connell	do.	..
,,	52	Menus O'Keeffe	David Roche	Land	..
,,	53	John Campion	Julia Fitzgerald	do.	..
,,	54	William Creagh	Denis and John Brenane	do.	21 0 0
,,	55	Rev. John Pennefather	Denis Connell	do.	6 0 0
,,	56	Right Hon. Edward Lord Baron De Clifford.	James Barry	do.	30 0 0
,,	57	Same	John Carthy, and 2 others	do.	5 0 0
,,	58	Same	Denis Mahony, and Daniel Carthy	do.	14 0 0
,,	59	Same	Garrett Roche	do.	5 0 0
,,	60	Right Hon. George Earl of Kingston	William and John Brien	do.	..
,,	61	Same	Catherine Roche	do.	..
,,	62	Same	John Walsh, and James Riordan	do.	..
,,	63	Same	Patrick Hendley	do.	..
,,	64	Same	Honora Roche	do.	..
,,	65	Same	Timothy Casey	do.	..
,,	66	Same	John Clancy	do.	..
,,	67	Same	Michael Handley	do.	..
,,	68	Same	Thomas Hanrahan	do.	16 0 0
,,	69	Same	William Denehan, and 3 others	do.	16 0 0
,,	70	Arthur Ormsby, Robert Twiss, and John Busteed.	Owen Curran	do.	16 0 0

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	19 10 3½	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	..
Condons and Clongibbons.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
Kerricurrihy.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	8
..	St. Ann.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	..
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	22 15 0	..	..	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	..
..	St. Nicholas.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	Barrymore.	..	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	40 8 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
..	Holy Trinity.	40 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	St. Ann Shandon.	14 4 3	14 4 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
..	Condons and Clongibbons.	13 0 0	..	..	Possession demanded.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
..	Fermoy.	5 8 0	8 17 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
..	Killeagh.	16 15 8	16 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
..	do.	11 16 2	11 16 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Mary's Shandon	7 9 0	7 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	do.	0 16 9	0 16 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Ann Shandon.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	9 5 2	9 5 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Multrose.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Paul's.	22 15 0	45 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Barrymore.	..	6 16 6	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	38 7 0	38 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbons.	..	1 19 7½	1 19 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 15 2	0 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	17 0 7	17 10 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	1 7 0	1 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	7 4 3	7 4 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 15 0	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 16 4	3 16 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 4 9	1 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 14 4	0 14 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 6 11	3 6 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Glanworth.	35 15 6	35 15 6	..	..	. . .	Not issued.	..	6
Fermoy.	..	10 10 0	10 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	Mallon.	..	5 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	22 15 0	22 15 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	22 5 0	22 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	Donough.	16 6 10	16 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	Ballynamona.	8 16 0	8 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Condons & Clongibbons.	..	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	Clonfert.	3 5 0	3 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 2 9	1 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Clonfert.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
do.	Ballylough.	5 3 1	5 3 1	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Keencurran.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	3
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Condons & Clongibbons.	..	16 11 4	16 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	11 9 5	11 9 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	11 4 0	11 4 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	2 15 2	2 15 2	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	11 9 4	11 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	17 19 2	17 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	9 6 5	9 6 5	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	7 15 3	7 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
do.	..	17 10 0	17 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
Duhallow.	..	..	21 3 11	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1827	71	Jeremiah Murphy	Matthew Crowly	House and land	..		
,,	72	Edmond Lombard	John M'Auliffe	House	..		
,,	73	Timothy Keeffe	John Ahern	Land	..		
,,	74	Nicholas Cummins, Robert King Cummins, Joshua Carroll, James Carroll, and Edmond Carroll	Jeremiah Hanly	do.	2	0	0
,,	75	John Rubie	William Barrett	do.	..		
,,	76	Francis Turner	James Barrett	do.	..		
,,	77	Cornelius Duggan, and Denis Duggan	Cornelius Buckly	do.	..		
,,	78	Edward Rowland, James Jenkins, James Buckville, and others.	Eliza Roche	House and land	..		
,,	79	Same	Morris Dealy	Land	..		
,,	80	Daniel Lehane	Patrick Sullivan, & Patrick Sullivan, jun.	do.	..		
,,	81	Jeremiah M'Carthy	Michael M'Carthy, sen., and Michael Cleary, jun.	House and land	5	0	0
,,	82	Francis James Roche	Peter Hubbard	Lands	..		
,,	83	Same	Cornelius Mahony	Land	..		
,,	84	Same	William Hubbard	do.	..		
,,	85	Same	Jeremiah Crean	do.	..		
,,	86	Patrick Lawler, James Kearney, and Michael Fitzgerald.	John Walsh	do.	..		
,,	87	Norman Umacke	John O'Neil	do.	..		
,,	88	Daniel B. Foley	Denis Duggan	House and land	..		
,,	89	Same	Joan Sullivan, and 2 others	House	..		
,,	90	The Rev. Philip French	Andrew Lane, and 6 others	House and land	..		
,,	91	The Right Hon. Thomas Longford, and John Lord Viscount De Vesci.	Daniel Hallaran, and 3 others	Land	..		
,,	92	Same	John Sullivan	do.	..		
,,	93	Same	Laurence Sullivan	do.	..		
,,	94	Same	John Rice	do.	..		
,,	95	Edmond O'Beirne	Margaret Conner, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	96	Samuel Perry, John Peddar, Michael and William Phipps, and Thomas Parsons Boland	William Sullivan	do.	31	0	0
,,	97	Heyward St. Leger Noblett Johnson Lindsey, and Anne Lindsey.	Corn. Sullivan, and Jeremiah Cleary	House and land	..		
,,	98	Heyward St. Leger Noblett Johnson Lindsey, and Nevins De Courcey.	Edward Seymour	do.	..		
,,	99	Christopher John Foster	Michael and John Bryan	Land	9	0	0
,,	100	Clement John Foster	Michael Haly	do.	4	0	0
,,	101	Daniel Leahy	David Minan	do.	29	0	0
,,	102	Charles M'Carthy	Patrick Kennely	House and land	..		
,,	103	Charles Denham, and Orlando Jephson	Michael Dennahy	House	..		
,,	104	Same	William Bryan	do.	..		
,,	105	John Longfield	Luke Ilard, alias Ellard	do.	..		
,,	106	Samuel Philip Townsend	John Scanlan	Land	..		
,,	107	Henry Milward	Timothy O'Neill	House and land	..		
,,	108	Samuel Philip Townsend	Daniel Scanlan	Land	..		
,,	109	Same	Patrick Donovan	do.	..		
,,	110	James Chatterton	Daniel Mahony	do.	..		
,,	111	The Rt. Hon. Edward Lord De Clifford	John Howe	do.	..		
,,	112	John Nagle	Peter Flynn	House	..		
,,	113	Robert Grove White, and James White	Patrick Barrett, and 2 others	House and land	..		
,,	114	William Davidson	Jeremiah B. Falvey, and Mary Falvey	Houses and land	..		
,,	115	Same	Jeffrey Walsh, and Patrick Heffernan	Land	..		
,,	116	Same	James Uppington	House	..		
,,	117	Same	Timothy Riordan, and Daniel Connors	Land	..		
,,	118	Same	Anthony Chapman	Houses	..		
,,	119	Same	Catherine Ahern, and Joseph Williamson	Houses and land	..		
,,	120	Wm. Clear, Rev. Thomas Dex Hincks, Henry K. Feath, and Mary Feath.	William Smith	Land	..		
,,	121	John Bennet	Andrew Lane, and 2 others	Houses	..		
,,	122	Same	William Daly	do.	..		
,,	123	Same	Mary Cripps	do.	..		
,,	124	Edmond Kennedy	John Nagle	Land	..		
,,	125	James Morgan, Michael Roberts, Jane Morrisson, and Rebecca Morrisson.	Elizabeth Allen Smith, otherwise White	do.	..		
,,	126	John Nicholas Wrixon	Martin Browne	do.	..		
,,	127	George Dunscombe	William, Michael, and Timothy Shea	House	..		
,,	128	Samuel Merrick	Daniel M'Carthy	do.	..		
,,	129	Jane Westropp	William Flaherty	do.	..		
,,	130	John Moore Travers	Richard Nevill	House and land	..		
,,	131	Same	Same	do.	..		
,,	132	Harmer Bond	Garret Nagle	Land	41	0	0
,,	133	James Ellis Green	John Hallaran Cogan	House and land	..		
,,	134	John Rogers, and Barry Gregg	John Cahill	House	..		
,,	135	David Herlihy	David Cremin, and 3 others	Land	..		
,,	136	Same	Maurice Quinlan	do.	..		
,,	137	Patrick Lawlor, James Kearney, and Michael Fitzgerald.	John Walsh	do.	..		
,,	138	Roger Green Davis	James Sisk	do.	..		
,,	139	Wm. Clear, Rev. Thos. Dex Hincks, Henry K. Feath, and Mary Feath.	William Smith	House	..		
,,	140	John Lane	Johanna Murphy	do.	..		
,,	141	William Bleazby	Timothy Keeffe	do.	..		
,,	142	John Murphy	William and Judith Kelly	Land	..		
,,	143	James and Alicia Wallis	William Hartnett Harrington	do.	..		
,,	144	Patrick Mannix	Michael Dahill	House	.		

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	Donoughmore.	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Christchurch.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	Roskeen.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	..	21 8 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	12 10 0	12 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Ballyvrina.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Glanmore.	1 6 0	1 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	Clonfert.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	23 1 6	23 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
..	Glanworth.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
..	Kilcrumper.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbons.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	3
Fermoy.	..	38 15 0	38 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary's.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	Temple Robbin.	12 15 0	12 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	6 3 2	6 3 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Clonfert.	23 6 0	23 6 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..
do.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilshanick.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Middleton.	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Donoughmore.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	14 15 0	14 15 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Multron.	1 15 0	1 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	0 11 4	0 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	13 13 0	13 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Orrery and Kilmore.	Buttevant.	6 12 0	6 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	12 9 0	12 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 13 0	1 13 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	do.	3 9 4	3 9 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	1 10 10	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Christchurch.	14 9 0	14 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	13 13 0	13 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	St. Nicholas.	9 2 0	9 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	6 6 8	6 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbons.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	4 11 0	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery and Kilmore.	..	9 15 0	9 15 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued	..	1
..	St. Mary.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	3
..	St. Ann.	6 14 9	6 14 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	28 9 1	28 9 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	18 18 0	18 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	0 16 0	0 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Douglas.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Orrery and Kilmore.	do.	8 10 0	8 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	do.	49 19 11	49 19 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	38 0 0	38 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokelly.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	..	1
..	Kilmanodogue.	10 17 2	10 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	14 15 9	14 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	4 11 0	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Nicholas.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery and Kilmore.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	145	Daniel Keller, and Thomas Sullivan	William Sullivan	House	..
,,	146	Ellen Hayse	Daniel Mullane	House and land	8 0 0
,,	147	James Halburd	Richard Clarke	House	..
,,	148	Same	Timothy Rourke	Lands and houses	..
,,	149	Thomas Carroll	William Healy, and 3 others	Land	..
,,	150	John Garde	Nicholas Sheehy	do.	..
,,	151	Michael O'Brien	George Keyburn	House	..
,,	152	Wm. Clear, Rev. Thos. Dex Hincks, Henry K. Feath, and others.	William Smith	do.	..
,,	153	John Curreen	Michael Greynane	do.	..
,,	154	Thomas Courtenay	Daniel Moore	do.	..
,,	155	Owen Farrell, and Marg. Farrell his wife	Johanna Twomy	House and land	4 0 0
,,	156	Garrett Barry	William Rumley	Land	7 0 0
,,	157	Michael O'Neale	Jeremiah and James Keeffe	do.	..
,,	158	Richard Harris Purcill	Cornelius Mahony	House and land	..
,,	159	Same	John Walsh	do.	..
,,	160	Same	Charles Iwy	do.	..
,,	161	Same	John M'Cormack	House	..
,,	162	John Lander	Mary Ann Flynn, and John Pearce	Land	..
,,	163	Rev. Rowland Davis Craig	Jeremiah Eugene M'Carthy, and Dominick M'Carthy.	do.	..
,,	164	John Gardiner	Mary Curtin, and 2 others	House and land	..
,,	165	Lord Carbery	John Donoghue	Land	..
,,	166	Same	William Mahony and Daniel Callaghan	Lands	..
,,	167	John Walton	Michael Healy	House	..
,,	168	Earl of Bantry	John Dungan	Lands	..
,,	169	Same	Jeremiah Regan	Land	..
,,	170	Helena Cue	Michael Sullivan	do.	..
,,	171	Robert Traverse	Jeremiah Brien	do.	..
,,	172	John Nagle	John Leary	Houses	..
,,	173	Luke Nagle	Same	Land	..
,,	174	John Walton	Michael Healy	do.	..
,,	175	William Hobbs, and others	Owen Sullivan	do.	..
,,	176	William Hobbs	Michael Hurley	do.	..
,,	177	Same	William Neil	do.	..
,,	178	Arthur Burchill	Johanna Powell	do.	..
,,	179	Edward Townsend	Patrick Mahony	do.	..
,,	180	Richard Deasy	Elizabeth Deasy	do.	..
,,	181	Samuel Milner	John Donovan	do.	..
,,	182	Sir Nicholas Conway Colthrust	Patrick Lyhane	do.	..
,,	183	Same	Daniel Hallissey	do.	..
,,	184	Same	John Healy	do.	..
,,	185	Jonas Morris Sealy	Jeremiah Maher	do.	..
,,	186	Thomas Burke	Owen Daly, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	187	Henry Gillman	John Falvey	do.	..
,,	188	Catherine Morgan	James Kearney	House and land	..
,,	189	Eliza Long	James Sullivan	Land	..
,,	190	Same	Mary Gogging	do.	..
,,	191	James Jones	Philip Somerville	do.	..
,,	192	Philip Somerville	Timothy M'Carthy	do.	..
,,	193	William Turner	James Turner	do.	..
,,	194	James Murphy	Ellen Wall	do.	..
,,	195	William Woodley	James Carroll	do.	..
,,	196	Henry Wallis	Cornelius Sullivan	do.	..
,,	197	Sir Nicholas Conway Colthrust, Bart.	John Healy	do.	..
,,	198	Edward Townsend	John Mahony	do.	..
,,	199	John Walton	Michael Haly	do.	..
,,	200	Sir Nicholas Conway Colthrust, Bart.	John Haly	do.	..
,,	201	Margaret Sealy, minor, by Catherine Sealy, her mother.	Daniel Holland, William Holland, Johanna Holland, and 9 others.	do.	..
,,	202	William Holland Kingston, Anne Holland, spinster, executors of Mrs. Hester Harrington; William Holland Kingston, their brother and next friend, Hewit P. Baldwin, Elizabeth Baldwin, otherwise Kingston, his wife, and Marg. Kingston, plaintiffs; Rev. Richard Lloyd, surviving trustee, named in the last will of George Kingston	Daniel Sullivan	House and land	..
,,	203	Richard Lewis Blair	Robert Hellen	Land	..
,,	204	Jerry Carthy	Ellen Boyle, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	205	The Duke of Devonshire	Robert Jenkins	do.	..
,,	206	Stewart Tresilian	Edward Casey	do.	..
,,	207	William Keohane	Murtagh Hayse	do.	..
,,	208	John Sealy Townsend	Denis Coughlan	do.	..
,,	209	Henry Wallis	Patrick Sullivan, and Richard Clarke	do.	..
,,	210	James Murphy, Mary Murphy, and James Murphy.	Mary Walsh	do.	..
,,	211	Thomas Corkery	Denis Sullivan	do.	..
,,	212	Cornelius Sullivan	Daniel Sweeny	do.	..
1828	1	Henry Cole Bowen	John Fowlue	do.	7 0 0
,,	2	Same	Dennis Carty	do.	13 0 0
,,	3	William Hudson	Charles Curry	House	..
,,	4	Sir Richard Brooke de Capel Brooke, Bart.	Daniel Connelly	Land	12 0 0
,,	5	Daniel Leahy	Cornelius Scully	do.	44 0 0
,,	6	Samuel Philip Townsend	Patrick Donovan	do.	..
,,	7	Francis Woodley, and Anne Woodley	Catherine Cogan	do.	15 0 0
,,	8	Rev. Matthew Purcill	Charles Haines, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	9	Right Hon. George Lord Viscount Middleton.	Alice Jones	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Kerricurrihy.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
Barrett.	Inniscarra.	5 19 0	5 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	12 12 0	12 12 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	12 12 0	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	Donoughmore.	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	4
Barrymore.	..	3 15 10	3 15 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Peter's.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	2 6 8	2 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 8 3	3 8 3	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	..	..	..
Barrymore.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Kinnattaloon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	2
..	St. Mary Shandon.	17 12 7½	17 12 7½	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
Fermoy.	..	1 11 0	1 11 0	..	..	Referred to John Mahony, and others, by Court.	..	..	3
..	Ross.	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	56 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Macroom.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Durisk.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Bantry.	..	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballymoney.	34 2 6	34 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Ibane & Barryroe	..	..	42 6 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Desert Serges.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Macroom.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Kilmaconogue.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Moragh.	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	7 7 0	7 7 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	Ballymony.	11 10 9¼	11 10 9¼	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	3 15 0	3 15 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Ballymodan.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
..	Innishannon.	34 2 6	34 2 6	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	Kilgarriff.	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Skull.	3 18 9	3 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	3 18 9	3 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	3 18 9	3 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilmichael.	1 10 5½	1 10 5½	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	1 18 0	1 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ahabulloge.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Kilmacam.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Kilfounabeg.	27 10 0	27 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
West Muskerry.	Macroom.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Decreed by consent .	..	..	1
Ibane & Barryroe.	Abbey Mahon.	0 17 0	2 16 10	..	..	Referred to P. O'Brien	..	..	12
Kinalmeaky.	Ballymoodan.	2 16 10	2 16 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Darus.	21 7 4½	21 7 4½	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
West Muskerry.	Imokeely.	4 11 5	4 11 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Kinalmeaky.	Kilbrogan.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
East D.W. Carbery.	Rosscarbery.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Castlemary.	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
do.	..	1 10 3	1 10 3	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	23 1 7	23 1 7	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	Drishane.	8 16 0	8 16 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	Non-payment	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	18 12 0	18 12 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	14 15 0	14 15 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
Imokilly.	..	35 19 11	35 19 11	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1828	10	John M'Donnell	Michael M'Carthy	House			
,,	11	William Carey	Daniel Cunningham	Land			
,,	12	John O'Leary	Cornelius Buckley	House and land			
,,	13	Same	Francis Coughlan	do.			
,,	14	John Peane	Charles Dunn, and 2 others	House			
,,	15	Margaret Donovan	Rev. John Hallaran	Land			
,,	16	Jonas Morris	Rev. John Webb	do.			
,,	17	John Nicholas Wrixon	Martin Browne	do.			
,,	18	Earl of Mountcashel	David Brien	do.			
,,	19	Joseph Bell	Elizabeth Connell, and Margaret Phillips	House			
,,	20	Same	Margaret Coony	do.			
,,	21	Same	Elizabeth Doran, and 9 others	House and land			
,,	22	Same	William Horgan	do.			
,,	23	Same	John Evans, and 3 others	House			
,,	24	Same	Patrick Keeffe, and 3 others	do.			
,,	25	Same	David Hallahane, and 3 others	do.			
,,	26	Edmond Fogarty	Philip Walsh	Land	5	0	0
,,	27	James Davies	James Sullivan, and 2 others	do.			
,,	28	Same	Timothy and James Sullivan	do.			
,,	29	Andrew Nash	Francis Flinn	do.			
,,	30	Rev. Thomas Moses Byrne	Michael Cashman, and 5 others	do.			
,,	31	William John	Patrick and John Sullivan	House			
,,	32	George Earl of Kingston	Robert Barry, and 27 others	Land			
,,	33	Jeremiah Fitzgerald	Thomas Barry	Houses			
,,	34	Noble Seward	John Hegarty	Land			
,,	35	John O'Leary	Francis Coughlan	Houses and land			
,,	36	John Fitzgerald	John Fitzpatrick	House and land			
,,	37	Charles Denham Orlando Jephson	Daniel Leary	Land			
,,	38	Duke of Devonshire	Mary Higgins	House and land			
,,	39	Mary Ann Morrisson Lombard	Denis O'Callaghan	Land			
,,	40	Anthony O'Connor	Charles Riordan	House			
,,	41	John Colthurst	William Walsh	Land			
,,	42	Same	Edmund and John Walsh	do.			
,,	43	Right Hon. George Earl of Kingston	John Foley, and 7 others	do.			
,,	44	Daniel Manning	Patrick Sheehan	House			
,,	45	Joseph Cox	Timothy Regan, and 2 others	Land			
,,	46	Michael Hurly	John Scanlon	do.			
,,	47	John Nagle	Cornelius Coughlan and Daniel Guiry	House			
,,	48	Cornelius Horgan	Honora and John Iworny	Land	4	0	0
,,	49	Joseph Scannell	Hugh Jameson	House			
,,	50	James Cannan	William Hayse	do.			
,,	51	Earl of Mountcashel	Denis Brien	House and land			
,,	52	Gerard Barry	Daniel Shannahan	Land	37	0	0
,,	53	Henry Earl of Shannon	Michael Kearney	do.	41	0	0
,,	54	William Wakeham Busteed	John Cogan	do.			
,,	55	Matthew O'Keeffe, sen.	James Barrett	House			
,,	56	Michael Golden, and others	Johanna Sullivan	Land			
,,	57	Sir Edward Synge, Bart.	James Coghlan	do.	10	0	0
,,	58	Same	Peter Barry and John Brien	do.			
,,	59	Same	Peter Barry	House and land			
,,	60	William Foulke Greville	Mary Ahearn	Lands and houses			
,,	61	Roger Green Davis	John Grogan	do.			
,,	62	John Bayley	Edmond Mountain, and 2 others	Land and house			
,,	63	Joseph Capel Fitzgerald	Jeremiah Murphy	Land	160	0	0
,,	64	Edward Ronayne	Edmond Tobin	do.			
,,	65	Joseph Hayse	Owen Swiney	do.			
,,	66	Mary Duggan	Cornelius and William Curtin	do.			
,,	67	Same	James Molowney	do.			
,,	68	James Jones	John Brien	House			
,,	69	Michael Keiley	Timothy Linehane	Land	16	0	0
,,	70	Same	Daniel Owens	do.			
,,	71	John Campion	Timothy M'Carthy	House			
,,	72	George Earl of Kingston	Thomas Romkin	Land	21	0	0
,,	73	Same	Timothy Casey	do.			
,,	74	Same	Michael and Catherine Hendley	do.			
,,	75	Same	Thomas, Timothy, and Daniel Sullivan	do.			
,,	76	Same	John Clancy	do.			
,,	77	Same	James Riordan	do.			
,,	78	Patrick Hegarty	Luke Keeffe, and 3 others	do.			
,,	79	Henry Mitchell	John Guiry	do.			
,,	80	Cornelius Keeffe	Timothy and John Murphy	Lands			
,,	81	Margaret Barry	Daniel Murphy	do.			
,,	82	Edward Garde	Benjamin Garde	do.			
,,	83	William Downey	George Winn	House			
,,	84	John Fitzpatrick	John Sullivan	House and land	1	0	0
,,	85	William King Sleigh	John Healy	House			
,,	86	Sir William Chatterton, Bart.	Francis Walsh	do.			
,,	87	Edmond Lombard	Michael Reardon	Houses			
,,	88	John Clanchy	Robert Wilson	do.			
,,	89	John Cowper	Julian Fitzgerald	House			
,,	90	John Campion	Catherine Duggan	do.			
,,	91	Nicholas Green Evans	Simon and John Connor	Land	16	0	0
,,	92	Edmund Roche and William Donovan	Denis Swift	do.	4	0	0
,,	93	Nicholas G. Evans	David Hickey	do.	13	0	0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Orrery and Kilmore.	..	8 10 10	8 10 10	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 14 0	1 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery and Kilmore.	..	1 14 1	1 14 1	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinnalea.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery and Kilmore.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Condon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	..	..	..		Dismissed	Not issued	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	3
Barretts.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	18 18 0	18 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
..	Youghal.	28 13 6	41 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Mary Shandon.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	28
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	5 1 4	5 1 4	..	..	do.	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	..	1
Orrery and Kilmore.	..	1 14 1	1 14 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 16 3	0 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 12 6	1 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kinnattaloon.	..	40 5 0	92 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	Clonmeen.	22 15 0	22 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	14 14 0	14 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	21 11 6	21 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Fermoy.	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Fermoy.	..	1 7 0	1 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Barretts.	..	6 15 0	6 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Holy Trinity.	11 7 6	11 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilworth.	..	..	..	..	do.	An appeal lodged.	..	1
..	Rathcormack.	..	..	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	Carragaline.	6 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	6 16 6	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	3 3 0	3 3 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	37 13 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	19 11 6	19 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	32 11 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	3
East Muskerry.	..	84 10 6	84 10 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	6 18 5	6 18 5	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	36 13 3	36 13 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	19 19 9	19 19 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	17 6 0	17 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	8 12 0	8 12 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
..	..	35 0 0	35 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	Kilkaskin.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Cove.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Charleville.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	21 12 2	21 12 2	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	0 7 6	0 7 6	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	..	19 2 6	19 2 6	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	94	Owen O'Callaghan	Jeremiah Hanlon	Land	..
,,	95	Daniel Dinahy	Timothy Denahy	do.	7 0 0
,,	96	John Rogers and Barry Gregg	John Cahill	House	..
,,	97	John Freeman	Daniel and John Murphy	Land	15 0 0
,,	98	Theobald Roche	Ellen Luddy and Edmond Walsh	Houses	13 0 0
,,	99	George Pope	Mary Morrogh	Land	..
,,	100	Patrick Pyne and Honora O'Keeffe	Eugene Byrne	do.	45 0 0
,,	101	John Reed	Mary Henley	do.	..
,,	102	Jeremiah Kelleher	Denis Healy	do.	8 0 0
,,	103	Timothy Mulcahy	Timothy Brien	do.	1 0 0
,,	104	Humphry Reardon	Darby Kelleher	do.	..
,,	105	Denis and Bartholomew Kelleher	Margaret Donovan	do.	..
,,	106	Daniel Cronin	Timothy Leary, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	107	Nicholas Philpott Leader	Timothy Carthy, and 7 others	Land	..
,,	108	Edward E. Wilmot, Martha Wilmot, and others.	Bartholomew Daly, alias Murphy	do.	17 0 0
,,	109	Jonas Morris	Michael Curland	House	..
,,	110	Johana Smith	Johanna Cashman	Land	..
,,	111	Edward Ronayne	Edmond Tobin	do.	..
,,	112	Duke of Devonshire	William Gardner	Houses	..
,,	113	Henry Cole Bowen	Denis Carty	Land	13 0 0
,,	114	Duke of Devonshire	Nicholas Marks	House	..
,,	115	Same	John and Ann Hayse	do.	..
,,	116	Same	Thomas Hogan	Land	..
,,	117	Same	Catherine Cunningham	do.	..
,,	118	Same	John Gorman	Houses	..
,,	119	Same	William Marks	do.	..
,,	120	Patrick Dorgan	Denis Donoghue	House	..
,,	121	Edmond Lombard	Joseph Fitzgerald, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	122	Rev. Arthur Hyde	Susannah Carthy, and 2 others	Houses and land	..
,,	123	Same	Garrett Meade	Land	..
,,	124	Same	William Noonan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	125	Thomas Galwey	William Weakham	do.	2 0 0
,,	126	Same	Richard Rowland	do.	31 0 0
,,	127	Thomas Walker	Catherine Walsh	House and land	..
,,	128	Joseph Bell	William Goold	Land	..
,,	129	Same	Denis Cavanagh	Lands	..
,,	130	Same	Thomas Donovan	Land	..
,,	131	Henry White	Mary Mulcahy, and 4 others	Lands	..
,,	132	Thomas Walker	Ellen Murphy	House and land	..
,,	133	Horatio Townsend	Denis and John Kelleher	Lands	..
,,	134	William Hobbs	Patrick Desmond	House	..
,,	135	Elizabeth Robinson	Philip M'Carthy	House and land	..
,,	136	Sir George Pigott	Thomas Barry	Houses	..
,,	137	Nicholas Skottowe Pacher, and others	Edward Hudson, and 5 others	Land	..
,,	138	George Wray	Mary Sweeny, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	139	Samuel Keays	Francis Creed	do.	..
,,	140	George Washington Brazier Creagh	Honora Golden	do.	..
,,	141	Same	David and John Healy	do.	45 0 0
,,	142	Samuel Keays	Philip Russell Hughes	do.	..
,,	143	Daniel and Gerard Callaghan	Owen Murphy	House	..
,,	144	Same	John Buckly	Land	..
,,	145	Same	John Murphy	do.	..
,,	146	Same	William Ahern	do.	..
,,	147	Same	John Linehan	do.	..
,,	148	John Warren	Patrick and John Twomy	do.	37 0 0
,,	149	John Leslie, guardian of Mary Elizabeth Longfield.	Elizabeth and Jeremiah Healy	House	..
,,	150	William Campion	Amelia and Michael William Kearnes	Land	..
,,	151	James Ellis Green	Richard Walsh	Houses	..
,,	152	Joseph and Samuel Austen	John Pigott	House	..
,,	153	John Reed	Mary Hurly	Land	..
,,	154	Jeremiah Fitzgerald	Thomas Barry	House	..
,,	155	John Lavillin Puseley, and Robert Atkins Roger.	Daniel Manly	Land	53 0 0
,,	156	Same	John Manly	do.	53 0 0
,,	157	Denis Creagh Moylane	Michael Riordane	House	..
,,	158	Same	William Geany	do.	..
,,	159	Same	Catherine Ring	do.	..
,,	160	Same	Patrick Healy	do.	..
,,	161	Charles Denham Orlando Jephson	Cornelius Herrick	do.	..
,,	162	Same	Denis Scully	do.	..
,,	163	Same	John Carey	do.	..
,,	164	Thomas Rochfort	Daniel Donegan	Land	..
,,	165	Anne Cartwright and Sarah Davis	Elizabeth Conway, and 6 others	House	..
,,	166	Francis Joseph Molony	John Sheehan and James Callaghan	Land	..
,,	167	James Sandys	Rose Heard	House	..
,,	168	John Rogers and Barry Gregg	John Cahill	do.	..
,,	169	Patrick Pine and Hannah O'Keeffe	Eugene Byrne	Land	48 0 0
,,	170	Owen O'Callaghan	Jeremiah Hanlon	do.	..
,,	171	Right Hon. Hayse Lord Viscount Doneraile.	Roger Toole	do.	..
,,	172	Same	John Donnellan	do.	10 0 0
,,	173	John Campion	Timothy M'Carthy and Johanna Keeffe	do.	..
,,	174	Same	Thomas Nelligan	do.	3 0 0
,,	175	John White	Charles Roche	House	..
,,	176	Mary Milner Baldwin	John Ryan and Catherine Kiely	do.	..
,,	177	Same	Anne Couch, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	178	Daniel Riordan	Philip M'Auliffe	Land	4 0 0
,,	179	Thomas Hart	Edmond Sheehan	House	..
,,	180	Daniel Herlehy	Maurice Sullivan	Land	..
,,	181	Mary Hutchins	Michael Neale	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Duhallow.	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	0 18 0	0 18 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Orrery and Kilmore.	..	8 10 0	8 10 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
..	Kilkegaine.	1 2 0	1 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Imokilly.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Inniskinny.	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilshanig.	3 17 6	3 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	3
Duhallow.	..	16 8 6	16 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
..	..	39 13 10	39 13 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Christchurch.	6 16 6	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	Cloyne.	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary's.	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	20 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary's.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Kinnattaloon.	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	47 2 0	47 2 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary's.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	1 2 9	1 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Christchurch.	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Imokilly.	St. Mary's.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Barrymore.	..	1 10 11	1 10 11	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	28 15 4	28 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	6 16 6	6 16 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Buttevant.	10 10 0	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	22 2 3	22 2 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	46 0 0	46 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
..	St. Nicholas.	4 14 7	4 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	17 10 9	17 10 9	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	2
..	St. Finn Barrs.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Multrose.	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	7 7 8	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Peters.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
..	Curricuppane.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
..	St. Finn Barrs.	5 1 10	5 1 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
East Muskerry.	Donoughmore.	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	0 13 0	0 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	34 2 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	11 3 3	11 3 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	17 5 11	17 5 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	13 12 7	13 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	24 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	33 9 0	33 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Nicholas.	..	27 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Mary Shandon.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Carragaline.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary's.	13 10 0	13 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Inniskinny.	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	White Church.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary Shandon.	3 8 3	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	do.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Manor of Malls.	1 10 4	1 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kinsale.	Multrose.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Ann Shandon.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Multrose.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	8 10 0	8 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Glanworth.	0 15 0	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	23 14 1	23 14 1	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Fermoy.	..	10 18 11	10 18 11	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	15 10 0	15 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	38 0 0	38 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Inskin.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	182	John M'Carthy and Timothy Murphy	Edmond Dorney	House	
,,	183	Richard Godsill	Mary and Thomas Walsh	Houses	
,,	184	James Chatterton	George Church	Land	
,,	185	St. John Jeffereys	John Ormond	House	
,,	186	Same	William Curtin	do.	
,,	187	Michael Manly	John Buckly and Cornelius Murphy	Land	
,,	188	Patrick and John Hubbard	James Fitzgerald	House and land	
,,	189	William H. Rawlinson and William Ricketts Daltera.	John Hickey	Houses	
,,	190	James Lysaght	William Mullane	Land	
,,	191	William Coppinger	John Stanton	House	
,,	192	Rev. Matthew Purcill	Charles Haines Ellin and David Hickey	Land	
,,	193	Earl of Mountcashel	Timothy Shanahan	do.	
,,	194	Same	Jeremiah Moher	do.	
,,	195	Same	Michael Sullivan	do.	
,,	196	Same	Morris Pigott	do.	
,,	197	Same	John Shannahan	do.	
,,	198	Same	Pat. Molumpy	do.	
,,	199	Same	John M'Auliffe	House	
,,	200	Same	John Coleman	Lands	
,,	201	Ann Cogan	Patrick Herlihy, and 3 others	House	
,,	202	Patrick Finn	Mary Callaghan	do.	
,,	203	John White	Charles Roche	do.	
,,	204	Lord Carbery	Jeremiah Donovan, and 3 others	Land	
,,	205	William Biggs, Jacob Biggs, and John Gibbs.	Christopher Lesson & John Hornebrook	do.	
,,	206	Thomas Whyherly	John Donoghue and Jeremiah Sullivan	do.	
,,	207	Patience Swanton	James John Hickey	do.	
,,	208	Same	Owen John Hickey	do.	
,,	209	Same	Denis Shanahan	do.	
,,	210	Same	Edmond Barry	do.	
,,	211	Same	Thomas Hickey	do.	
,,	212	Same	Michael O'Driscoll	do.	
,,	213	Same	Richard Beamish	do.	
,,	214	Same	Florence Bourke	do.	
,,	215	Same	Patrick Hickey	do.	
,,	216	Same	John Goggin	do.	
,,	217	Same	Thomas Hodnett	do.	
,,	218	Richard Lavers, and others	James Purcill	do.	
,,	219	Jerry Carthy	Ellen Boyle	do.	
,,	220	Thomas Northridge	Denis Collins	do.	
,,	221	Jeremiah M'Carthy	Daniel Collins, jun.	do.	
,,	222	Richard Lewis Bear	Robert Helen	do.	
,,	223	Charles Alleyn	Jeremiah Donovan	do.	
,,	224	Joseph Hayse, and others	Jeremiah and John Sullivan	do.	
,,	225	Margery Perrott	Richard Bright	do.	
,,	226	Nicholas Leader	Daniel Denahy	do.	
,,	227	Benjamin Barter	John Horrigan and Timothy Horrigan	Lands and houses	
,,	228	Samuel Milner	Daniel Sweeny	Land	
,,	229	Cornelius M'Auliffe	Cornelius Riordan, and Daniel and Denis Riordan.	House	
,,	230	Catherine O'Regan	Michael Minehane	Land	
,,	231	Stephen Hayse	Margaret Mahony	do.	
,,	232	Patrick Hayse	Anthony Hartneady	do.	
,,	233	James Hayse	Denis Morrissey	do.	
,,	234	Patience Swanton	Owen Golloher	do.	
,,	235	Same	Darby Mahony	do.	
,,	236	Same	Timothy Mahony	do.	
,,	237	Same	Jeremiah Donovan	do.	
,,	238	Same	Timothy and Jermiah Crowly	do.	
,,	239	Same	John Patrick Sweeny	do.	
,,	240	Same	Thomas Graddy	do.	
,,	241	Same	Daniel Donovan	do.	
,,	242	Same	Thomas Cogan	do.	
,,	243	Richard Deasy	Jeremiah M'Carthy	do.	
,,	244	Joseph Hayse, and Eugene M'Sweeny	Jeremiah Sullivan	do.	
,,	245	John Barrett	John Foley	do.	
,,	246	Benjamin Crofton Barter	John Timothy Horgan	do.	
,,	247	Elizabeth J. Townsend	John Creedon	do.	
,,	248	Same	Patrick R. Mahony	do.	
,,	249	John Sullivan	Daniel Riordan	do.	
,,	250	William Mansfield	Daniel Murphy	do.	
,,	251	Arthur Atteridge	Denis Collins	do.	
,,	252	Catherine O'Regan	Michael Minehane, and 3 others	do.	
,,	253	Francis Earl of Bandon	James Kent	do.	
,,	254	John Shea	Thomas Murray	do.	
,,	255	Same	Murthy Riordan	do.	
,,	256	John Townsend	Denis Sohony	do.	
,,	257	Henry Wallis	Mary Hegarty	do.	
,,	258	Denis Murphy	Denis Horogan	do.	
,,	259	Owen M'Carthy	James Lehane	do.	
,,	260	Same	Ellen Drommy	do.	
,,	261	Richard Leary	Michael and John Keeffe	do.	
,,	262	Duke of Devonshire	Edward Scott	do.	
,,	263	Same	Harry Walsh	Houses and land	
,,	264	William H. Kingston	James Kingston	Land	
,,	265	John O'Hea	Bartholomew Leary	do.	
,,	266	Same	Barby Dineen	do.	
,,	267	John Barrett	John Foley	do.	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Barretts.	Grenough.	1 11 3	1 11 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 18 3	1 18 3	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
..	Ballinamona.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Garrycloyne.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	do.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
..	St. Mary.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	4 11 0	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary's.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
W. D. E. Carbery.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
Kinalmeaky.	..	14 15 9	14 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Ibane & Barryroe.	..	23 11 1	23 11 1	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
W.D.W. Carbery.	..	14 2 1	14 2 1	..	..	Decreed by consent	..	..	1
do.	Kileoa.	14 2 0	14 2 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 5 0	5 5 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
do.	do.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	16 12 7	16 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	10 14 2	10 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	10 14 2	10 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 18 9	6 18 9	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 18 9	6 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	5 10 0	5 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 3 9	1 3 9	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 14 9	4 14 9	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Kilmeen.	11 9 4	11 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Desert.	10 10 0	10 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	Duras.	21 7 4	21 7 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Ibane & Barryroe.	..	49 9 3	49 9 3	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Ballymodan.	26 0 0	26 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
E. D. E. Carbery.	..	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
..	Ballymony.	13 3 9	13 3 9	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Drishane.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	3
W. D. E. Carbery.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ahabulloge.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilcou.	7 18 2	7 18 2	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
..	Kileoa.	7 12 6	7 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	10 13 0	10 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	6 19 2	6 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Kilea.	7 4 8	7 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilcoe.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	5 10 0	5 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Ibane & Barryroe.	..	11 11 0	11 11 0	..	..	Decreed by consent	..	..	1
W. Muskerry.	..	28 0 0	28 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	28 0 0	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Brinny.	1 11 0	1 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
W. Muskerry.	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	15 10 0	15 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	6 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilmacomag.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Castlehaven.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
..	Kilfaunenabey.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
Kinalmeaky.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballymoodan.	..	..	..	..	Decreed, or dismissed by award.	do.	..	1
..	Abbeystrowey.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
..	Dreshane.	38 18 10	38 18 10	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
..	Kilmurry.	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilmichael.	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	7 10 0	7 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	1 3 0	1 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Ballymoodan.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	22 15 0	22 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	5 2 4	5 2 4	..	..	Decreed by consent of award.	..	..	1
..	Timoleague.	13 10 0	13 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	28 0 0	28 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1828	268	John Sullivan	Daniel Riordan	Land	..		
,,	269	Benjamin Crofton Barter	John Horrigan	House and land	..		
,,	270	William Cooper	Mary Waters, and 4 others	Land	..		
,,	271	Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Courcy, Lord Baron Kinsale.	John Driscoll	do.	..		
,,	272	Christopher Roche	James Cotter	House	..		
,,	273	Same	Johanna Fitzgerald	do.	..		
,,	274	James Barrett	John M'Carthy	Land	..		
,,	275	Lord Carbery	John Minehane	do.	..		
,,	276	Same	John Monihane, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	277	Same	Owen Sheehy	do.	..		
,,	278	Same	William Hayse	do.	..		
,,	279	Denis Murphy	Richard Collins	House	..		
,,	280	Same	Denis Horogan	Land	..		
,,	281	John Sullivan	Daniel Riordan	do.	..		
,,	282	George Beamish	Timothy Brenan	do.	..		
,,	283	Emanuel Hutchins	John Harrington, and 4 others	do.	..		
1829	1	Edmond Fitzgerald	Hugh Connors	House	..		
,,	2	Joseph Bell and William Davidson	Thomas Sheehan	do.	..		
,,	3	Same	Same	do.	..		
,,	4	Same	John M'Auliffe	do.	..		
,,	5	Same	John Chapman	do.	..		
,,	6	Same	Mary and William Clancy	do.	..		
,,	7	Same	Michael Carey	do.	..		
,,	8	Same	Robert Connor	do.	..		
,,	9	Same	Patrick Shaugnessy	do.	..		
,,	10	Same	Mary Reily, otherwise Smith	do.	..		
,,	11	Same	John Callaghan	do.	..		
,,	12	Same	Mary Condon	do.	..		
,,	13	Robert Carleton and Hugh H. Mitchell	Timothy Murphy	Land	..		
,,	14	Richard Godsell	Mary and Thomas Walsh	House	..		
,,	15	John Healy and Cornelius Dunn	Patrick Cantillon	Land	..		
,,	16	Thomas Hart	Edmond Sheehane	House	..		
,,	17	Samuel Hughes	John Sullivan	do.	..		
,,	18	Duke of Devonshire	John Lecky, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	19	George Bolster	Denis Connell	Land	..		
,,	20	Thomas Haines	Mary Callaghan, and 2 others	House	..		
,,	21	St. John Jeffereys	John Ormond	do.	..		
,,	22	Earl of Mountcashel	Margaret and John Brien	Land	..		
,,	23	Same	Alexander Heskin	do.	..		
,,	24	Same	Michael Noonan	do.	..		
,,	25	Earl of Kingston	Richard Thornhill	do.	..		
,,	26	Same	Same	do.	..		
,,	27	Rev. Henry William Crofton	Darby M'Carthy	do.	..		
,,	28	Same	Julian Murphy	do.	16	0	0
,,	29	Charles Denham and Orlando Jephson	Sarah and William Barry	House	..		
,,	30	Joseph Cooke	Timothy and John Brian	Land	18	0	0
,,	31	Charles Denham and Orlando Jephson	Sarah Barry, and 2 others	House	..		
,,	32	Andrew Nash	John and Cornelius Horgan	Land	..		
,,	33	Thomas Rochfort	John Hayward	House	..		
,,	34	Lord Viscount Middleton	Ellen Hartnett	Land	..		
,,	35	Same	Johanna Burke	Ground	..		
,,	36	Same	Ellen Barry	House	..		
,,	37	Same	John Allen	Ground	..		
,,	38	Same	Anne Nelson	Land	..		
,,	39	Same	Dorothea Edwardson	do.	..		
,,	40	Same	Patrick Riordan	do.	..		
,,	41	Same	Mary Well	do.	..		
,,	42	Jonas and George Stawell	Denis Deady	do.	..		
,,	43	Daniel Horgan	John Horgan	do.	..		
,,	44	Thomas Dorman	John Donegan	do.	..		
,,	45	William Franks	John Curtin	House	..		
,,	46	Humphry Haines	Gully Shehane and Denis Shehane	do.	..		
,,	47	Sarah Fitton	Elizabeth Wrixon and John Thompson	do.	..		
,,	48	Rev. Matthew Purcill	Charles Haines	Land	..		
,,	49	William Franks	Catherine Best	House	..		
,,	50	Peter Comeford	Isaac Bell	Land	..		
,,	51	John B. Browne	Elizabeth Briggs	do.	..		
,,	52	Lord Ponsonby	John Stanton	do.	..		
,,	53	Michael Quinlan	Cornelius Regan	do.	..		
,,	54	Eugene Savage	Daniel Shehane	do.	..		
,,	55	Henry Barry	Daniel M'Carthy	do.	..		
,,	56	John Hyde	John Kelcher, and 4 others	do.	31	0	0
,,	57	Same	Darby Mahony, and 2 others	Lands	19	0	0
,,	58	Same	Robert Johnson, and 2 others	Land	44	0	0
,,	59	William Humphreys	Timothy Mahony	House	..		
,,	60	Lucy Homan	Danis Ryan	do.	..		
,,	61	Daniel O'Hea and Matthew O'Hea	Bartholomew Keeffe	Land	..		
,,	62	John Crone	William Sullivan	do.	..		
,,	63	James Ronayne	Patrick Buckly, and 3 others	do.	6	0	0
,,	64	Thomas Dorman	Mary and Thomas Lynch	do.	..		
,,	65	John Healy	Patrick Cantillon, and 6 others	do.	26	0	0
,,	66	George Crofts	Thomas Connors	House	..		
,,	67	John Nicholas Wrixon	Martin Browne	Land	..		
,,	68	Silver Charles Oliver	Francis Turner	do.	..		
,,	69	Same	Thomas Barrett	do.	..		
,,	70	Charles M'Carthy	Bryan M'Swiney	do.	..		
,,	71	Earl of Kingston	Margaret Sullivan, and 3 others	Lands	15	0	0
,,	72	Same	James Hayse, jun.	Land	..		

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
West Muskerry.	..	6 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Brinny.	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ahabullogue.	33 16 0	33 16 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	5
..	Killowney.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	Macroom.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Castleventry.	41 0 0	41 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	100 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
..	do.	36 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
W. D. E. Carbery.	..	55 8 0	55 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Drishane.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Ibane & Barryroe.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Beer.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Duhallow.	..	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 2 0	0 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 15 0	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Buttevant.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	5 13 9	5 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	1 18 0	1 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	Ovens.	33 14 1	33 14 1	..	..	Referred to arbitration by consent.	..	..	1
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	Murrys.	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
Duhallow.	..	4 11 0	4 11 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	3 8 3	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	Garrycloy.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	9 4 0½	9 4 0½	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	38 8 3	38 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	45 10 0	45 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	31 4 11	31 4 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	17 12 0	17 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	34 0 0	34 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	107 5 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	2
..	..	33 6 0	33 6 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
Fermoy.	..	107 5 0	107 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	..	..	30 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Kinsale.	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	25 14 0½	25 14 0½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	19 3 10	19 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	25 2 8¼	25 2 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Cove.	25 1 3	25 1 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	12 19 9	12 19 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	27 8 3	27 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	20 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	13 15 8	13 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	19 0 0	19 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	20 11 0	20 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	6 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Nicholas.	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Fermoy.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann, Shandon.	2 12 6	2 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mallow.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Imokilly.	34 8 0	34 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	5 13 9	5 13 9	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	St. Mary.	8 8 0	8 8 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	Consents to decree .	..	..	1
Barrymore.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	..	..	..	Consents to decree .	..	..	4
Kerricurrihy.	..	18 4 0	18 4 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
East Muskerry.	..	1 5 6	35 3 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	22 15 0	22 15 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	18 9 2	18 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	Mackrony.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	73	Earl of Kingston	Thomas Hanrahan	Land	24 0 0
,,	74	Same	James Riordan	do.	..
,,	75	Same	Timothy Kelcher	do.	7 0 0
,,	76	Same	John Casey	do.	23 0 0
,,	77	Same	John Keilley	do.	..
,,	78	Same	Bartholomew Leddy, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	79	Same	Patrick Leahy	do.	..
,,	80	Same	John Dwyer	do.	..
,,	81	Ellen Brazier	Catherine Shea	House	..
,,	82	Same	Judith Foley	Land	..
,,	83	Same	Abigail M'Carthy	do.	..
,,	84	Same	Margaret Coalman	House and land	..
,,	85	Same	Martin Joyce	do.	..
,,	86	Same	Ellen Keeffe	Land	..
,,	87	Morgan M'Swiney and Matthew Ahearne	Denis Murphy, and 4 others	do.	131 0 0
,,	88	Charles Maunsell	Michael Creed, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	89	Thomas Hoskins, and others	John Peter Mathis	House	..
,,	90	Thomas Stephen Coppinger	Martin Walsh	do.	..
,,	91	Edward Sheehy	John Shea	Land	..
,,	92	Timothy Creedon	David Barry	do.	25 0 0
,,	93	Joseph Bell and William Davidson	Thomas Connell and David Regan	House	..
,,	94	Same	Michael Fitzgerald	do.	..
,,	95	Same	Thomas Kennelly	do.	..
,,	96	Thomas Steers and Patrick Dunn	James Callaghan	do.	..
,,	97	John Warren	John and Patrick Toomy	Land	..
,,	98	Nathaniel Warner	James Field	do.	..
,,	99	John Lane	Margaret Lane	do.	..
,,	100	Edmond Fitzgerald	Callaghan O'Callaghan	Lands	..
,,	101	Denis Leary	Timothy M'Auliffe	House	..
,,	102	Maurice Caple	John Collins	do.	..
,,	103	Robert James Donoghue	John and Ellen Molowney	Land	..
,,	104	Lord Baron Arden	Cornelius Madden	do.	..
,,	105	Michael M'Auliffe	William M'Auliffe	do.	..
,,	106	John Herrick Reardon	Daniel Dawly	House	..
,,	107	Richard Harding Wigmore	Richard Barry	Lands	..
,,	108	Same	Ellen Barry	Land	..
,,	109	Cornelius Ryan	John and Johanna Murphy	do.	..
,,	110	George Dunscombe	Daniel Downey	House	..
,,	111	Thomas Carson	Bartholomew Carroll	Land	50 0 0
,,	112	Barry Gregg	William Brenane	do.	..
,,	113	Same	John Linehan	do.	..
,,	114	Daniel Murphy	Cornelius Dineen	do.	..
,,	115	Michael Brien	Patrick Mahony	do.	..
,,	116	Philip Glover	John Allen	Lands	..
,,	117	Sir James Laurence Cotter	Francis Nagle	Land	..
,,	118	John Drew	Michael Magner	House	..
,,	119	Thomas Buckly	John and Jerry Lynch	Land	..
,,	120	Rev. William Ryder	Mary and Patrick Meade	do.	..
,,	121	John Hawkins	Thomas Mahony	House	..
,,	122	William Walsh	John and Edward Shurrell	Land	..
,,	123	Patrick Nash	William White	House	..
,,	124	Michael Connor	John Newman	Land	..
,,	125	Samuel Budcher	Maurice Cashman, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	126	Michael Mahony	Denis Twoomey	do.	..
,,	127	Lord Viscount Doneraile	Maurice Hennessy	do.	..
,,	128	Same	Timothy Reardon	do.	..
,,	129	Thomas Dorman	Michael Russell	do.	..
,,	130	Denis Keleher	Margaret Donovan	Lands	..
,,	131	Charles Denham and Orlando Jephson	Judith Browne	House	..
,,	132	Michael Troy	Julian Walsh	Land	..
,,	133	Earl of Kingston	James O'Donnell	do.	3 0 0
,,	134	Daniel Sheehan	Benjamin Sheehan	Lands	..
,,	135	Timothy Murphy	Cornelius Cronin, and 8 others	House	..
,,	136	Charles M Carthy	Bryan M'Sweeny	Land	..
,,	137	Cornelius O'Brian	Peter Curtis	do.	..
,,	138	Patrick Donovan	Timothy Denahy	do.	..
,,	139	John Leahy	Daniel Mullane, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	140	Earl of Kingston	Patrick Leahy	Lands	..
,,	141	Daniel Carroll	John Dwyer and Norry Dwyer	Land	..
,,	142	Patrick Driscole	Daniel Scully	House	..
,,	143	Denis Leary	Timothy M'Auliffe	Land	..
,,	144	Same	Daniel Sheehane	do.	..
,,	145	John Lean	Margaret Lean	do.	..
,,	146	George Crofts	Thomas Connors	House	..
,,	147	Jeremiah Fanning	John Byrne	Land	..
,,	148	John Leslie	John Downey	House	..
,,	149	Same	Mary Roche	do.	..
,,	150	Same	Robert Sullivan	do.	..
,,	151	Same	Johanna Barrett	do.	..
,,	152	Thomas Dorman	Daniel and John Joaph	Lands	..
,,	153	Same	Michael Russell	Land	..
,,	154	Same	Jerry and Owen Sullivan	Lands	..
,,	155	Thomas Gollock	Denis Lynch	do.	..
,,	156	Same	Denis Lynch	Lands	..
,,	157	Same	John Conroy and Denis Halloran	do.	..
,,	158	Thomas Stepney Chudleigh	Nicholas Spillane	do.	..
,,	159	Barry Gregg	William Brenane	Land	..
,,	160	Edmond Ahearne	Michael Man	House	..
,,	161	Joseph Reade	Jeremiah Callaghan	Land	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 2 9	1 2 9	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 8 6	1 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 2 9	1 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Mackrony.	21 2 8	21 2 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	13 17 0	13 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	23 8 4	23 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 11 6	1 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	36 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	30 3 9	30 3 9	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	4
..	St. Paul.	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	7 7 8	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued	..	1
..	Whitechurch.	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Buttevant.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	28 3 0	28 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Duhallow.	..	16 9 2	16 9 2	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	5 17 6	5 17 6	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	14 2 3	14 2 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 10 6	1 10 6	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	25 10 0	25 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
..	St. Mary.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	43 15 0	43 15 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	13 15 3	13 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	10 3 9	10 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Grenagh.	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	21 19 6	21 19 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	40 19 0	40 19 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	2 10 6	2 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	6 15 0	6 15 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	21 15 9	21 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Duhallow.	..	1 6 8	1 6 8	..	..	Decreed by consent of defendant.	..	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Barretts.	..	13 5 2	13 5 2	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	23 8 9	23 8 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Mallow.	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	4 4 4	4 4 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	0 17 0	0 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilshany.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
Duhallow.	..	0 9 3	0 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	30 16 0	30 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	13 17 0	13 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Duhallow.	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	5 17 6	5 17 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	10 10 0	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	3 3 0	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	23 3 0	23 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	38 0 0	38 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
East Muskerry.	..	44 6 2	44 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	44 6 2	44 6 2	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	41 18 10	41 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kinsale.	..	13 5 3	13 5 3	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	5 5 10	5 5 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	St. Finn Barrs.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Names of Defendant or Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Lands.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	162	Edward Davies	Barbara Murray, and 2 others	House	..
,,	163	John Nash	Jeffery Beasly	Land	..
,,	164	Robert Deane	Ellen Geary	House	..
,,	165	William H. Herrick, and others	William Shea	Land	..
,,	166	Earl of Longford	Thomas Condon, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	167	Same	Catherine Bryan	do.	..
,,	168	Same	Ellen Condon		..
,,	169	Webber Carleton and Mary Ann Cowley	John Riordan	do.	..
,,	170	Rev. J. B. Ryder	William Haynes, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	171	James Mullowney	John Condon and Edward Murphy	do.	..
,,	172	Joseph Bell	James Flynn, and 13 others	House	..
,,	173	Same	Donoghue, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	174	Same	Susannah Kearney, and 8 others	do.	..
,,	175	Charles Maunsell	Michael Creed, and 3 others	Land	..
,,	176	Maria Elizabeth Townsend Oliver	John Lynch	do.	..
,,	177	Same	John Connell	do.	..
,,	178	George Howse	John Edgley	House	..
,,	179	James Clarke	George Bennett	do.	..
,,	180	Daniel Sheehan	Benjamin Sheehan	Land	..
,,	181	David Barry	Oliver and Stephen Healy	do.	..
,,	182	Terence O'Bryan Fitton	John Mahony	do.	..
,,	183	Jane Casey	Daniel Hayse	do.	..
,,	184	Jane Cunningham	Timothy Scully	Lands	..
,,	185	Same	John Walsh	Land	..
,,	186	Same	Mary M'Donald	do.	..
,,	187	Same	Ellen Barry, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	188	Same	Mary Mahony, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	189	Daniel Lucey	John Ibott	do.	..
,,	190	Francis Joseph Molony	John Lyne	House	..
,,	191	William Fitzgerald	Daniel M'Carthy	Land	..
,,	192	Cornelius Connors	Owen Callaghan	House	..
,,	193	Ann Lewis, and others	John Byrne	Land	..
,,	194	Thomas Coppinger	Jeremiah Byrne	do.	..
,,	195	Earl of Mountcashel	Maurice Cahill	do.	..
,,	196	Same	Bartholomew Cahill	Lands	..
,,	197	Same	Nancy Finn	do.	..
,,	198	Same	Patrick Keeffe	Land	..
,,	199	Catherine Leahy and William Power	John and William Couch	Houses	..
,,	200	William Wise	Ellen Barrett	House	..
,,	201	Ann M'Creight	Michael Toomy, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	202	John Roberts	David Fleming	Land	..
,,	203	Daniel O'Hea	Johanna and Michael Shanahan	do.	..
,,	204	Lord Viscount Middleton and Baron Brodrick.	Edmond Davis	do.	..
,,	205	John Dowdal	William Gunne	House	..
,,	206	Theobald Roche	Thomas Murphy, and 2 others	Land	..
,,	207	Earl of Kingston	Edmond Gurdrey	do.	5 0 0
,,	208	Same	Michael Geary, and 3 others	do.	30 0 0
,,	209	Same	Anne Clancy, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	210	Same	William Dillon, and 9 others	do.	..
1830	211	John Murnane	Patrick Hereen	Land	..
,,	212	John Smith Barry	Patrick Callaghan	do.	24 0 0
,,	213	Same	Laurence Flaherty	do.	..
,,	214	Same	Patrick Kenery	Lands	49 0 0
,,	215	Same	Patrick and Mary Callaghan	Land	24 0 0
,,	216	Same	Daniel and Johanna O'Brien	Lands	24 0 0
,,	217	Same	Catherine and John Callaghan	Land	24 0 0
,,	218	Jane Gunn Cunningham	John Walsh	Lands	..
,,	219	Same	Margaret Mahony	Land	..
,,	220	Same	Ellen Barry	do.	..
,,	221	Same	Mary M'Donald	do.	..
,,	222	Same	Timothy Scully	do.	..
,,	223	Patrick Hassett	Thomas Carroll, the younger	do.	..
,,	224	Denis Lynch	Thomas Gollock	do.	..
,,	225	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	226	William Coppinger	Wm. Jas. Coppinger & Alicia Coppinger	do.	4 0 0
,,	227	Garrett Barry	Laurence Cotter	do.	..
,,	228	Gerard Barry	James Coughlan	do.	33 0 0
,,	229	Samuel Wily Perrott	John Hadden	House	..
,,	230	Earl of Mountcashel	John M'Grath	Land	..
,,	231	Same	Michael M'Grath	do.	..
,,	232	Rev. William Ryder	Mary and Patrick Meade	do.	11 0 0
,,	233	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	234	Thomas Walker	Michael Sullivan	do.	..
,,	235	Same	William Coleman	do.	..
,,	236	Same	William Lane	do.	..
,,	237	Same	John Clancy	Lands	..
,,	238	Same	Jane Roche	Land	..
,,	239	Edmond Lombard	Jeremiah Murphy	House	..
,,	240	Same	Thomas Twohy	do.	..
,,	241	Johanna Connory	Thomas Nelligan	do.	..
,,	242	Earl of Longfield	Richard Orpen	Land	..
,,	243	Thomas Wise	John Sadlier Foster	do.	9 0 0
,,	244	Same	Same	do.	2 0 0
,,	245	Same	Same	do.	3 0 0
,,	246	Same	Same	do.	3 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	St. Ann.	£. s. d. 15 6 6	£. s. d. 15 6 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	3
Kinalea.	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	6 9 3	6 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	33 6 11	33 6 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Fermoy.	..	25 16 11	25 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilcrumpin.	9 14 10	9 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	5 16 11	5 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Fermoy.	..	7 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	14
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	4
Barrymore.	..	10 7 8	10 7 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	37 0 0	37 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	0 17 0	0 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	32 8 0	32 8 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
..	St. Mary Shandon.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	..	4 14 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	11 16 8	11 16 8	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	10 4 7	10 4 7	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	..	11 16 7	11 16 7	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
do.	..	17 1 11	17 1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
do.	..	5 14 10	5 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
..	St. Nicholas.	3 4 4	3 4 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	11 12 0	11 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	1 11 6	1 11 6	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	36 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	3 13 10	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Imokilly.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	6 8 0	6 8 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	3 18 0	3 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	Kilgolam.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	3
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	7 10 9	7 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	28 11 4	28 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	5 1 4	5 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
do.	..	0 2 8	0 2 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	10
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	Rathcoony.	14 8 10	14 8 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	21 13 4	21 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	28 17 8	28 17 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	14 18 10	14 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	do.	14 18 10	14 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	do.	14 18 10	14 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Barretts.	..	10 4 7	10 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	5 14 10	5 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	17 1 11	17 1 11	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	32 0 0	34 14 7	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Settled by consent of parties.	..	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	St. Ann.	13 10 0	27 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
Barrymore.	..	54 4 0	20 10 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	46 2 0	46 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	10 4 9	10 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	63 0 0	31 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	18 4 0	27 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	4 11 0	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	7 10 0	11 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	9 11 6	9 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	247	Justin M'Carthy	Daniel Forde	Land	114 0 0
,,	248	Earl of Kingston	Ellen Noonan, and 8 others	do.	..
,,	249	Adam Newman	William Berry	do.	33 0 0
,,	250	John Nagle	Jamey Roy	House	..
,,	251	Same	John Joy	do.	..
,,	252	William Mannix	Robert Heuson	Land	..
,,	253	Samuel Jarrant	Denis Shine	do.	..
,,	254	Same	Daniel Shine	do.	..
,,	255	Charles Denham and Orlando Jephson	Timothy Callaghan	House	..
,,	256	Same	Denis Lombard	do.	..
,,	257	Same	Denis Lamlie	do.	..
,,	258	Same	Robert Clarke	do.	..
,,	259	Elizabeth O'Keeffe, and others	Connell Holmes O'Connell	Land	60 0 0
,,	260	Mary Ann Morrisson Lombard, and others	Timothy Mahony, and 2 others	House	..
,,	261	Same	Denis Buckley	do.	..
,,	262	Michael Nash and Cherry Nash	Denis Connell	Land	..
,,	263	Mary Duggan	Denis Crotty	do.	..
,,	264	Lord Viscount Doneraile	James Stackpole	do.	..
,,	265	Mary O'Connor	Mary Casey and James Weldon	House	..
,,	266	Charles Lloyd and William Hicks	Thomas Hannagan	Land	..
,,	267	Same	Cornelius Hannagan	do.	..
,,	268	Sarah Foley, and others	Patrick Carthy	do.	..
,,	269	Same	Michael Murry	House	..
,,	270	William Armor	Sarah Sheehy, and 14 others	Land	..
,,	271	Philip Rubie	Edmond Murphy	do.	28 0 0
,,	272	John Bennett	Francis Walsh	House	..
,,	273	Susan Pepper	Timothy Dorgan	Land	..
,,	274	Thomas Sheehan	David Barry	House	..
,,	275	Susan Pepper	Ellen Dorgan	Land	..
,,	276	Susan Pepper	James Driscoll, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	277	George W. Brazier Creagh	Michael Foley	do.	..
,,	278	Same	Timothy Murphy	do.	..
,,	279	Same	Timothy and Mary Murphy	do.	..
,,	280	Jonas Stawell	William Fitzgerald	House	..
,,	281	Denis O'Connell	Matthew Cronin	Lands	..
,,	282	Cornelius O'Connor	Johanna Kelly	House	..
,,	283	Elizabeth O'Keeffe, and others	Connell Holmes O'Connell	Land	62 0 0
,,	284	George Seymour	Timothy Meagher	House	..
,,	285	Thomas Geary	Adrina Uniacke	do.	..
,,	286	Joseph Bell	David Williams	do.	..
,,	287	Same	Jeremiah Falvey, and 2 others	Land	..
,,	288	Arundel Hill	John Connors	do.	75 0 0
,,	289	Denis Buckley	Denis and Timothy Buckly	do.	..
,,	290	Earl of Mountcashel	William Swayne	Lands	..
,,	291	Same	Owen Casey, and 3 others	Land	..
,,	292	Same	John and Timothy Sullivan	do.	..
,,	293	Arthur Ormsby	Cornelius Shea, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	294	Henry White	John Croneen	do.	..
,,	295	Same	Michael Linehane	do.	..
,,	296	Thomas Stubbs	Daniel Dorgan	House	..
,,	297	Same	Francis Austen, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	298	Thomas Dorman	Daniel Dineen, and 3 others	Land	..
,,	299	Arthur Vincent, and others	David Roche	Lands	..
,,	300	Philip Glover	John Allen	do.	..
,,	301	John Crone	Mary Drake	do.	..
,,	302	John Hartnett	Timothy Hartnett	do.	..
,,	303	William Carey	John Carroll	do.	..
,,	304	Garrett Abraham Wilson	Denis and William Leahy	do.	..
,,	305	Mary Eames	John Nowlan	House	..
,,	306	Timothy Creedon	Patrick Regan	Land	..
,,	307	Philip Glover	John Allen	do.	..
,,	308	Robert Atkins	Catherine Ives	do.	..
,,	309	William Ryan	Patrick Henessy	do.	..
,,	310	Mary Greatrakes	William Gardener	House	..
,,	311	Richard Rowling	Denis Fenton	Land	..
,,	312	Lord Ponsonby	William Stanton, sen.	do.	..
,,	313	Rev. Rowland Davies Grey	Thomas Connor	House	..
,,	314	James Lysaght	William Mullane	Land	..
,,	315	Same	John Costelloe	House	..
,,	316	Richard Callaghan	Patrick Cosgriffe, and 4 others	Land	..
,,	317	Richard O'Callaghan	Nicholas Jarrant and James Healy	do.	..
,,	318	Same	Daniel Buckley and Patrick Spillane	do.	..
,,	319	Benjamin Jackson	William Mahony, and 2 others	House	..
,,	320	Mary Ann Foott and Martha Gregg	Jeremiah Murphy	do.	..
,,	321	Anthony Connell	John Isaac Heard	do.	..
,,	322	George Whately	Thomas Chillingworth	do.	..
,,	323	Joshua Bull	Mary Fitzgerald and Thos. Fitzgerald	Land	..
,,	324	Edward Ring	Jeremiah Carroll	House	..
,,	325	Joseph Bell	Jeremiah Falvey, and 2 others	Houses and land	..
,,	326	Mary O'Connor	Mary Casey and James Weldon	House	..
,,	327	William Mannix	Mary Crean	do.	..
,,	328	Jane Westropp	John Casey, and 3 others	Land	24 0 0
,,	329	Chas. Edward Herbert Orpen, & others	Henry Bryan	House	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Barretts.	..	140 0 0	89 12 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
..	..	36 18 9	51 2 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	Defendant consents to a decree.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	4 15 0	28 10 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	0 18 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 18 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	0 5 0	Defd. subletting said premises.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	0 5 0	Reson. subletting said premises.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 0 0	11 9 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	49 16 10	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	25 0 0	37 10 0	..	..	Decreed . . .	Issued.	..	3
..	do.	40 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	22 15 0	22 15 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	21 9 0	21 9 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	13 2 6	13 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	9 8 3	9 8 3	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Duhallow.	..	18 8 5	18 8 5	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	Runcurran.	3 13 10	3 13 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Muttrose.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	15
..	..	13 18 0	13 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	9 4 7	9 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Dunbolloge.	8 9 2	8 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	18 9 2	18 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Dunbolloge.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Dunbolloge.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
East Muskerry.	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Fermoy.	..	1 10 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	9 13 10½	9 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	2 11 0	2 11 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	66 9 1	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	12 10 0	12 10 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	19 5 1	19 5 1	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	3
..	..	1 12 5 Per acre.	100 0 0	..	..	Referred by consent of the parties.	..	..	1
Barretts.	..	20 18 0	20 18 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Duhallow.	..	23 6 0	23 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Barretts.	..	3 6 8	3 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	34 2 6	Premises deserted.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
..	Ballinaboy.	45 0 0	45 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Fermoy.	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	32 14 4	32 14 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	20 2 0	20 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	27 0 0	27 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Duhallow.	..	0 15 3	0 15 3	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	6 16 0	6 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	9 4 7	9 4 7	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	5
..	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	12 10 0	12 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Nicholas.	6 15 0	6 15 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	3
..	St. Finn Barrs.	4 13 11½	4 13 11½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Muttrose.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Anne.	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Finn Barrs.	17 1 3	17 1 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	19 5 0	19 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	Holy Trinity.	26 1 3	26 1 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Mary.	6 16 6	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
..	St. Peter.	9 4 7	9 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	330	Sir George Pigott	Jeremiah Sullivan	Land	..
,,	331	Same	Jeremiah Lane	do.	..
,,	332	Rev. John Collins	William Gorman	do.	..
,,	333	Same	James Guilly	do.	..
,,	334	Same	Michael Ahern	do.	..
,,	335	Same	Michael Flynn	do.	..
,,	336	Timothy Creedon	Patrick Regan	Land	..
,,	337	Alexander Stewart	James Sullivan	House	..
,,	338	William M'Creight	William Heffernan, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	339	William Clear	Thomas and William Herlihy	do.	..
,,	340	Patrick Barry	Michael Foley	Land	61 0 0
,,	341	Harmer Bond	David Keeffe	do.	..
,,	342	Same	James and Dennis Lenihan	do.	..
,,	343	Rev. Jackary Cooke Collis	Johanna Pyne	do.	..
,,	344	Same	James Fitzgerald, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	345	Lord Arden	Patrick Lyons and Mary Lyons	do.	..
,,	346	Same	Malachy Archdeacon	do.	..
,,	347	John Lee	Jeremiah Mahony	Houses	..
,,	348	Simon Dring	Moses and Mary Tancred	House	..
,,	349	Same	Daniel Donoghue	Houses	..
,,	350	Same	John Sadlier Foster	Land	7 0 0
,,	351	John Montague Smith	Elizabeth Peed, and 4 others	House	..
,,	352	Thomas Geary	Didra Uniacke	do.	..
,,	353	Ann Lewis	Barry Hayse	Land	..
,,	354	James B. Ballard	James Flaherty	House	..
,,	355	Nicholas Cummin	John Byrne	Land	..
,,	356	John Geran	William Joy	do.	..
,,	357	Richard Newman	Richard Newman	Houses	..
,,	358	David Barry	Denis Murphy, and 2 others	House	..
,,	359	Edward Skeehy	David and Maurice Fitzgerald	Land	..
,,	360	Same	Timothy Feheen	do.	..
,,	361	Julia Jefferies	Richard Goggin	House	..
,,	362	Charles Barry Baldwin	George Drinan	Land	..
,,	363	Rev. Edmond Gustavus Hudson	Laurence Lane	do.	..
,,	364	Rev. Dr. John Devereux	Michael Hearn	House	..
,,	365	Robert Barry	Patrick Nagle	do.	..
,,	366	Thomas Hill	John O'Connor	Land	..
,,	367	Luke Graham Campion	Denis and John Hartnett	do.	11 0 0
,,	368	John Newman	John Beatman	House	..
1831	369	Charles Barry Baldwin	George Drinan	Land	..
,,	370	William Hudson	Charles Curry	House	..
,,	371	William M'Carthy	Denis Healy	Land	..
,,	372	John M'Donnell, and others	William Belcher	House	..
,,	373	Richard Rawlins	Catherine Hennessy	do.	..
,,	374	Maria Croker	Michael Twomey	Land	9 0 0
,,	375	John Dowdal	William Gunne	House	..
,,	376	James Swayne	John Carroll	Land	..
,,	377	Thomas Carson	John Ross, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	378	George Dunscombe	William Shea, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	379	Rev. Richard Henry Rogers	James Nagle	Houses	..
,,	380	Same	Michael Mahony	Land	..
,,	381	Robert Deane	James Casey	do.	4 0 0
,,	382	Hugh Howell Beskeraille, and others	Patrick Meade	do.	2 0 0
,,	383	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	384	Denis Ryan and Ann Ryan	Cornelius Flood	do.	15 0 0
,,	385	Richard Hartland	Mary Hyde, and 3 others	House	..
,,	386	Levellian Nash	Samuel Jarrant	Land	..
,,	387	William Fitzgibbon	Thomas and John Wright	House	..
,,	388	William O'Brien	Daniel Buckley	do.	..
,,	389	Timothy Callaghan	Thomas Carver	Land	..
,,	390	William Ricketts Daltera	Ellen Cody	House	..
,,	391	Same	Daniel O'Keeffe	do.	..
,,	392	Same	Timothy and Mary Heffernan	Houses	..
,,	393	Earl of Kingston	James Dwane	Land	..
,,	394	Same	Honora Hartnett, and 4 others	..	..
,,	395	Myles Geran	Thomas and Laurence Burke	Land	26 0 0
,,	396	Pierce Power	Jeremiah Galvan	House	..
,,	397	Philip Glover	John Allan	Land	..
,,	398	John Geran	Patrick and Henry Duggan	do.	..
,,	399	Earl of Mountcashel	Thomas Gardiner	do.	..
,,	400	Same	Patrick and Edmond Dorney	do.	..
,,	401	Same	Michael M'Grath	do.	..
,,	402	Same	Daniel Keeffe	do.	13 0 0
,,	403	Same	Edmond M'Graith	do.	..
,,	404	Joseph Bell	Cornelius Coleman and Thomas Cushin	do.	..
,,	405	Same	William, John, and Michael Spillane	House	..
,,	406	Same	Timothy and Owen Casey	do.	..
,,	407	Same	Thomas Barry	do.	..
,,	408	Same	Mary Sullivan	do.	..
,,	409	Same	Mary Pigott	do.	..
,,	410	Same	John Browne	do.	..
,,	411	George Lukey	Catherine Harrington	do.	..
,,	412	Harmer Bond	David Sheehan	Land	..
,,	413	Edward Barrett	Timothy Callaghan	House	..
,,	414	John Hyde	William Hegarty	Land	..
,,	415	Same	James Merrick	do.	13 0 0

7. Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	St. Finn Barrs.	9 10 8	9 10 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	7 14 0	7 14 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	9 0 0	12 5 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
..	St. Mary.	27 6 0	27 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	26 0 0	26 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	22 15 0	22 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
..	do.	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	23 17 9	35 16 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	4 11 0	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
..	St. Nicholas.	12 10 0	12 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	do.	6 10 0	6 10 0	..	..	Nilled	do.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	28 8 7	28 8 7	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Multoze.	19 0 0	78 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Duhallow.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kinalea.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	2
..	St. Nicholas.	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	21 9 4	21 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	12 10 3	12 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrets.	..	16 4 0	16 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	11 5 0	11 5 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	3
..	St. Mary.	6 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
..	St. Finn Barrs.	9 4 7	9 4 7	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	20 18 3	20 18 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	34 2 6	34 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	41 4 10	41 4 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	15 10 9	15 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballyclough.	7 19 0	7 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	34 7 11	34 7 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Fermoy.	..	8 10 0	8 10 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Mary.	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	13 14 0	13 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	35 13 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	15 5 4	15 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	..	32 6 2	32 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	Consents to a decree	..	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	13 11 10	13 11 10	..	..				
do.	..	17 1 10	17 1 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	416	John Hyde	John Dennehy	Land	3 0 0
,,	417	Richard O'Callaghan	Patrick Cosgriffe, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	418	Andrew Nash	Michael Drynan	House	..
,,	419	John Gardner	Richard Barrett	do.	..
,,	420	Timothy Callaghan	John Cronin	Land	..
,,	421	Same	William Manly, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	422	Same	Timothy Mangin, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	423	Same	Jeremiah Cronin, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	424	Same	Andrew Carner	do.	..
,,	425	Robert Cockburn, and others	Matthias Ormond	House	..
,,	426	Charles Denham and Orlando Jephson	John and Mary Roche	Houses	..
,,	427	Nicholas Green Evans	Francis Walsh	Land	..
,,	428	Benjamin Bond	Timothy Buckley	Houses	..
,,	429	Daniel Callaghan	Mary Spillane	House	..
,,	430	Rev. Edward Hudson	Timothy O'Brien	Land	..
,,	431	John Toomy	Patrick O'Sullivan	House	..
,,	432	Richard Crone	John Shinners	do.	..
,,	433	Earl of Mountcashel	George Laude	Land	..
,,	434	Henry Leader	Michael Cartland	House	..
,,	435	Richard Perry	Philip and Daniel O'Keeffe	Land	33 0 0
,,	436	Christopher Waggett Dunscombe	James Goold	House	..
,,	437	Lucy Homan	Garrett Nagle	Land	..
,,	438	Henry Croker	Michael Linehan	do.	42 0 0
,,	439	Henry Berry	Jeremiah Shannahan	do.	..
,,	440	William Coppinger	John Hangleton	do.	..
,,	441	Daniel O'Hea	John Lindsey	do.	..
,,	442	Edmond Lombard	Ann Short	House	..
,,	443	Same	Patrick Joseph O'Brien	do.	..
,,	444	John Connor	Martin Graham	do.	..
,,	445	Thomas Walker	Timothy Horgan	Houses	..
,,	446	Earl of Mountcashel	William Ryan	Lands	..
,,	447	Same	John M'Grath	Land	..
,,	448	Same	John Shanuahan	do.	..
,,	449	Same	James Moher	do.	..
,,	450	Same	John Creedon, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	451	Same	Johanna Nowlan, and 8 others	Houses	..
,,	452	Same	Bartholomew Cahill	Land	..
,,	453	Daniel Sullivan	Elizabeth Kidney	do.	..
,,	454	Owen Barry	James Long	do.	..
,,	455	Charles Riordan	Mary Mulcahy, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	456	Ann Harding	William Magner	do.	..
,,	457	Henry Brien Longfield	Daniel Booney	do.	..
,,	458	Same	Thomas Crotty	House	..
,,	459	Martha Barter	Thomas Oakshott	do.	..
,,	460	Ellen Sullivan	Edmond Nunan, and 3 others	Land	..
,,	461	Benjamin Savage	Richard Copley	do.	10 0 0
,,	462	Ellen Clancy	Cornelius Donoghue	do.	..
,,	463	Denis Shine Lawlor	John Keeffe, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	464	Arthur Ormsby	John Connors, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	465	Bridget Cantrell	Jeremiah Mahony	do.	..
,,	466	Michael O'Brien	John Calaghan, and 3 others	do.	13 0 0
,,	467	Daniel Mahony	Edmond Cahill	House	..
,,	468	John Mahony	David Condon	do.	..
,,	469	Jeremiah Lynch	Cornelius Sheehan	Land	..
,,	470	Thomas Murphy, and Daniel Murphy	Cornelius Drinan	do.	..
,,	471	Thomas Buckly	John and Cornelius Lynch	Land	8 0 0
,,	472	Luke Shea	Denis Clancy	House	..
,,	473	Nicholas Skottowe Parker, and others	Catherine Kenealy	do.	..
,,	474	Godfrey Thomas Baker	Allin Browne	do.	..
,,	475	John Toomey, and others	Patrick O'Sullivan	do.	..
,,	476	Nicholas Philpott Leader	John Roche	Land	..
,,	477	Gerard Barry	William Townsell	do.	15 0 0
,,	478	Harmer Bond	Arthur O'Keeffe	do.	8 0 0
,,	479	Cornelius Lehane	Thomas Collins	do.	..
,,	480	Mary Uvedale	Cornelius Ahern	do.	..
,,	481	Timothy Horgan	Margaret Connell, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	482	John Warren	Patrick Walsh	do.	..
,,	483	Sir John Walsh	Ellen Callaghan	do.	..
,,	484	Same	John Byrne	do.	..
,,	485	Same	John Corkery	do.	..
,,	486	Same	Cornelius Desmond	do.	..
,,	487	Timothy Callaghan	Timothy Magner	do.	..
,,	488	Sir John Bean Walsh	Denis Sullivan	do.	..
,,	489	William Meade	John and William Mullowney	do.	27 0 0
,,	490	John Shean	Edward Shean	do.	..
,,	491	Susan Pepper	Maurice Cashman	do.	..
,,	492	Same	James Sheehan	Lands	..
,,	493	Same	Cornelius Cashman	Land	..
,,	494	Same	John Hegarty	do.	..
,,	495	Same	John David Sheehan	do.	..
,,	496	Same	Timothy David Sheehan	do.	..
,,	497	Same	John Timothy Sheehan	do.	..
,,	498	Same	James Hegarty	do.	..
,,	499	Owen Callaghan, and others	James Wallis, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	500	Same	John Connell, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	501	Same	Timothy M'Auliffe, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	502	Lord Arden	Malachi Archdeacon	do.	23 0 0
,,	503	Peter B. Mulcahy	John and Timothy Buckley	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	5 13 10	5 13 10	...	...	Consents to a decree	..	...	1
Duhallow.	..	9 4 7	9 4 7	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	...	6
Fermoy.	..	11 14 0	11 14 0	..	...	do.	do.	...	1
Imokilly.	..	3 8 3	3 8 3	..	...	Decreed	Issued.	...	1
Duhallow.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	do.	do.	...	1
do.	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	do.	do.	...	7
do.	.	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	...	7
do.	..	33 0 0	33 0 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	...	3
do.	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	do.	do.	...	1
..	St. Ann.	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	6 16 0	6 16 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	...	2
..	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	do.	do.	...	1
..	..	3 19 7½	15 18 6½	...	...	do.	do.	...	1
..	St. Ann.	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	39 2 4	58 13 6	...	...	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Mary.	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	6 16 6	6 16 6	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	33 8 7	33 8 7	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 15 5	2 15 5	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	28 1 8	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	Clonmult.	2 2 0	2 2 0	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	..	20 0 0	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	42 11 1	42 11 1	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Multoze.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	...	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	9
do.	..	..	..	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	3 3 0	3 3 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	8 10 0	8 10 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	25 12 0	25 12 0	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	7
East Muskerry.	..	41 14 0	41 14 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	0 18 0	0 18 0	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 15 0	3 15 0	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	54 0 0	54 0 0	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	46 6 6	46 6 6	...	...	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	...	Consents to a decree	..	..	1
do.	..	30 3 4	30 3 4	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	3
do.	..	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	5
..	St. Ann.	11 7 6	11 7 6	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	1 10 0	22 9 2	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
do.	..	..	..	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	...	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	2 1 0	2 1 0	...	...	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
do.	..	7 15 0	7 15 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	..	Consents	..	..	1
..	St. Peter.	18 9 2	18 9 2	...	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	100 19 0	95 0 0	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	..	..	...	...	Nilled	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	27 18 0	27 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	24 11 9	24 11 9	..	...	Consents to a decree	..	..	6
Barretts.	..	73 14 0	73 14 0	...	...	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	21 5 0	21 5 0	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	31 14 0	31 14 0	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	46 17 0	46 17 0	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	27 10 7	27 10 7	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	30 0 0	45 0 0	..	...	Defendant consents to a decree.	..	..	1
Barretts.	..	27 10 7	27 10 7	...	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 2 9	1 2 9	...	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	2
do.	..	5 2 4	5 2 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Dunbolloge.	6 17 6	6 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	13 11 2	13 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	6 17 6	6 17 6	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	11 19 0	11 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	5 4 6	5 4 6	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	7 11 9	7 11 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	13 11 2	13 11 2	...	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	9 3 8	9 3 8	...	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	24 10 0	24 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
do.	..	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	..	38 0 0	38 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	..	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Not issued.	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1831	504	Samuel Reiley	James Henerty	House			
,,	505	Duke of Devonshire	William Cunningham	Land			
,,	506	Anastina Drinan	James Drinan	House			
,,	507	Baron Lisle	Connell Maurice O'Connell	Land			
,,	508	Same	James and William Cotter	do.			
,,	509	Christopher Loyd.	Cornelius Hannagan, and 2 others	do.			
,,	510	William Meade	John Mullowney	do.			
,,	511	Rev. William Greene	William Ahern	do.			
,,	512	Patrick Pyne	Thomas Hennessy	do.			
,,	513	Same	Daniel Linehane	do.			
,,	514	Thomas Nash	William Nash	do.			
,,	515	Charles Riordan	Maurice Canavan	do.			
,,	516	Patrick Meade	Denis Buckley	Lands			
,,	517	Sir Thomas Deane	William Fowler	Houses			
,,	518	Denis Linehan	Denis M'Carthy	Land			
,,	519	Jane Kemp, and others	Richard Fitzgerald	House			
,,	520	Robert Vippond	Cornelius Reidy	do.			
,,	521	Ellen Clancy, and others	Cornelius Donoghue	Land			
,,	522	Earl of Kingston	Mary Minahan, and 6 others	do.			
,,	523	Harmer Bond	Thomas Dalton	do.			
,,	524	John Bennett	Richard Nevill	House			
,,	525	William Bleazby	William Murphy	do.			
,,	526	Richard Sealy	Peter M'Carthy	do.			
,,	527	Same	Ann Bulger	do.			
,,	528	John O'Connell	Denis Fitzpatrick	Land			
,,	529	Sir John Bean Walsh, Bart.	John Corkery	do.			
,,	530	Robert Baily	James Sullivan	do.	63	0	0
,,	531	Cornelius Flood	Denis and Ann Ryan	do.	15	0	0
,,	532	Ellen Mahony	William F. Hooper	House			
,,	533	Anne Milikin	William Barry	do.			
,,	534	Alfred De Chatanvillard	Joyce Laffane, and 2 others	Land			
,,	535	Same	Margaret Mahony, and David Flynn	House			
,,	536	Same	Same	House			
,,	537	Same	Daniel and Ellen Leland	Land			
,,	538	Same	James Penrose	House			
,,	539	Cornelius Buckley	Daniel, Michael, and John Brien	Land			
,,	540	Charles Beamish	Eliza and Ellen Keane	House			
,,	541	Thomas Hillgrove	Daniel Murphy	do.			
,,	542	Julius Cæsar Besnard	Edward Colburn	do.			
,,	543	John Abraham Skinner	William Sayers	do.			
,,	544	John Woodroffe	John Rea, and 2 others	Houses			
,,	545	Bridget Cantrell	Jeremiah Mahony	Land			
,,	546	John Geran	Maurice Hickey	do.			
,,	547	Same	Ellen Lonegan	do.			
,,	548	Julia Jefferies	Richard Goggin	House			
,,	549	Thomas Galvin	Catherine Debure	do.			
,,	550	William Ricketts Daltera	John Graham	Land			
,,	551	Richard Benjamin Sheares	Denis Bass	House			
,,	552	Thomas Courtenay	William Buckley	Land			
,,	553	George Drew Walker	Daniel Griffin	House			
,,	554	Rev. John Garde	Cornelius Donovan, and Ellen Harding	Houses			
,,	555	Robert Hedges Eyre	Eugene M'Swiney	Land			
,,	556	John Clerke	John Hickey	do.			
,,	557	Robert Bird	James Sheehy	do.			
,,	558	Jane O'Connor	Denis Driscole	do.			
,,	559	Thomas William Cahill	Bartholomew Hayse	do.			
,,	560	Earl of Bantry	Jeremiah Regan	do.			
,,	561	John Evan Baile	Jeremiah Sullivan	do.			
,,	562	Jeremiah Sullivan	Timothy Sullivan	do.			
,,	563	Earl of Shannon	Michael Hurley	do.			
,,	564	Same	Denis Deasy	do.			
,,	565	Same	Andrew Sheehy	do.			
,,	566	Same	Timothy M'Carthy	do.			
,,	567	Same	Patrick Sexton	do.			
,,	568	Same	John Biby	do.			
,,	569	Same	Andrew Donovan	do.			
,,	570	Joseph John Wheeler	Jeremiah Mahony	do.			
,,	571	George Dowden	Same	do.			
,,	572	William Holland Kingston	William Sullivan	do.			
,,	573	William Shine	Patrick Collins	do.			
,,	574	George Sealy	John Hurley	do.			
,,	575	Cornelius M'Auliffe	James Riordan	do.			
,,	576	Earl of Shannon	Lucy Heard	do.			
,,	577	Same	Michael Crowley	do.			
,,	578	Elizabeth J. Townsend	Timothy Sullivan	do.			
,,	579	Sackville Hamilton	Benjamin Deane	do.			
,,	580	Earl of Shannon	Laurence Keohane	do.			
,,	581	Same	Cornelius Roe	do.			
,,	582	Same	Timothy Donovan	do.			
,,	583	Same	Daniel Brien	do.			
,,	584	Same	Mary Sheehy	do.			
,,	585	Same	Daniel Finn	do.			
,,	586	Same	Charles Chambers	do.			
,,	587	William Watson	John Leary	do.			
,,	588	Catherine Holmes	James Hurley	do.			
,,	589	Same	William Kelly	do.			
,,	590	Same	Timothy Kelly	do.			
,,	591	Same	Patrick Murray	do.			
,,	592	Eugene M'Swiney	Timothy Lynch	do.			
,,	593	Catherine Holmes	John Hurley	do.			
,,	594	Same	Timothy Kelly	do.			

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	St. Nicholas.	11 7 6	11 7 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Kinnattaloon.	..	43 9 8	43 9 8	.	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	6 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	28 0 0	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Imokilly.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
..	..	14 7 0	14 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	37 1 0	37 1 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	7 13 9	7 13 9	..	..	Dismissed	Not issued.	..	1
Barretts.	..	7 4 6	7 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	105 0 0	52 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann Shandon.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	34 2 6	34 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	30 3 0	30 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	14 15 9	14 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	1 14 1½	1 14 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	17 1 0	17 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	46 17 5	46 17 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Whitehaven.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	7 19 8	7 19 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Imokilly.	..	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued	..	1
..	St. Ann.	7 10 0	11 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	do.	6 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	do.	4 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	do.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
..	do.	6 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Peter.	18 4 0	18 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	St. Ann.	16 0 0	29 10 9	..	..	Referred by consent of parties.	..	..	1
..	St. Paul.	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	11 7 6	11 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballymartle.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	17 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Rathcony.	28 0 0	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	26 14 9	26 14 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Imokilly.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
West Carbery.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	21 4 7	21 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Ibane & Barryroe.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
West Carbery.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Bantry.	..	34 2 6	34 2 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Kilcaskin.	17 4 11	17 4 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	22 3 1	22 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilgarriffe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilnagross.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	Kilgarriffe.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Kinalmeaky.	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	..	..	..
..	Kilbrogan.	8 10 0	8 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	Innishannon.	31 0 0	31 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Desert.	7 5 10	7 5 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballymoney.	13 16 11	13 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Drishane.	7 5 0	7 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Carbery.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Fanlobbus.	2 9 4	2 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Desert.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilnagross.	8 6 2	8 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilgarriffe.	9 13 11	9 13 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	34 3 1	34 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	16 12 4	16 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Island.	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	Kilgarriffe.	19 0 0	19 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Bantry.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Fanlobbus.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Macroom.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Fanlobbus.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	do.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	595	Catherine Holmes	John Murphy	Land	
,,	596	Jane Moore	Daniel Ryan	do.	
,,	597	William Holland Kingston	Elizabeth Jenkins	do.	
,,	598	William Northridge	Michael Kearney	do.	
,,	599	Jane Moore	Jeremiah and Thomas Mullane	do.	
,,	600	Abraham Burchill	Daniel Collins	do.	
,,	601	William Thompson	Jeremiah Hennessy	do.	
,,	602	Earl of Shannon	David Cremeene	do.	
,,	603	Same	Daniel Callanan	do.	
,,	604	Robert Kingston Holmes	Owen Sullivan	do.	
,,	605	Catherine Holmes	John Hurley	do.	
,,	606	Same	John Murphy	do.	
,,	607	Same	Timothy Kelly	do.	
,,	608	Herbert Baldwin	Andrew Casey	do.	
,,	609	James Gullinane	Benjamin Deane	do.	
,,	610	Ann Burke	Catherine Christian	do.	
,,	611	Charles Evanson	Owen Daly	do.	
,,	612	Robert Hedges Eyre	Denis Croneen	do.	
,,	613	Same	Daniel M'Namara	do.	
,,	614	Same	Michael Sweeny	do.	
,,	615	Earl of Bantry	Richard Young	do.	
,,	616	James Tobin	Denis Donovan	do.	
1832	617	James Boyce	Francis A. Walsh	Houses	
,,	618	William Woodley	Thomas Clancey	do.	
,,	619	Thomas Carr, and William Orr	Michael Tobin	do.	
,,	620	Lionel J. Westropp, and Rob. Warren	Anastatio Drinan	House	
,,	621	Anthony Mann	Elizabeth Odell	Land	
,,	622	John Lowe	Maurice Hayes, and Maurice Connor	House	
,,	623	John and Peter Lowe	Richard Archdeacon	do.	
,,	624	Earl of Mountcashel	Michael Noonan	Land	38 0 0
,,	625	John Smith Barry	Michael Fenton	House	
,,	626	Same	John Noonan	do.	
,,	627	Same	James M'Lowny	do.	
,,	628	Thomas Higgins	John Watson	Land	
,,	629	James Hayes	Timothy Hayes	Lands	
,,	630	Cornelius Collins	Jeremiah Collins	Land	
,,	631	John M'Carthy	Florence Sullivan	do.	
,,	632	John Terry	John Morrisson	Lands	
,,	633	Richard Enright	John Callaghan	House	
,,	634	Daniel Leahy	Denis M'Auliffe	Lands	
,,	635	John Gearon	Daniel Leary	do.	
,,	636	William Fuze	James M'Donald	House	
,,	637	Lord Riversdale	George Gleeson	Land	
,,	638	Nicholas G. Evans	Daniel Murphy	do.	
,,	639	Joseph Austen	Connell H. O'Connell	House	
,,	640	Edmund Lombard	Thomas Harris	do.	
,,	641	Earl of Kingston	William Johnson	do.	
,,	642	Same	William Walsh	Lands	4 0 0
,,	643	Same	Timothy Dewane	do.	
,,	644	Same	Johanna Sheehan	do.	
,,	645	Same	Rev. John Noonan	do.	
,,	646	Same	Jeremiah M'Crath	do.	
,,	647	George Montgomery	Laurence O'Donnell	do.	
,,	648	Daniel Lyrch	James Hewson	do.	
,,	649	Isaac Biggs	Denis Murphy	House	
,,	650	Mary Mulcahy	John Kirk	Lands	
,,	651	Denis Leary	Timothy Egan	House	
,,	652	Pat. Murphy, sen., & Pat. Murphy, jun.	Honor Bowee	Lands	
,,	653	Same	Johanna Delay	do.	
,,	654	Thomas Healy	Patrick Healy, and John Healy	do.	
,,	655	Wm. M'Creight, and Mary his wife	James Torpey	House	
,,	656	Thomas Carrol	Daniel Haly	Land	
,,	657	James Hennessy	Daniel Hegarty	do.	
,,	658	Nicholas P. Leader	Denis Sullivan	do.	
,,	659	Mary Buckley	Mary Cubit	do.	
,,	660	Joseph and Edward Barry	Edward Cudmore	House	
,,	661	Timothy Duane	John Egan	Land	
,,	662	John Connell	Daniel Creedon	do.	
,,	663	Nicholas P. Leader	William Quinlan	do.	
,,	664	Thomas Laughlan	William Neill	do.	
,,	665	Duke of Devonshire	Mary Higgins	Lands	
,,	666	Same	John Hurley	House	
,,	667	Same	John Mahony	do.	
,,	668	Robert Edwards	Margaret M'Carthy	Land	
,,	669	Same	Charles M'Carthy	do.	
,,	670	Same	Timothy Saunders	do.	
,,	671	James Swayne	Thomas Cahill	do.	
,,	672	William A. Drinan	Timothy Ford	do.	
,,	673	John M'Namara	Mary Murphy	do.	
,,	674	Henry C. Bowen	Roger Dwyer	do.	
,,	675	Same	George Keeffe	do.	
,,	676	Samuel Bell	Benjamin Connor	do.	
,,	677	Earl of Mountcashel	Michael Ward	do.	
,,	678	John Lynch	Daniel Dinneen	do.	
,,	679	Jeoffry Browning	Timothy Mahony	House	
,,	680	Daniel Twomey	Cornelius Brown	do.	
,,	681	Thomas Wise	James Creed	Land	
,,	682	Samuel G. Beamish	Daniel Horgan	do.	30 0 0

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Barony.	Parish.	Yearly Rent of Holdings.	For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	For Absconding.	For Overholding.	Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	Whether Decree issued.	Total No. of Decrees issued.	Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	Fanlobbus.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	27 0 0	27 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Innishannon.	31 0 0	31 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Fanlobbus.	4 11 0	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballyvourney.	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	Fanlobbus.	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
East Carbery.	..	35 0 0	35 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	Kilnagross.	20 15 4	20 15 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Dysart.	16 12 3	16 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Dromoleague.	38 8 9	38 8 9	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	Fanlobbus.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	do.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	do.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Ballyvourney.	29 0 0	29 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Fanlobbus.	33 0 0	33 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	Ballinadee.	29 12 6	29 12 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
West Carbery.	..	8 10 0	8 10 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Macroom.	5 10 9	5 10 9	..	..	do.	..	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	7 7 0	7 7 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Bantry.	Kilmacabea.	59 17 0	59 17 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	. . .	..	..	..
..	Holy Trinity.	..	45 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	..	52 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	..	100 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	..	90 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	22 15 0	22 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	45 10 0	45 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
St. Ann.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 13 10	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Inniscard.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	Not issued.	..	1
..	Cullen.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 13 0	1 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	7 14 0	7 14 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	..	5 10 9	5 10 9	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	..	23 12 6	23 12 6	..	..	Decreed	Not issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	26 17 4	26 17 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Anne.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Mitchell's Town.	..	1 3 7	1 3 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	4 9 10	4 9 10	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	3 15 6	3 15 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	6 5 0	6 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	11 0 6	11 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	34 4 9	34 4 9	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	..	50 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	6 5 0	6 5 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	St. Mary's.	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	Decreed	..	..	1
..	..	12 16 0	12 16 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Killeen.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	do.	10 10 0	10 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Ballynamona and Barony Barretts.	11 14 0	11 14 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Condons and Clongibbon.	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Donoughmore.	..	12 12 0	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	3 12 0	3 13 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	..	11 12 10	11 12 10	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Fermoy.	..	18 4 0	18 4 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Kildorrery.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Fermoy.	..	14 4 0	14 4 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Imokilly.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kinalea.	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 15 4	2 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	7 0 0	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	2 6 3	2 6 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	19 0 0	19 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	St. Ann.	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1832	683	Samuel Dring	James Dawn	House			
,,	684	Andrew Spearing	James Godwin	Houses			
,,	685	Jervis Deane	Ann Lee	Land			
,,	686	Mountiford Westropp, and Elizabeth Westropp.	Edward Fowlue	do.			
,,	687	Same	John and Daniel Fowlue	do.			
,,	688	Elizabeth Tanner	Mary Scott	House			
,,	689	Same	Martin Mahony	Land			
,,	690	Sir William H. Clarke	Mary Bowen	House			
,,	691	Edward Roche	John Dorgan	Land	13	0	0
,,	692	John L. Puxley	Margaret Gillman	House			
,,	693	John Coley	Michael Minahan	Land			
,,	694	Homan Haynes	Cornelius and John Kelleher	do.			
,,	695	Arthur Ormsby	John Connors	Lands			
,,	696	Thomas Kirby	William Humphrys	House			
,,	697	Arthur Ormsby	Thomas and Robert Jones	Land			
,,	698	Robert Deane	Owen Cowhig	do.	4	0	0
,,	699	James Sullivan	Austen Shea	House			
,,	700	Same	Sally Walsh, and Jane M'Carthy	do.			
,,	701	Walter Croker	John Horgan	Land			
,,	702	Same	Julian Dwyer	do.			
,,	703	Rev. William Greene	John Purcill	House			
,,	704	John Lawless	Thomas Sheehan	Land			
,,	705	John Cotter	Thomas Murphy	House			
,,	706	John Travers	Edward Barrett	Land			
,,	707	John M'Carthy	Florence Sullivan	do.			
,,	708	William Orr	Francis Rumney, and 2 others	House			
,,	709	Peter Comeford	John Stanton	do.			
,,	710	Rev. Joseph Jervois	Eugene M'Carthy	Land	36	0	0
,,	711	Sir Arthur Brooke	William Corkeran	Houses			
,,	712	Rev. John Swayne	William Daly	House			
,,	713	Ellen Andrews, & William Godfrey Twiss	Michael O'Brien	Land			
,,	714	Mary M'Carthy	Michael Keyburne	House			
,,	715	Luke Shea	Michael Penny	Land	36	0	0
,,	716	Same	Timothy Hallaran	do.	59	0	0
,,	717	Daniel Riordan	Jeremiah Quin	House			
,,	718	Lord Ennismore	Daniel Flynn	Land	9	0	0
,,	719	Boles Reeves	Michael Dealy	do.			
,,	720	William Ricketts Daltera	John Hickey	House			
,,	721	Samuel George Beamish	Maria F. Dennis	Land	30	0	0
,,	722	John Jefferies	John Goggin	House			
,,	723	George Drew Walker	Daniel Griffin	Land			
,,	724	Thomas Christopher Green	Denis Sullivan	House			
,,	725	Thomas Christopher Green, and others	Ann Barry	Land			
,,	726	Thomas Christopher Green	Edward Murphy	do.	8	0	0
,,	727	David Herlihy	Thomas Winter, and 3 others	House			
,,	728	John Hannon	Gerard Glisson	do.			
,,	729	Earl of Kingston	Thomas Parker, and 2 others	Land	31	0	0
,,	730	John Philpott	Daniel Connor	House			
,,	731	Robert Baylor	Richard Donoghue	Land			
1833	732	Henry Pierce Walsh, & Sarah Sherlock	Henry Droger	House			
,,	733	John Traverse	Edward Bennett	Land			
,,	734	John Cotter	Honora Warren	House			
,,	735	Jane Westropp	William Flaherty	do.			
,,	736	John Leckey	Michael Murphy	do.			
,,	737	Patrick Hassett	Thomas Carroll	Land			
,,	738	Robert Henry Evory	Margaret Waters	House			
,,	739	Sir William Clarke	Mary Bohan	do.			
,,	740	Same	Mary Bohan, and 3 others	do.			
,,	741	Adam Newman	Margaret and Ann Hennessy	Land			
,,	742	Charles Denham and Orlando Jephson	Michael France	do.			
,,	743	Same	Patrick Gay	House			
,,	744	Same	Patrick Kelleher	Land			
,,	745	Same	Daniel Callaghan	House			
,,	746	Same	Michael Callaghan	do.			
,,	747	Same	William Roche	do.			
,,	748	Same	Matthew Cain	do.			
,,	749	Same	Maurice Roche	do.			
,,	750	Same	John Saunders	do.			
,,	751	Same	James Mills	do.			
,,	752	Same	William Roche	do.			
,,	753	Same	Philip Maher	do.			
,,	754	Same	John Regan	do.			
,,	755	Same	John Murphy	do.			
,,	756	Same	Edmond Riordan	do.			
,,	757	Same	Maurice Carmedy	do.			
,,	758	Same	Bartholomew Barry	do.			
,,	759	Same	Francis Healy	do.			
,,	760	Same	Patrick Connor	do.			
,,	761	Same	David Sheehan	do.			
,,	762	Same	William Miller	do.			
,,	763	Same	James Brien	do.			
,,	764	Same	Timothy Greany	do.			
,,	765	Same	Edward M'Auliffe	do.			
,,	766	Same	Denis O'Keeffe	do.			
,,	767	Same	Jeremiah O'Callaghan	do.			
,,	768	Same	John Mahony	do.			
,,	769	Same	Timothy Neenan	do.			
,,	770	Same	Denis Carroll	do.			
,,	771	Same	Daniel Donegan	do.			
,,	772	Same	Denis Sheehane	do.			

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	St. Peter.	9 2 0	9 2 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	45 10 0	45 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	16 16 10	16 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	8 8 8	8 8 8	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	3 8 3	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	Duhallow.	4 16 11	4 16 11	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	38 0 0	38 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Clonfert.	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	50 2 7	50 2 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Clonfert.	40 3 3	40 3 3	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	22 0 0	22 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	..
..	do.	1 7 0	1 7 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
East Muskerry.	..	33 16 0	33 16 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	16 2 4	16 2 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	12 9 11	12 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	31 10 0	31 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Duhallow.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Peter.	18 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	St. Ann.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kinsale.	..	35 0 7	35 0 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Middleton.	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 11 6	1 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Kilworth.	40 19 0	40 19 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	St. Shandon.	10 10 0	10 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Kinnalea.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	32 6 2	32 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	75 8 9	26 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kinnalea.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	5 8 9	37 4 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	5 13 3	15 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	40 0 0	110 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballynamona.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Rincurreen.	4 5 0	4 5 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Fermoy.	..	26 0 0	26 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	..	68 4 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Paul.	21 10 0	21 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	7 4 0	7 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Donoughmore.	2 18 5	2 18 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	..	32 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	St. Peter.	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	4
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 7 6	3 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 1 0	3 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 10 0	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 5 1	4 5 0	..	..	do.	Appeal lodged.	..	1
do.	..	6 11 11	6 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 5 0	4 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 1 11	3 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	6 6 6	6 6 11	..	..	do.	Appealed.	..	1
do.	..	1 2 6	1 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 6 0	4 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 5 0	4 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 12 11	4 12 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 11 3	3 11 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 7 6	3 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
Mallow.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 7 6	2 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 5 0	3 5 0	..	..	do.	Appealed.	..	1
do.	..	1 6 3	1 6 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	11 10 0	11 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 2 6	4 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 17 6	0 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 17 3	0 17 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	4 2 6	4 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	773	Charles Denham, and Orlando Jephson	Denis Clahane	House	..
,,	774	Same	Thomas Sullivan	do.	..
,,	775	Same	Cornelius Regan	do.	..
,,	776	Same	George Dove	do.	..
,,	777	Same	Rickard Barrett	do.	..
,,	778	John Longfield	Daniel Mahony	do.	..
,,	779	Same	Peter Forrest	do.	..
,,	780	Same	William Kelly	do.	..
,,	781	Same	David Callaghan	do.	..
,,	782	Same	David Barry	do.	..
,,	783	Same	Andrew Callaghan	Land	..
,,	784	Charles Denham, and Orlando Jephson	Samuel Rice	do.	25 0 0
,,	785	Thomas Waller	Robert Hill	do.	..
,,	786	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	787	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	788	Charlotte Swayne	John Brabazon	House	..
,,	789	Abraham J. Devonshire	Timothy Kelleher	Land	..
,,	790	Same	William Heaphy	do.	..
,,	791	John Longfield	William M'Carthy	House	..
,,	792	Thos. John Usher, & Arthur Williamson	Bartholomew Creedon	do.	..
,,	793	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	794	Rev. Robert Austen	John Collins	do.	..
,,	795	John and Daniel Mahony	Patrick Connell	do.	..
,,	796	Earl of Mountcashel	John Hay	Land	..
,,	797	Same	Patrick Quirk	do.	..
,,	798	John George Abbott	Thomas Jones	do.	..
,,	799	Michael Walsh	John Kelleher	House	..
,,	800	Joseph and Edward Barry	James Barry	Land	..
,,	801	Mountiford Westropp, & Eliz. Westropp	John and Daniel Fowlue	do.	..
,,	802	Sarah Oliver	Charles Linehan	House	..
,,	803	Abel Isaac	Timothy Hicke	do.	..
,,	804	Patrick Hose	Allen and Mary Hoare	Land	2 0 0
,,	805	Henry Rice	Patrick Coleman	House	..
,,	806	Earl of Donoughmore	William Dromigan	do.	..
,,	807	Same	Thomas Good Rowland	do.	..
,,	808	Thomas Buckly	Denis Casey	Land	..
,,	809	Samuel M'Carthy	Jeremiah Horgan	do.	25 0 0
,,	810	Jeremiah Quinlan	John Brien and Thomas Linehan	do.	..
,,	811	Sir Edward Synge	Catherine Cashman	do.	..
,,	812	Roger Green Davies	Maurice Ahearn	do.	..
,,	813	Same	Felix M'Neal	House	..
,,	814	Same	Same	Land	..
,,	815	Earl of Mountcashel	John Shannahan	do.	..
,,	816	Same	Richard Casey	do.	..
,,	817	Same	Howard Montgomery	do.	..
,,	818	Joseph Leycester	Laurence Scannell	do.	..
,,	819	Same	Edmund Shenick	do.	..
,,	820	Sarah Oliver	John Condon, jun.	do.	..
,,	821	John Fennell	John Ryan	do.	..
,,	822	George Atkinson Webb	Michael Linehan	do.	..
,,	823	Edmund Colbert	Thomas Douley	do.	..
,,	824	Henry Bellany	John Mullowney	do.	..
,,	825	Samuel George Beamish	Daniel Corbett	do.	..
,,	826	Sir William Wrixon Beecher	Charles Bastable	House	..
,,	827	Same	Patrick Kelleher	do.	..
,,	828	Same	John Brien	do.	..
,,	829	Same	John Galwey	do.	..
,,	830	John Evan	Patrick and Harry Duggan	Land	..
,,	831	Patrick Murray	Patrick Lynch	House	..
,,	832	Justin M'Carthy	Michael Murphy	Land	..
,,	833	Same	John Power	do.	..
,,	834	Benjamin Bond	Andrew Murphy	House	..
,,	835	Thomas Hackett Fuller	John Riordan	do.	..
,,	836	William H. N. W. Newenham	David Coughlan	Land	..
,,	837	Susan Pepper	Timothy Manning	do.	..
,,	838	Edward Roche	Benjamin Deeble	do.	..
,,	839	Susan Pepper	Denis Callaghan	do.	..
,,	840	Same	Patrick Connell	do.	..
,,	841	William Coppinger	Edward Fitzsimmons	House	..
,,	842	Robert Cockburn	Thomas Moylan	do.	..
,,	843	Maurice Connelly	Thomas Power	do.	..
,,	844	Timothy Reynolds	Denis M'Grath	do.	..
,,	845	John Griffin	John Goold	Land	..
,,	846	Cornelius Clancy	Thomas Walsh	do.	.
,,	847	William Evans	David and Denis Sullivan	do.	..
,,	848	Timothy Fogarty	Philip Walsh	do.	..
,,	849	Francis Warham	Thomas and James Johnson	House	..
,,	850	Patrick M'Carthy	Michael Goggin	Land	..
,,	851	John and James Lombard	David O'Brien	House and land	..
,,	852	Thomas Walsh	John Mitchell	Land	..
,,	853	John Browne	William Luddy	do.	..
,,	854	Eleanor Sankey	John Riordan	do.	..
,,	855	Charles O'Brien	Edmond Hubbart	House	..
,,	856	Thomas Cuthbert Kearney	Philip M'Carthy	Land	..
,,	857	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	858	Same	Richard Stack	House	..
,,	859	Benjamin Hutchins	Elizabeth Healy	do.	..
,,	860	Christopher Loyd, and Wiliam Hicks	Philip Kearney	Land	..
,,	861	Richard Pomeroy	John and Patrick Keley	do.	..
,,	862	Same	Robert Pomeroy	do.	..
,,	863	Jane Couch	Patrick Martin	House	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Fermoy.	..	2 15 0	2 15 0	..	..	Decreed	Appealed.	..	1
do.	..	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 15 0	3 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 2 6	3 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	13 17 0	13 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 15 0	3 15 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	18 5 0	18 5 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	3 6 6	3 6 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	55 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	28 3 4	28 3 4	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	8 8 3	8 8 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	6 16 3	6 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	6 10 0	6 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	20 6 10	20 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	20 6 10	20 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	4 13 8	4 13 8	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Fermoy.	..	6 7 10	6 7 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	10 12 3	10 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	37 15 3	37 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	54 0 0	54 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	0 6 8	0 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	6 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	80 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 18 0	1 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	8 8 4	8 8 4	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	16 12 0	16 12 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	..	1 17 10	1 17 10	..	..	do.	..	..	2
..	Mallow.	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	St. Peter.	..	87 4 9	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	8 4 0	8 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	45 0 0	45 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	11 15 6	11 15 6	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
Imokilly.	..	3 3 0	3 3 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	45 3 9	45 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	6 18 5	6 18 5	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	..	16 12 4	16 12 4	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	1 6 8	1 6 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
do.	..	1 0 6	1 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Kerricurrihy.	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Duhallow.	..	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	61 0 2	61 0 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	11 10 0	11 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	10 14 0	10 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	8 1 6	8 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	3 2 3	3 2 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barretts.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	7 5 10	7 5 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	40 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	St. Peter.	46 3 1	46 3 1	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	30 0 8	30 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	8 3 4	8 3 4	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	Holy Trinity.	..	50 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	34 0 0	34 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	..	34 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	Macroom.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	1 17 6	1 17 6	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	5 10 0	5 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Orrery & Kilmore.	..	7 7 8	7 7 8	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Kinsale.	..	4 14 0	4 14 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Duhallow.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Imokilly.	..	7 1 0	7 1 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Kinnalea.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Kinsale.	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	..	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	7 6 0	7 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	28 10 0	28 10 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	..	..	22 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	8 10 7	8 10 7	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	864	Eugene O'Callaghan	Patrick Fitzgerald	House	..
,,	865	Same	Daniel Cavanagh	do.	..
,,	866	Sir Augustus Warren	John Brusnehane	do.	..
,,	867	Daniel Callaghan	David Healy	Land	..
,,	868	Michael Murphy	Cornelius Murphy	House	..
,,	869	Susan Pepper	Timothy Manning	Land	..
,,	870	William H. W. Newenham	Samuel Dixon	House	..
,,	871	Same	Jeremiah Kelly	Land	..
,,	872	Benjamin Bond	Andrew Murphy	House	..
,,	873	Redmond Byrne	Denis Coffey	do.	..
,,	874	Same	John Hartnett	do.	..
,,	875	Same	Patrick Hartnett, and Michael Sullivan	do.	..
,,	876	Same	Mary M'Carthy	do.	..
,,	877	Hester Fitton	Anthony Thornhill	do.	..
,,	878	Eugene Hartney, and Daniel M'Auliffe	Philip Walsh	Land	..
,,	879	Earl of Bandon	Daniel Kelleher	do.	..
,,	880	Sarah Oliver	John Condon, jun.	do.	..
,,	881	Ebenezer Pike	John Kiely	House	..
,,	882	Timothy Reynolds	Denis M'Grath	do.	..
,,	883	James Boyce Foott	James and John Cashman	do.	..
,,	884	Same	Daniel Buckly	do.	..
,,	885	Same	James Cashman	do.	..
,,	886	Charles Croker	Catherine Brien	do.	..
,,	887	Henry Barry	Charles M'Auliffe	do.	..
,,	888	Rev. Richard Henry Rogers	James Nagle	do.	..
,,	889	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	890	Charles Denham, and Orlando Jephson	Michael France	do.	..
,,	891	James Ronan	Daniel Murphy	Land	..
,,	892	Denis Callaghan	Susan Pepper	do.	..
,,	893	Ellen Lucey	John Weston Bartlow	House	..
,,	894	Timothy Fogarty	Philip Walsh, and Edward Meyers	Land	..
,,	895	Robert Deane	Edmund Barry	Houses	..
,,	896	Same	Same	Land	..
,,	897	Charles Croker	Catherine Brien	House	..
,,	898	Christopher Owen	Michael Barry	do.	..
,,	899	Arthur Huggins	James Twohy	do.	..
,,	900	John Higgins	Mary Foley	Land	..
,,	901	Daniel Humphreys	Nicholas Sheehy	House	..
,,	902	Roger Green Davies	Felix M'Neal	do.	..
,,	903	Charles Denham, and Orlando Jephson	James Brown	do.	..
,,	904	William Hanan, and Elizabeth O'Hea	Patrick Hurley	Land	50 0 0
,,	905	Same	John Mahony	do.	..
,,	906	John Bennett Gibbs	Robert Wright	do.	20 0 0
,,	907	Mary Wall	Ellen Foley, and Thomas Delohery	House	..
,,	908	Joseph Reed	Jeremiah Mahony	Land	..
,,	909	William Thompson	Florence M'Carthy	Land and houses	..
,,	910	Patrick Ronayne	Denis Murphy, and Timothy Carroll	Land and house	5 0 0
,,	911	Patience Swanton	Jeremiah Driscoll	Land	..
,,	912	Same	Richard Long	do.	..
,,	913	Jemmett Browne	James Barry	do.	..
,,	914	Same	William Barry	do.	..
,,	915	Denis Donoghue	Catherine Neil	do.	..
,,	916	James Sweny	John Sweeny	do.	..
,,	917	Timothy O'Callaghan	Daniel Neville	do.	..
,,	918	Rev. Alleyn Evanson	James Sullivan	do.	..
,,	919	Robert Wagstaff	Patrick Madden, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	920	John Collins	James Coughlan	House	..
,,	921	Massey Hutchinson Massey	John Riordan	Land	..
,,	922	Michael Galwey	William Barry	do.	..
,,	923	Same	Nicholas Driscoll	do.	..
,,	924	Same	Daniel Sullivan	do.	..
,,	925	John Calnan	Patrick Crowly	do.	..
,,	926	John Bateman	Michael Hayse	House and land	..
,,	927	John Townsend	John Hegarty	Land	..
,,	928	Honora Power	Timothy Sullivan	do.	..
,,	929	Same	Julian Power	do.	..
,,	930	Earl of Shannon	Denis Deasy	do.	32 0 0
,,	931	Rev. Samuel Beamish	David Lane	do.	..
,,	932	Richard Browne	Daniel Sullivan	do.	..
,,	933	Henry Cornwall	Daniel Murphy	do.	71 0 0
,,	934	Samuel J. Wright	John Connolly	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	Ballyclough.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Mary.	10 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Donoughmore.	0 15 6	0 15 6	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Duhallow.	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	8 3 4	8 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	13 10 4	13 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	7 18 3	7 18 3	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	..	40 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued	..	1
..	St. Ann.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	do.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	26 0 0	26 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	do.	36 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Duhallow.	..	0 17 0	0 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	30 12 0	30 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	44 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Ann.	5 10 9	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 17 6	1 17 6	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	..	4 11 0	4 11 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	1 16 6	1 16 6	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Fermoy.	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	St. Finn Barrs.	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Fermoy.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	0 16 0	0 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Barrymore.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	St. Nicholas.	6 12 0	6 12 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Condons and Clongibbon.	..	14 10 0	14 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
..	St. Ann.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Imokilly.	..	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Douglas.	2 5 6	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Imokilly.	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	..	36 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Fermoy.	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Kinnataloon.	..	45 0 0	45 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	..	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Barretts.	..	..	44 14 11	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
East Carbery.	..	22 11 8	22 11 8	..	..	do.	..	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	4 14 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
..	Skull.	..	4 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	Caharagh.	..	35 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	14 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	20 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	23 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	Kilkenmore.	..	4 4 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	11 1 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
West Carbery.	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Castleventry.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
Skull.	..	..	0 15 4	..	..	do.	..	..	1
East Muskerry.	..	..	30 15 4	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	Caharagh.	..	6 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
..	do.	..	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	do.	..	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
..	Ballymoney.	..	3 4 7	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	Desert Sergus.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
West Carbery.	..	..	16 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Beer.	..	..	4 2 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Beare.	..	..	4 2 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	39 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Kinalmeaky.	..	..	7 19 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
West Muskerry.	..	..	27 0 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	..	49 17 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	..	1
Ibane & Barryroe.	..	..	18 0 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1

Peace Office,
County of Cork,

J. Chatterton,
Clerk of the Peace.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Cavan, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Names of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	John Breaky	Terence Caffry and 2 others	Land	11 3 4
,,	2	Joseph Doughty	Hugh Daly and others	do.	6 3 16
,,	3	Richard Giles	Thomas Dempsey	do.	..
,,	4	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Terence Mullen and co.	do.	15 0 6
,,	5	Same	Bartholomew Smith and co.	do.	15 0 28
,,	6	Cosby Nesbitt, Esq.	Jane Lockerton and co.	do.	..
,,	7	Rev. Joseph Story	Philip Smith and co.	do.	5 1 14
,,	8	Charles Coote, Esq.	Thomas Mullen and co.	do.	7 2 32
,,	9	Same	William Cahilly and co.	do.	21 0 19
,,	10	Same	Anne Connolly and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	11	Same	Ann Higgins and co.	do.	4 1 5
,,	12	Same	Charles Irwin	do.	2 1 10
,,	13	Same	John M'Cullen and co.	do.	15 0 28
,,	14	Same	Robert Reilly and co.	Houses	..
,,	15	Same	Patrick M'Entee	do.	..
,,	16	Patrick Smith	John Monaghan	Land	20 0 0
,,	17	Rev. Marcus Beresford	Catharine Dolan and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	18	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Patrick M'Cabe	do.	5 3 18
,,	19	Francis M'Cormick	Robert Morrow	House and land	4 3 0
,,	20	Patrick Sheridan	Michael Keegan	House and garden	..
,,	21	Lord Farnham	Walter Hinds, Esq. and co.	Lands	37 2 33
,,	22	James S. Fleming, Esq.	John Mulstay	do.	..
,,	23	Same	James Hartin	Tenement	..
,,	24	Same	James Sheal	Lands	..
,,	25	Same	Hugh Brady and co.	Tenement	..
,,	26	Same	John Kearnan and co.	Lands	..
,,	27	Same	Patrick Brannon	Tenement	..
,,	28	James Allwill	Patrick Allwill and co.	Lands	11 3 23
,,	29	Rev. F. Burrows	Peter Smith and co.	do.	11 3 0
,,	30	Same	Michael Murray and co.	do.	..
,,	31	Robert and Margaret M'Michael	John M'Cabe and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	32	R. Y. Reynolds, Esq.	Philip Fitzpatrick	do.	..
,,	33	Same	Peter Fitzpatrick	do.	..
,,	34	Patrick Young	Patrick Donoho and co.	do.	6 3 0
,,	35	Rev. William Betty	Laurence Cuskly and co.	do.	8 0 36
,,	36	Same	John Byrne	do.	5 2 5
,,	37	Same	Robert Humphreys	do.	4 0 6
,,	38	Allen Dowall	Patrick Murphy and co.	do.	18 0 25
,,	39	Elizabeth Kennedy	John Brady	House and garden	..
,,	40	George Richard Golding	Peter Magoverin and co.	Lands	15 0 0
,,	41	Same	Michael M'Clean	do.	10 0 0
,,	42	Same	Bryan M'Clean	do.	7 0 0
,,	43	Same	William Bennett	do.	7 0 0
,,	44	Lord Farnham	David Reilly	do.	5 2 20
,,	45	Patrick Smith	Joseph M'Evoy	do.	..
,,	46	John Nugent	Patrick M'Elarney	House and garden	..
,,	47	Same	David Burnett and co.	Lands	2 2 12
,,	48	Lord Gosford	Patrick M'Elvence and co.	do.	5 0 0
,,	49	Same	Walter Crawford	do.	9 0 14
,,	50	Same	Charles Hall	do.	4 0 0
,,	51	Same	Samuel Forster	do.	8 2 0
,,	52	Same	Thady Early and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	53	John Nugent	James M'Dowell and co.	House and garden	..
,,	54	Same	David Burnett	Land	2 2 12
,,	55	Same	James M'Dowell	Houses and tenements	..
,,	56	Patrick Smith	Joseph M'Evoy	Land	..
,,	57	George M'Knipe, Esq.	Michael Rudden and co.	do.	..
,,	58	Same	Philip Fitzpatrick	do.	3 3 22
,,	59	Elizabeth Kennedy	John Brady	House and garden	..
,,	60	Samuel Adams, Gent.	Richard Anderson and co.	Land	3 0 0
,,	61	Same	Robert Anderson and co.	do.	4 0 0
,,	62	Same	James Anderson and co.	do.	2 0 29
,,	63	Patrick Foy	James M'Entee and co.	do.	4 0 0
,,	64	Admiral Dawson	Bryan Sheridan and co.	do.	15 0 0
,,	65	Simon Davenport	Denis Hagarty and co.	do.	..
,,	66	John Breakey, Gent.	Neal Caffrey and co.	do.	9 1 2
,,	67	Charles Coote, Esq.	William Beatty and co.	do.	6 0 32
,,	68	Sir William Young	Thomas Chambers and co.	Houses and land	9 0 0
,,	69	Elizabeth Heany	Laurence Soraghan	House and land	..
,,	70	Patrick Foy	James and Patrick M'Entee	Land	4 0 0
,,	71	Patrick M'Breen	Bernard Maguire and co.	do.	11 0 0
,,	72	James Williamson	James Lynch and co.	do.	7 2 27
,,	73	Charles Coote, Esq.	Patrick and John Briens	do.	5 0 0
,,	74	Same	John Foy and co.	do.	3 3 36
,,	75	Same	Daniel Leary and co.	do.	12 2 10
,,	76	Same	Ann and William Dinnin	do.	4 1 0
,,	77	Same	Daniel Kearns and co.	do.	6 1 8
,,	78	C. E. J. Nugent, Esq.	Patrick Galligan and co.	do.	11 0 0
,,	79	Lord Bective	John and Bayan Gibney	do.	12 1 27
,,	80	Same	Patrick Connell and co.	do.	10 3 35
,,	81	Same	Patrick M'Mahon and co.	House and land	8 1 0
,,	82	Arthur Mitchell	John Hunter and co.	Land	5 0 0
,,	83	Lord Farnham	John Hanna and co.	do.	..
,,	84	Same	Same, and others	do.	..
,,	85	Same	Samuel Henry and co.	do.	..
,,	86	Same	Thomas Hunter and co.	do.	15 1 6
,,	87	Same	James Martin	do.	..
,,	88	Archibald Morrow	Joseph Fitzsimons and co.	House and land	..

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	19 0 3½	47 10 9	..	..	Decree to the possession on hearing.	Issued.	1	3
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	22 12 11	24 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	6 7 6	9 11 3	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Killeshandra.	14 11 6	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	24 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Laragh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	8 2 6	18 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Drumgoon.	8 17 8¼	35 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	29 4 9¾	60 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	15
do.	do.	11 10 9¼	24 16 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 11 8½	27 1 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 18 11	11 16 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	19 12 2¼	103 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallen.	17 11 4	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
Upper Loughtee.	Laragh.	12 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Urney.	5 8 8	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	38 9 6	57 14 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	8 3 5	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	7 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	8 3 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	12 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	2 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annagilliff.	11 10 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	2
do.	Lavey.	14 15 0	40 16 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	Annagilliff.	22 13 2	55 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	13 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	2
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	39 1 10	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	20 9 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Annagilliff.	10 12 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	1	2
do.	Castleterra.	10 0 0	12 8 7	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
do.	do.	8 5 11	8 10 4	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 1 0	6 1 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	23 3 0	21 7 4	..	..	On hearing	..	..	7
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	30 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	15 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	14 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	14 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	10 2 3	15 3 4	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Denn.	3 4 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	4 18 9	46 9 4	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 8 4	28 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	4
do.	Ballintemple.	6 1 8	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	4
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	13 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 15 2½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 11 10¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	4 19 0	50 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 8 4	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	7 7 6	60 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Denn.	3 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	40 14 7½	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	3
do.	do.	8 19 5	21 16 4½	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	6 11 2	9 1 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 17 9	12 14 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 13 9	9 18 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	5 14 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Laragh.	18 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	22 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	17 12 0	69 3 1	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	6 8 8	12 16 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	9 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	23
..	..	1 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	5 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Enniskeen.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	7 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 19 0	28 6 2¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	18 16 10½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	18 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	16 2 10	15 5 4¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Lurgan.	14 5 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	2 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
Castleraghan.	Kildrunferto.	18 8 7	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	26 5 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Lurgan.	16 8 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Killinkere.	27 17 10	41 16 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	18 19 1½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Castleraghan.	9 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1827	89	Edward Gordon, Gent.	John M'Keon	Land	6	0	0
,,	90	Charles Coote, Esq.	Patrick Martin	House and tenement		..	
,,	91	Same	Michael Corry	do.		..	
,,	92	Same	William M'Donald	Land	5	0	34
,,	93	Same	Edward Reilly and co.	do.	6	3	16
,,	94	Same	Patrick and Thomas Haire	do.	10	2	30
,,	95	James Haire, Gent.	Owen Clarke and co.	do.	23	2	20
,,	96	Richard Fox, Esq.	Patrick Rully and co.	do.	16	0	0
,,	97	Admiral Dawson	Bryan Sheridan	do.		..	
,,	98	Francis Saunderson, Esq.	Mary Lynch	House and tenement		..	
,,	99	Patrick M'Enroe	Thomas Farrelly and co.	Land	9	0	0
,,	100	John Singleton, Esq.	Laurence Traynor and co.	do.	26	2	17
,,	101	Same	Edward Cadden and co.	do.	14	1	29
,,	102	Same	Luke M'Gorry	do.	9	1	5
,,	103	Francis Berry, Esq.	Owen Crosson and co.	do.	20	2	37
,,	104	Same	Patrick M'Gorry and co.	do.	9	2	5
,,	105	Same	Bryan Crosson and co.	do.	11	1	22
,,	106	Same	Thomas M'Cluskey and co.	do.	6	0	32
,,	107	Same	Michael Dempsey	do.	8	2	31
,,	108	Same	Patrick Boyle and co.	do.	9	0	17
,,	109	Same	Philip Lynch and co.	do.	4	3	27
,,	110	Henry L. Close, Esq.	Patrick Cullen	do.		..	
,,	111	Same	Joseph Cullen and co.	do.		..	
,,	112	Owen and Patrick Coyle	Charles Lynch	Houses and garden		..	
,,	113	Francis Graham	Charles M'Dermott	do.		..	
,,	114	James Moore	Henry Moran	House and land	4	0	0
,,	115	George Lowry	Charles M'Clean	Lands	5	2	0
,,	116	Philip Rully	Edward Mulligan and co.	House and tenement		..	
,,	117	John M'Donnell	John M'Donnell and co.	Lands	10	0	0
,,	118	Mary A. Erskine	Walter Brady	House and tenement		..	
,,	119	James and John Montgomery	Owen Farrelly and co.	Lands	13	0	0
,,	120	Bedell Bennison, Esq.	William Harpur	House and garden		..	
,,	121	John M'Goverin	Neal M'Cawley	Lands		..	
,,	122	Thomas Argue	Patrick Magin	do.	5	3	0
,,	123	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	John Masterson	do.	18	0	0
,,	124	Same	Bernard Lynch	House, lands, and garden	10	0	0
,,	125	William Dobson	Polly Smith and co.	Lands	17	0	4
,,	126	Lord Farnham	Joseph Helun and co.	House and tenement		..	
,,	127	Same	John Develin and co.	Lands		..	
,,	128	Same	Thomas Ledwitch	do.		..	
,,	129	Same	John Morrow and co.	do.	9	3	0
,,	130	Same	Richard Begnal	House and tenement	12	2	10
,,	131	Thomas Armstrong	Michael M'Cabe and co.	House and land		..	
,,	132	James S. Fleming, Esq.	John Gaffney and co.	Lands		..	
,,	133	Same	Thomas M'Namee	House and tenement		..	
,,	134	Same	Patrick Fegan and co.	Lands		..	
,,	135	George M'Knipe, Esq.	Owen Brady and co.	do.	23	0	10
,,	136	John Baker, Esq.	John and James Quin	do.	2	2	0
,,	137	Same	Patrick Cassidy	do.	8	0	0
,,	138	Same	John Elliott and co.	do.	2	0	0
,,	139	Richard Y. Reynolds	James Farley	do.		..	
,,	140	James Waring, Esq.	Christopher Bredin and co.	do.	17	3	25
,,	141	Same	John Duffy and co.	do.	14	0	0
,,	142	Lord Farnham	Zephora Kemp and co.	do.	10	3	20
,,	143	Lord J. Beresford	Michael Sheridan	do.	1	0	0
,,	144	Same	Laurence Maginnis	do.	1	1	0
,,	145	Same	Thomas Curran	do.	1	0	0
,,	146	Same	Thomas Leddy	do.	2	2	0
,,	147	Same	Daniel Byrne	do.	2	0	0
,,	148	James Waring, Esq.	Christopher Bredin	do.	18	2	25
,,	149	H. J. Clements, Esq., and co.	Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., and co.	House and tenements		..	
,,	150	Same	John Montgomery and co.	do.		..	
,,	151	Same	Same	do.		..	
,,	152	Same	Eleanor Donohoo and co.	Lands	9	0	0
,,	153	Robert Reynolds	Bryan Smith	House and garden		..	
,,	154	John M'Donald	John M'Donald and co.	Lands	10	0	0
,,	155	John Smith	Thomas Maguire and co.	do.	9	0	0
,,	156	Charles M'Dermott	Emy Hastings and co.	do.	3	0	0
,,	157	John M'Cabe	Michael Brady	do.		..	
,,	158	Archy Morrow	Joseph Fitzsimmons	House and land		..	
,,	159	Admiral Dawson	Bryan Sheridan and co.	Land	15	1	0
,,	160	Patrick M'Brien	Bernard Maguire and co.	do.	11	0	0
,,	161	Allen N. Adams	Richard Kelly	do.	4	2	3
,,	162	Same	Francis Byrne	do.	6	2	31
,,	163	Same	Thomas Foy	do.	5	1	28
,,	164	Margaret Talbot	Hugh Clarke	do.	21	1	22
,,	165	Elizabeth Brady, and co.	James Murray	do.	2	2	0
,,	166	Same	Martin Keran	do.	4	0	0
,,	167	Cosby Nesbit, Esq.	Hugh Brady	do.	10	0	0
,,	168	Charles Coote, Esq.	Michael Masterson	do.	0	2	0
,,	169	Same	Patrick Murphy and co.	do.	9	2	20
,,	170	Same	Patrick Sheridan and co.	do.	17	1	17
,,	171	Same	John and Ann Foy	do.	11	1	20
,,	172	Same	Samuel Smith and co.	do.	3	1	6
,,	173	James Haire, Gent.	Patrick Clarke and co.	do.	23	2	20
,,	174	Rev. Benjamin Adams	Bryan M'Giveny and co.	do.	20	1	20
,,	175	Same	George Cappy and co.	do.	18	1	35
1828	1	Arthur Mitchell	John Hunter and co.	Lands	5	0	0
,,	2	Elizabeth Rully	Bridget Rully	House and tenement		..	
,,	3	Matthew and James Maguire	Nugent Spinks and co	Lands	7	2	0
,,	4	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Arn M'Cabe and co.	do.		..	
,,	5	Same	Michael Rogers	do.	2	2	20

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	8 6 1¾	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 17 0	24 15 5¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 4 11	31 13 2¾	..	..	Settled	..	..	3
do.	Kill.	17 2 0	45 11 0¾	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Annagh.	36 0 0	41 10 7½	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	6
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	35 4 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	4
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	18 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	Kill.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	16 5 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	2
Clonkee.	Drumgoon.	13 16 11	19 6 5½	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	10 19 8¼	17 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 17 0	16 12 3½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 9 6½	20 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	9 14 0½	11 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	9 13 10½	16 5 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 17 8½	10 6 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 6 8¼	19 0 6½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	8 14 3¾	12 16 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	4 13 2	6 19 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	17 12 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	23 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Clonkee.	Shercock.	5 1 6½	..	..	do.	do.	Nilled.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	32 0 0	..	..	do.	Consent	..	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallon.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	4 15 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	10
Clonmahon.	Denn.	21 0 0	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	3 15 0	14 15 0	Absconding.	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	9 4 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Nilled.	..	6
do.	Tomregan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilinagh.	3 11 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	22 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	18 18 0	28 0 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	20 0 2	..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	2
do.	Urney.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	13 2 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Drumloman.	16 18 8	15 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	20 9 3	20 9 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	18 5 9	..	..	..	Settled	..	..	3
do.	do.	3 6 10	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Crosserlough.	22 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Laragh.	26 4 8	67 18 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Castleterra.	5 18 9½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Lower Loughtee.	Anna.	7 14 3½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	2 2 0	4 1 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
do.	Urney.	6 15 11	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	22 10 0	23 9 7	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	5
Upper Loughtee.	do.	14 14 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Urney.	22 13 6	20 18 7	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	6
Tulloghonoho.	Templeport.	2 7 5	..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 7 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Denn.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Urney.	23 9 0	23 9 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	27 5 3	75 9 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	21
do.	do.	1 3 1	7 8 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 3 1	7 8 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 8 0	10 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	2 15 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Denn.	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	7
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	9 9 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Nilled.	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	9 19 4½	..	..	do.	..	..	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	17 6 2	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	4
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	4 12 3½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	5
do.	Enniskeen.	4 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 13 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 5 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Bailieboro.	17 1 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	5 17 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Laragh.	10 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 9 8¼	45 5 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	27 4 9	60 8 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	8 5 4½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 7 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Anna.	34 0 0	41 10 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Clonkee.	Drumgoon.	21 8 0¾	54 15 6½	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	Knockbride.	16 16 2¾	39 5 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Bailieboro.	2 3 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
..	..	0 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	10 3 1	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	2
..	..	15 16 1	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	6	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Philip Tackney and co.	Land	5 0 24
,,	7	Sir William Young	Patrick Mulligan and co.	do.	9 3 12
,,	8	Same	William Wilson and co.	do.	19 0 18
,,	9	Edward Lynch	Patrick M'Evoy and co.	do.	5 0 0
,,	10	Lord Gosford	Mary Dunn	House and garden	..
,,	11	Same	Arthur Hare and co.	do.	..
,,	12	John M'Donald	Hugh Teirney and co.	Lands	10 0 0
,,	13	James M'Cabe	James M'Cabe and co.	do.	1 0 5
,,	14	Robert Parke	James Brien and co.	do.	11 0 0
,,	15	John Smith	Thomas Maguire and co.	do.	9 0 0
,,	16	Patrick Corr	Philip Nulty and co.	do.	18 0 0
,,	17	Michael M'Dolan	Margaret Cassidy and co.	do.	60 0 0
,,	18	George Maxwell	John Love and co.	do.	..
,,	19	James Olwill	Patrick and Philip Olwill	House and land	12 0 0
,,	20	Henry Atkins, Esq.	James Cusack and co.	Lands	..
,,	21	Rev. Francis Burrows	John Olvany and co.	do.	..
,,	22	Lord Farnham	Richard Begnal and co.	do.	6 3 9
,,	23	Same	Same	do.	11 1 32
,,	24	Peter O'Hara	John O'Hara	do.	..
,,	25	Lord Farnham	Francis Graham and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	26	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Philip Donoho	Lands	3 0 0
,,	27	Same	Michael Donoho and co.	do.	6 2 32
,,	28	Same	John Lang and co.	do.	17 2 19
,,	29	Robert Holmes	John Olvany and co.	do.	34 0 0
,,	30	John Maxwell	Margaret Maxwell and co.		..
,,	31	Lord Farnham	Francis Corr and co.	Lands	20 2 10
,,	32	Arthur Mitchell	John Hunter	House and land	..
,,	33	George Harpur	Terence Lynch	Land	4 0 37
,,	34	Charles Coote, Esq.	Hugh M'Enroe	do.	4 3 2
,,	35	Same	Farrell Fitzpatrick and co.	do.	7 1 7
,,	36	Rev. Joseph Pratt	John Woods and co.	Tenements	..
,,	37	Same	James Hoey and co.	do.	..
,,	38	Same	Owen Carrolan and co.	Land	21 0 30
,,	39	Charles Coote, Esq.	Peter M'Cabe and co.	do.	3 0 10
,,	40	Same	Luke Magee and co.	do.	7 3 21
,,	41	Same	Patrick Hughes and co.	do.	8 2 0
,,	42	Michael Murphy, Esq.	Hugh Fitzpatrick and co.	Houses and tenement	..
,,	43	Same	Charles M'Cabe and co.	House and land	..
,,	44	Andrew Shalvey	Charles Foy	Land	3 0 0
,,	45	Cosby Adams, Esq.	Patrick Fitzsimons and co.	do.	21 1 0
,,	46	Same	Cormick Carrolan	do.	1 0 0
,,	47	Same	Francis M'Keon and co.	do.	3 0 0
,,	48	James Brady	Patrick M'Entre	House and land	..
,,	49	Sir Robert Hodson	Hugh Clarke and co.	Land	13 2 28
,,	50	Same	Bartle Hanlon and co.	do.	20 0 30
,,	51	Same	Philip Reilly and co.	do.	18 3 8
,,	52	Same	Anthony Clarke and co.	do.	40 0 0
,,	53	Same	John Gibson and co.	do.	38 0 0
,,	54	Same	Joseph Smith and co.	do.	19 0 0
,,	55	Charles Boylan	Matthrw Lynch and co.	House and land	..
,,	56	Patrick Foy	James M'Entee and co.	Land	4 0 0
,,	57	Allen N. Adams	Harris Killett	do.	3 1 38
,,	58	Lord Primate	James and Owen Ronan	do.	3 1 0
,,	59	George M'Knipe, Esq.	Mary Brady	do.	..
,,	60	John and William Byers	Connor Healy and co.	do.	..
,,	61	Robert Rully	Catherine Beggan and co.	House and land	..
,,	62	Patrick Gibson	Edward Reel and co.	Land	5 2 0
,,	63	Lord Farnham	Richard Whyte and co.	do.	1 1 0
,,	64	Rev. Benjamin Adams	Philip Smith and co.	do.	8 0 0
,,	65	Same	Patrick Fitzpatrick and co.	do.	7 0 0
,,	66	Same	Philip M'Cullough and co.	do.	12 0 0
,,	67	Same	James Charters	do.	4 2 0
,,	68	Francis Berry, Esq.	Peter Crosson and co.	do.	15 0 0
,,	69	Rev. Benjamin Adams	Patrick M'Cabe	do.	4 0 0
,,	70	John Singleton, Esq.	Elinor Bryans and co.	do.	4 0 9
,,	71	Thomas Carroll	John Bradley	do.	4 3 12½
,,	72	Rev. George Vesey	Thomas Gargan	do.	..
,,	73	Same	Ellen Clarke	do.	..
,,	74	Ann M'Dowall	John and James Finigan	do.	10 2 10
,,	75	George M'Knipe, Esq.	Owen Magoverin and co.	do.	..
,,	76	Same	John Tumelty and co.	do.	..
,,	77	Same	John Roundtree	do.	..
,,	78	Same	John Cassidy	do.	..
,,	79	Same	Michael M'Donald	Lands	..
,,	80	Same	Nicholas Donnelly and co.	do.	..
,,	81	Same	Margaret Rudden	do.	..
,,	82	Same	Jane M'Donald	do.	..
,,	83	Same	Philip Fitzpatrick	do.	..
,,	84	Same	Hugh Reilly	do.	..
,,	85	William Bowles	Hugh Reilly and co.	do.	..
,,	86	Mary Patterson	John Fitzpatrick and co.	do.	..
,,	87	John Farrelly	Henry M'Adam	do.	..
,,	88	John Trimble	William Masterson	do.	..
,,	89	Thomas Murphy	Patrick Darcey	do.	9 0 0
,,	90	Richard Sturdy	Patrick Magoverin and co.	do.	..
,,	91	Rev. George Gresson	William Moffet and co.	do.	5 0 0
,,	92	William Magee	James Plunkett and co.	do.	8 2 0
,,	93	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	John Sheridan	do.	5 0 0
,,	94	Patrick Keogan	James M'Dowall and co.	do.	16 0 0
,,	95	Michael Lee	James Smith	House and lands	...
,,	96	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	Same	House and tenement	...
,,	97	Same	John and James Faris	Lands	5 3 1
,,	98	Same	Cornelius M'Avinia and co.	do.	4 0 38

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	6 3 9	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	3
Clonkee.	Bailieboro,	11 15 0	19 19 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	20 18 0	45 3 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghonoho.	Killeshandra.	1 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	11 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Denn.	21 0 0	31 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	1 4 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	9
Tullaghonoho.	Killeshandra.	15 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	9 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Denn.	13 0 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	18 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	8
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	23 11 9	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	10 9 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Lavey.	8 6 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	Annageliff.	27 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	7 9 9¾	14 19 7¼	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	18 11 7½	27 17 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	1 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	13 2 1¾	25 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Lavey.	3 10 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghonoho.	Killeshandra.	16 3 1	16 6 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	27 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	4
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	25 19 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	10 16 8	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 17 0	21 17 11½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	1 17 9	10 9 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	do.	1 11 6	1 14 3½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	27 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	7
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	4 11 10	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	10 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	9 16 0	25 3 4½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	1 1 0	7 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ashfield.	9 9 0	13 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Anna.	3 12 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	18 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	7
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 17 7½	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	7
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 5 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	11 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	13 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	13 1 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	5 18 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	10
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	11 16 3	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	6 4 2	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	2
..	..	6 0 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	3 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Anna.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Killinkere.	5 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	6 7 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	14 6 11	21 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Clonkee.	Drumgoon.	8 5 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	6 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	10 19 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	3 11 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Knockbride.	3 14 10	11 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Bailieboro.	5 9 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	6 16 5	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 2 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	23 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Laragh.	13 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	4 0 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	..	17 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	9
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	10 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tullaghonoho.	Killeshandra.	17 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	5 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	do.	36 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	15
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Upper Loughtee.	Laragh.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullyhunco.	Killeshandra.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	3 11 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	4 11 0	16 2 7½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	19 12 6	78 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 0 0	25 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1828	99	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	John Oddbert	Lands	3	3	36
,,	100	James Waring, Esq.	John Duffy and co.	do.	14	1	12
,,	101	Same	John and Thomas Smith	do.	6	0	0
,,	102	John Maxwell	Margaret Maxwell and co.	do.	12	0	0
,,	103	Edward Cooksey	John Argue and co.	House and land	9	0	0
,,	104	Earl Annesley	Patrick Gilerest and co.	Lands	..		
,,	105	William Strong	Ann Galligan and co.	do.	15	2	0
,,	106	William Berry	Owen Reilly and co.	do.	11	2	0
,,	107	Rev. James Pollock	Michael O'Donnell	do.	1	0	0
,,	108	Luke Kiernan	Myles Reilly	do.	3	1	0
,,	109	Lord Farnham	Robert Scarlett and co.	do.	6	1	28
,,	110	Same	Joseph Porter and co.	do.	..		
,,	111	Same	Rose Rully and co.	do.	22	3	6
,,	112	Same	Thomas Hanlon and co.	House and tenement	..		
,,	113	Same	Robert Fitzgerald and co.	do.	..		
,,	114	Same	Samuel Swainy	Lands	..		
,,	115	Same	Peter Brady	do.	..		
,,	116	Same	Maria Egar and co.	do.	..		
,,	117	Same	James Brady and co.	do.	..		
,,	118	Thomas Armstrong	Matthew Bird and co.	do.	12	2	0
,,	119	Henry Atkins, Esq.	James Cusack and co.	House and land	..		
,,	120	Richard Clendennen	William Henderson	do.	9	0	3
,,	121	R. H. Southwell, Esq.	Rev. Joseph Denham and co.	House and tenement	..		
,,	122	Patrick Rully	John M'Cann and co.	Lands	3	2	0
,,	123	Same	Same	do.	3	2	0
,,	124	Hugh Brogan	Thomas M'Evoy	do.	5	2	0
,,	125	Margaret Lynch	Michael Farrelly	House and garden	..		
,,	126	Roger Hartley	Thomas Donohoo	do.	..		
,,	127	Luke Bartly	Mary Brady	do.	..		
,,	128	R. H. Southwell, Esq.	Rev. Joseph Denham	do.	..		
,,	129	Patrick Rully	John M'Cann and co.	do.	3	2	0
,,	130	Rev. Joseph Mee	Charles Rielly, and co.	Lands	6	3	20
,,	131	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Daniel Smith	do.	5	0	0
,,	132	Richard Sturdy	Patrick Magoverin and co.	do.	..		
,,	133	Hugh Kelaghen	John and William Magee	do.	8	0	0
,,	134	Rev. G. Gresson	William Moffet and co.	do.	..		
,,	135	H. J. Clements, Esq.	Samuel Clements and co.	do.	32	2	22
,,	136	Same	Hannah Laurence and co.	do.	13	3	1
,,	137	Same	Margaret Magoveren and co.	do.	4	1	29
,,	138	Lord Gosford	William Johnston and co.	do.	26	0	7
,,	139	James Martin	Patrick Gaffney	Houses	..		
,,	140	John and William Byars	Connor Healy and co.	Lands	..		
,,	141	John Malcomson	Philip Carbery	do.	..		
,,	142	Thomas Carroll	John Bradley	do.	4	3	12½
,,	143	John Dougherty	Anne Eliza M'Comb and co.	House and tenement	..		
,,	144	Anne M'Dowall	John Finigan and co.	Lands	9	2	21½
,,	145	G. J. Lanauge, Esq.	James Morris and co.	do.	9	0	0
,,	146	Thomas Nugent, Esq.	Owen Rielly	House and garden	..		
,,	147	Charles Coote, Esq.	Mary Dunning	Lands	4	1	8
,,	148	Same	Bridget M'Donald	do.	8	0	38
,,	149	Same	Patrick Mullen and co.	do.	10	2	26
,,	150	Same	Simon M'Donald and co.	do.	12	0	30
,,	151	Same	Patrick Bryans	do.	5	3	20
,,	152	Same	Patrick Masterson	do.	2	3	20
,,	153	Same	Patrick M'Enroe	do.	2	3	26
,,	154	Same	Owen Rielly and co.	do.	4	0	20
,,	155	Elizabeth Adams	Harris Kellitt	do.	3	1	38
,,	156	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Owen Carrolan and co.	do.	..		
1829	1	Sir Robert Hudson, Bart.	Catharine Cavanagh and co.	do.	7	1	15
,,	2	Patrick Fitzpatrick	Edward Dogherty and Co.	do.	10	2	0
,,	3	Thomas Maguire	Patrick Teevan and co.	do.	..		
,,	4	John and William Lanauge, Esq.	James Morris	do.	13	0	0
,,	5	Thomas Cochrane	William Cochrane and co.	do.	1	3	0
,,	6	Lord Farnham	James Morrow and co.	do.	6	3	7
,,	7	Same	Joseph Morrow and co.	do.	6	1	29
,,	8	Same	William Morrow and co.	do.	13	1	10
,,	9	Philip M'Cabe, and Co.	Patrick Smith	House and tenement	..		
,,	10	Rev. Joseph Pratt	Owen Carrolan and co.	Land	21	0	30
,,	11	Thomas Carroll	John Bradley	do.	4	3	12½
,,	12	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	John Love and co.	do.	8	0	0
,,	13	Samuel Anderson	James Armstrong and co.	do.	5	0	0
,,	14	Michael Murphy, Esq.	Robert Brown and co.	do.	8	1	7
,,	15	William Little	Hugh Malone	do.	5	0	0
,,	16	James Sanderson, Esq.	Michael Rielly	do.	..		
,,	17	Same	Francis M'Namee and co.	do.	..		
,,	18	George M'Knipe, Esq.	Philip Fitzpatrick and co.	do.	3	3	23
,,	19	Same	Patrick M'Hugh and co.	House and garden	..		
,,	20	Charles Magoverin	John Magoverin	Land	15	0	0
,,	21	John Scarlett	John Taylor and co.	do.	2	0	0
,,	22	William Cornyn	Richard Cornyn	do.	2	0	0
,,	23	Philip Dolan	Patrick M'Loughlin	do.	..		
,,	24	Mary Brown and Co.	John M'Cabe	do.	10	0	0
,,	25	James Olwill	Patrick and Philip Olwill	do.	11	2	31
,,	26	Henry Samuel Close, Esq.	Bernard Smith	do.	..		
,,	27	Richard Y. Reynolds, Esq.	Hugh Smith and co.	do.	..		
,,	28	George Reynolds	John Mullavey	do.	..		
,,	29	Robert Holmes	John Olvany and co.	do.	..		
,,	30	Margaret Corr	John Tormay	do.	..		
,,	31	Andrew C. Pallas, Esq.	Patrick Nugont and co.	do.	7	2	0
,,	32	Mary Anne Beady	Patrick Carbin	Houses	..		
,,	33	Lord Farnham	Thomas Gumby and co.	Land	9	1	0
,,	34	Same	Mary M'Cormick and co.	do.	11	0	30
,,	35	Same	John Connolly and co.	do.	15	3	38

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	9 18 8	32 11 10	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	13 1 1	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	9 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 0 0	20 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Castleterra.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	9
do.	Lavey.	8 12 7	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	3
Clonmahon.	Kildrumferton.	32 6 9	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	2
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallen.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	Killeshandra.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	9 8 0	14 2 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	26 11 2½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	21 7 10	29 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	10
do.	do.	10 8 8	15 13 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	3
do.	do.	2 10 0	3 9 2	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	8
do.	do.	23 15 0½	..	..	Overholding.	Consent	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 9 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 11 8½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	12 1 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	3
do.	Down.	39 3 0	18 1 4½	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Lavey.	9 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	5
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	13 15 1	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	0 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	4 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	4 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Upper Loughtee.	Denn.	8 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 12 6	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Laragh.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Urney.	..	..	..	do.	..	do.	..	1
Talloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	0 11 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	1	3
Upper Loughtee.	Castleraghan.	11 0 7½	22 1 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Laragh.	6 6 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	36 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	16
do.	do.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	do.	36 2 0	34 2 10	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	25 1 10	61 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 15 4	11 0 11½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	25 4 9	37 17 1½	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Killinkere.	5 13 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	2
..	..	14 7 2	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	5 8 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	20 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	9
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	14 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Kildrumferton.	32 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	6 15 4	44 17 1½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kill.	10 13 1	36 6 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	16 15 9½	72 5 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	19 18 9½	68 16 11¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	6 5 1½	13 10 11½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 18 0	11 0 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 2 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 17 1	30 7 4¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	4 0 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	Enniskeen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	6 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	Drumgoon.	15 6 11½	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	5
Tullaghgarvey.	do.	4 6 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	32 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
do.	Killinkere.	2 12 6	..	Absconding	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	5 7 3	..	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	5 13 7	2 16 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Castleraghan.	21 17 0	10 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	11 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	13 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	4
do.	do.	5 1 2	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
..	..	10 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	5
..	..	7 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	7 1 2¼	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	5
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	1 4 5½	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
..	..	19 6 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	26 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	9 14 4½	17 18 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
..	..	8 10 0	15 13 10	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
..	..	6 7 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	8 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
..	..	3 3 4	11 1 8	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
..	..	6 16 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	13 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
..	..	10 9 6	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	2
..	..	0 18 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
..	..	22 6 3	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
..	..	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
..	..	27 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
..	..	3 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	15 15 0	17 1 3	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	8
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	2 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
..	..	13 16 7½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
..	..	16 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	25 5 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Name of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1829	36	Lord Farnham	Thomas Corcoran and co.	Land	22	1	8
,,	37	Same	Francis Gobrake and co.	do.	5	0	20
,,	38	Alexander Sanderson, Esq.	Margaret Farrelly	do.		..	
,,	39	Andrew Bell, Esq.	Luke Munagh	do.		..	
,,	40	John Smith	Thomas Maguire and co.	House and land		..	
,,	41	Rev. Joseph Story	Patrick Magee	do.	0	1	0
,,	42	Same	Patrick Cassidy	Lands	3	3	13
,,	43	Robert Patterson	James Flanagan and co.	do.		..	
,,	44	Molly Kieran	Myles Rully	do.	4	2	0
,,	45	James Clarke, and co.	Hugh Rully	House and garden		..	
,,	46	Admiral Dawson	Connor Rully and co.	Land	6	0	0
,,	47	Patrick Martin	James Kilder	do.	4	2	10
,,	48	George Reynolds	John Mullavy	do.		..	
,,	49	Joseph Clarke, Esq.	Patrick Donnellan and co.	do.	4	0	2
,,	50	Same	Connor Daly and co.	do.	16	0	14
,,	51	Thomas M'Cullough	Thomas Belsh	House and garden		..	
,,	52	Patrick Fitzpatrick	Edward Dougherty and co.	Land	10	2	0
,,	53	Thomas Maguire	Patrick Tervan and co.	do.	3	0	0
,,	54	Sir Robert Hudson	George Beatty and co.	do.	48	0	36
,,	55	Lord Bishop Kilmore	James and Patrick Foy	do.	13	2	21
,,	56	Same	Patrick Foy	House and land		..	
,,	57	Same	Same	do.		..	
,,	58	Same	John M'Conaghy	do.		..	
,,	59	Patrick Dogherty	Thomas Markey	do.		..	
,,	60	Same	Peter Markey	do.	0	0	20
,,	61	Philip Rully and co.	Thomas Parker	do.	0	2	12
,,	62	Charles Coote, Esq.	Owen Cruminy	Land	3	1	26
,,	63	Same	Charles M'Ardle and co.	House and tenement		..	
,,	64	Richard Johnston	Andrew Clerkin	Land	6	0	0
,,	65	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	John Love and co.	do.	8	0	0
,,	66	Cosby Nesbet, Esq.	Philip Saxton and co.	do.	12	0	0
,,	67	Same	Mary Saxton and co.	do.	11	0	0
,,	68	Same	Bridget Martin and co.	do.	6	0	0
,,	69	John and William Byars	Thomas Smith	do.		..	
,,	70	William Byers	Bridget Healy and co.	do.		..	
,,	71	William Whyte	Michael M'Philips	do.		..	
,,	72	Same	Patrick Smith and co.	do.		..	
,,	73	Same	Bridget M'Philips and co.	do.		..	
,,	74	John Malcomson	Philip Carbery	do.		..	
,,	75	Ann M'Cutchen	John Maginness	House		..	
,,	76	Sir William Young	Patrick Mulligan and co.	Land	9	3	12
,,	77	Sir Robert Hudson	Patrick M'Cabe	do.	4	2	0
,,	78	Same	Owen Kelly and co.	do.	6	2	0
,,	79	Same	Patrick Clarke	do.	4	2	0
,,	80	Same	John Wallace	do.	7	0	0
,,	81	Same	Hugh Smith and co.	do.	14	1	0
,,	82	Same	Terence Coyle	do.	9	0	0
,,	83	Same	Simon Smith	do.	1	0	0
,,	84	Same	Patrick Healy	do.	3	3	0
,,	85	Same	Owen M'Donald	do.	4	0	0
,,	86	Same	Owen M'Donald, jun.	do.	5	0	0
,,	87	Same	Owen M'Donald and co.	do.	5	0	0
,,	88	Same	Patrick and Benjamin Cabe	do.	15	0	0
,,	89	Same	James M'Cabe	do.	6	0	0
,,	90	Same	Bryan M'Brien	do.	5	0	0
,,	91	Same	Richard Kelly and co.	do.	8	2	10
,,	92	Same	Patrick Clarke, jun.	do.	4	0	0
,,	93	Same	Philip Boyle	do.	5	0	0
,,	94	Same	Felix Boyle	do.	3	0	0
,,	95	Same	Owen M'Brein	do.	6	2	0
,,	96	Same	Bryan and John M'Cabe	do.	9	1	10
,,	97	Same	Eleonor Smith and co.	do.	8	0	0
,,	98	Same	Philip Kelly	do.	3	0	0
,,	99	Same	Philip Smith and co.	do.	41	1	0
,,	100	Same	Michael Carroll	do.	5	0	18
,,	101	Same	John Doran	do.	3	3	38
,,	102	Same	Owen Carroll	do.	10	2	0
,,	103	Same	Bryan M'Donnell	do.	8	0	0
,,	104	Same	Philip Carroll	do.	4	0	0
,,	105	Same	Mary Smith and co.	do.	24	2	0
,,	106	Same	Michael Clarke	do.	6	0	0
,,	107	Same	Edward Clarke	do.	6	0	0
,,	108	Same	Silvester Carroll	do.	5	0	18
,,	109	Same	Michael Leddy	do.	9	2	0
,,	110	Same	James Cavanagh	do.	6	0	20
,,	111	Same	James M'Philip, sen. and jun.	do.	9	0	0
,,	112	Same	Rose Neil	do.	2	2	0
,,	113	Same	Patrick Smith	do.	4	1	0
,,	114	Same	Gregory M,Donald	do.	4	0	0
,,	115	Same	Patrick Mulligan	do.	6	2	0
,,	116	Same	Charles Smith	do.	10	0	0
,,	117	Same	Patrick Timmins and co.	do.	7	1	20
,,	118	Same	Benjamin Wilson and co.	do.	27	0	0
,,	119	Same	James M'Donald	do.	3	2	0
,,	120	Same	Thomas Maguire	do.	15	0	0
,,	121	Anne M'Dowall	John Finigan and co.	House and land	9	2	21½
,,	122	Philip, Smyth, Esq.	Henry Smith	Land	3	0	0
,,	123	John M'Manus	Owen Lackey and co.	do.	16	0	0
,,	124	Hugh M'Caul	John Mohan	do.	3	0	0
,,	125	Charles Woodward, Esq.	Luke Heel and co.	do.	9	0	28
,,	126	Samuel M'Elwain	John Henry	do.	7	2	0
,,	127	Geo. J. Murphy, Esq.	Rev. John Rully and co.	do.	10	3	38
,,	128	Thomas Nugent, Esq.	Owen Rully	House and garden		..	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	10 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	....	22 1 8	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
..	....	12 8 1½	12 8 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
..	....	12 4 9	..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	1
..	....	13 13 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
..	....	9 6 4	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
..	....	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
..	....	4 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	....	..	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	4
..	....	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
..	....	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
..	....	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	8 19 1½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	6 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Kildallen.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	7 6 0	7 7 6	..	do.	Settled	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	25 12 0	26 2 0	..	..	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Shercock.	6 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	Drumgoon.	15 6 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Druny.	4 2 8	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	12
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	15 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Druny.	17 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 17 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Drumgoon.	0 12 1	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	8 5 4½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	4 19 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ashfield.	6 6 0	29 1 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drung.	10 14 7	..	..	Overholding.	Consent	do.	1	5
do.	Laragh.	12 9 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	1	3
do.	do.	11 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 19 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	8 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Lurgan.	15 13 10¼	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	Mullagh.	5 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 2 6¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	14 7 2	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	5 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	11 15 0	18 15 3	..	..	Settled	..	..	4
do.	do.	2 11 4	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Knockbride.	4 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Bailieboro.	2 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Knockbride.	3 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 3 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 14 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Bailieboro.	3 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Knockbride.	3 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 17 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Bailieboro.	2 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 1 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Knockbride.	6 4 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	16 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 19 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Bailieboro.	2 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Knockbride.	3 19 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Bailieboro.	3 16 2	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Knockbride.	8 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	3 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	12
do.	do.	19 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	2 18 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	16 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Loughan	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	7
do.	Castleraghan.	18 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	4 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Druny.	11 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Kellinkere.	10 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	Settled.	..	4
do.	Castleraghan.	10 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.			

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	129	Bernard Doughty	Edward Lynch and co.	Land	41 0 0
,,	130	Same	Bryan Rorke	do.	9 0 0
,,	131	Same	Stephen M'Daniel and co.	do.	13 0 0
,,	132	George Sloan	Daniel Mulligan	House and garden	
,,	133	Same	Catharine Rully and co.	do.	
,,	134	James Clarke and Co.	Hugh Rully	do.	
,,	135	George M'Knipe, Esq.	Philip Fitzpatrick and co.	Land	8 3 22
,,	136	James Gormly	Philip Rahill	do.	3 3 0
,,	137	Lord Primate	Richard Sturdy and co.	do.	
,,	138	Same	Philip Dolan and co.	do.	
,,	139	Owen Donohoo	Mary Sheridan	House and land	
,,	140	Noble Weir	John Ferguson and co.	Lands	
,,	141	Michael M'Cleland	Lucy Martin	House and garden	
,,	142	Rev. William Grattan	George Patterson	Lands	
,,	143	William Bell, Esq.	William Reynolds Fitzallen	do.	
,,	144	Rev. Patrick Rully	Francis Tuman	House and garden	
,,	145	Joseph Pogue	Philip Pitzpatrick	Lands	
,,	146	Robert Holmes	John Olvany and co.	do.	
,,	147	Christy Spinks	Patrick M'Cabe	House and garden	
,,	148	John Morrison	William Black	Bog	
,,	149	Frederick Stephens	Henry Coyle	Lands	5 0 0
,,	150	Lord Farnham	George Moore and co.	House and tenement	
,,	151	Same	John Black and co.	do.	
,,	152	Same	John Lahey and co.	Lands	62 3 7
,,	153	Same	Anthony Kilroy and co.	do.	36 0 9
,,	154	Same	Robert Walsh and co.	do.	
,,	155	Same	Walter Hinds and co.	do.	37 2 33
,,	156	Richard Clindinner	William Henderson	do.	9 0 34
,,	157	John Hassard, Esq.	Owen Magoverin	do.	
,,	158	Same	Thomas M'Cabe	do.	
,,	159	Same	James Magoverin	do.	
,,	160	Same	Michael Magoverin	do.	
,,	161	Same	Patrick Magoverin	do.	
,,	162	John Argue	Joseph Smith and co.	do.	0 2 0
,,	163	James S. Fleming, Esq.	James Gaffney and co.	Houses, &c.	
,,	164	Michael Brady	Michael Cronange	Lands	
,,	165	James Sheridan	Christy Emo	Bog, &c.	
,,	166	Rev. M. Joseph Mee	John Keogh	House and land	0 1 0
,,	167	Rev. F. Edgeworth	Charles Rully and co.	Lands	10 0 0
,,	168	James Waring, Esq.	Edmond Rully	Eel weir, &c. &c.	
,,	169	George Sloane	Christopher Bredin	Lands	17 3 35
,,	170	H. J. Clements	Catharine Rully and co.	Houses and gardens	
,,	171	Same	James Smith and co.	do.	
,,	172	Same	Owen Fitzpatrick and co.	Land	7 2 37
,,	173	Same	Joseph Montgomery and co.	do.	0 2 0
,,	174	Same	Francis Graham	do.	1 3 0
,,	175	Same	William Moore and co.	do.	11 2 0
,,	176	Same	John Rully	do.	6 2 11
,,	177	Patrick Rully	George Lawrence	do.	
,,	178	Same	John M'Cann	do.	3 2 0
,,	179	Lord Primate	Same	do.	3 2 0
,,	180	Rev. William Grattan	John Maguire	do.	17 0 0
,,	181	William Whyte	George Patterson and co.	do.	
,,	182	Same	Michael M'Philips	do.	4 2 0
,,	183	William Byars	Patrick Smith and co.	do.	4 2 0
,,	184	Hugh M'Cabe	Bridget Heary and co.	do.	
,,	185	Sir Robert Hudson	John Mohan	do.	3 0 0
,,	186	Same	Philip Smith and co.	do.	41 1 0
,,	187	Same	John Smith and co.	do.	8 0 0
,,	188	Same	Philip Boyle	do.	5 0 0
,,	189	Same	Felix Boyle	do.	3 0 0
,,	190	Same	Patrick Timmins and co.	do.	7 1 20
,,	191	Same	Thomas Maguire	do.	15 0 0
,,	192	Same	James M'Donnell	do.	3 2 0
,,	193	Same	Gregory M'Dermott	do.	4 0 0
,,	194	Same	Rose Neil	do.	2 2 0
,,	195	Charles Coote, Esq.	Susanna Cotnam and co.	do.	3 0 0
,,	196	Same	John and Ann Foy	do.	11 1 20
,,	197	Same	Pat. Bryans	do.	5 3 20
,,	198	Same	Pat. Sheridan and co.	do.	17 1 7
,,	199	Same	Thomas Read and co.	do.	9 0 0
,,	200	Same	George Irwin and co.	do.	7 1 18
,,	201	Same	Thomas Coyle	do.	10 0 11
,,	202	James Saunderson, Esq.	Robert Welsh	House and land	0 2 0
,,	203	John George Parr, Esq.	Sylvester Clarke and co.	Lands	11 2 26
,,	204	Charles Coote, Esq.	Susanna Cotnam and co.	do.	7 0 0
,,	205	Bishop of Kilmore	James Foy and co.	do.	13 2 21
,,	206	Charles Coote, Esq.	Nicholas Mohan and co.	do.	3 3 21
,,	207	Henry John Clements, Esq.	Joseph Kemp	do.	3 2 0
,,	208	Same	William Foster and co.	do.	11 3 0
,,	209	Mrs. Sankey	Pat. Reilly	do.	10 1 5
,,	210	Same	Bryan Reilly	do.	10 1 5
,,	211	Same	John Lynch and co.	do.	23 3 5
,,	212	Same	James Donoghoe and co.	do.	12 2 9
1830	1	Charles Coote, Esq.	Charles Brady	do.	7 0 36
,,	2	Same	Susanna Cotnam and co.	do.	12 0 10
,,	3	Same	Thomas Harrison and co.	House and tenement	
,,	4	William Roberts, Esq.	Wilson Sheridan	do.	
,,	5	Joseph Boyle	Terence Carrolan	Lands	5 0 0
,,	6	Richard Whyte	Philip Smith	do.	13 2 0
,,	7	Lord Farnham	Samuel Hunter and co.	do.	13 3 20
,,	8	Thomas Butler	Pat. Brady and co.	do.	8 3 26½
,,	9	James Jennings	Peter Reilly	do.	6 2 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	30 8 10	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	5
do.	do.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	17 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Tulloghonoho.	Scrabby.	0 11 1	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	4 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
Tullaghgarvey.	Annagh.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	9 14 4½	22 8 6½	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Upper Loughtee.	Laragh.	9 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Drumreilly.	93 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	17
do.	do.	46 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallon.	12 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Killinagh.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	12
do.	Killeshandra.	2 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	10 8 8	38 9 6½	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	17 9 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Urney.	3 13 10½	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	5 14 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	27 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	0 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonmahon.	Ballymachugh.	9 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Urney.	13 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	5 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Mullaghoran.	37 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	12
do.	Drumloman.	14 9 0½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	27 13 10	27 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	10
do.	Kilmore.	34 3 7	51 5 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	12 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghagh.	Kinawly.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 2 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 10 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 14 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	Castleterra.	0 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
..	..	9 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	18 9 2½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	0 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonmahon.	Ballymacree.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	16 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	22 10 0	28 9 7	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
Tulloghonoho.	Ballymacklany.	4 3 1	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	2 10 0	6 8 7	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
do.	do.	8 16 0	17 6 8	..	..	do.	..	..	7
do.	do.	1 5 0	5 0 1	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	3 17 0	18 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	14 7 6	41 7 2	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	5 0 8	9 19 4	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 0 0	13 16 10	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	12 13 0	..	..	Overholding.	Consent	do.	1	1
..	Drumlane.	40 8 8	38 9 6¼	..	..	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	5
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	5 10 7	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Lurgan.	15 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	..
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	4 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	12 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	6 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	3 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 18 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	9 7 2½	..	..	..	Consent	do.	1	2
do.	Drumgoon.	7 17 6	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 11 10	13 10 10	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	27 9 4½	45 18 4½	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Kill.	19 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Drumgoon.	13 11 11	18 6 1¾	..	..	Settled	..	..	4
do.	do.	11 9 0	34 18 8½	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Anna.	1 2 6	..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	10 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	12 1 10	..	..	do.	Consent	Issued.	1	3
do.	Drung.	17 10 8	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	Drumgoon.	5 7 5½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	Ashfield.	3 13 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 8 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Castleraghan.	Killinkere.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	29 15 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	12 3 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	12 4 3	26 8 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kill.	20 11 7	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Drumgoon.	3 13 10½	15 18 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Clonkee.	Shercock.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Bailieboro.	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	8 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Killinkere.	18 7 10¾	27 11 10	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	14 13 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	3
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	10	Peter Smith and co.	Pat. Smith	House and tenement	..
,,	11	Thomas Maguire	Pat. Teevan	Lands	..
,,	12	Charles Coote, Esq.	Hugh M'Enroe	do.	4 3 2
,,	13	Same	Pat. Hughes and co.	do.	8 2 0
,,	14	Same	Catherine Mollan and co.	do.	7 1 0
,,	15	Same	Ann Sullivan and co.	do.	8 3 0
,,	16	Sir Robert Hudson	Charles Smith and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	17	Same	Pat. Smith	do.	4 1 0
,,	18	Same	James M'Philips	do.	..
,,	19	Same	Molly Smith and co.	do.	24 2 0
,,	20	Same	James Cavanagh	do.	6 0 0
,,	21	Same	Pat. Mulligan	do.	6 2 0
,,	22	Same	Sylvester Carroll	do.	5 0 18
,,	23	Same	Michael Leddy	do.	9 2 0
,,	24	John Barnett	John Brown	do.	2 2 0
,,	25	Henry Samuel Close, Esq.	Pat. Smith and co.	do.	16 3 25
,,	26	Same	Catherine Reilly and co.	do.	4 0 20
,,	27	Same	Michael Smith and co.	do.	7 1 21
,,	28	Rebecca Mulligan and co.	Michael Gunn and co.	do.	47 2 16
,,	29	Lord Gosford	Thomas Wright and co.	House and land	5 0 11
,,	30	Same	Hugh Rudden and co.	Land	18 1 0
,,	31	Same	David Biggers and co.	do.	5 0 17
,,	32	Same	Thomas Slemons and co.	House and land	5 2 33
,,	33	Same	Alexander M'Dowall and co.	Lands	28 3 36
,,	34	Same	John Rudden and co.	do.	5 2 0
,,	35	Same	Robert Wiley and co.	do.	6 0 0
,,	36	William Barrett	William Reynolds and co.	do.	2 3 0
,,	37	Andrew Magaghaan	Bridget Magaghaan	do.	6 1 0
,,	38	Michael Babington	James Conaghty	do.	7 0 0
,,	39	Same	Farrell Keogan	do.	8 0 0
,,	40	Patrick Corr	John Corr and co.	Lands	10 0 0
,,	41	Mary Brown and co.	John M'Cabe and co.	Tenement	..
,,	42	G. Butler Danvers, Esq.	Patrick Reilly and co.	do.	..
,,	43	John James Morton	Catherine Brady and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	44	Sir Ralph Gore	Robert Thompson and co.	do.	..
,,	45	Samuel Webb, Esq.	James Coyle	Lands	..
,,	46	William Burrows, Esq.	Michael Doud and co.	do.	4 1 10
,,	47	Samuel Webb, Esq.	James Lynch	do.	..
,,	48	Same	Terence Lynch and co.	do.	..
,,	49	Rev. Francis Edgeworth	Edward Reilly	do.	..
,,	50	Lord Farnham	Thomas Kenny and co.	do.	47 0 30
,,	51	Same	Francis Graham and co.	Tenement	..
,,	52	Francis M'Namee	Thomas Smith and co.	House	..
,,	53	Robert Kellett	Humphry Tilson and co.	House and land	..
,,	54	Michael Smith	Joseph M'Evoy and co.	do.	3 0 0
,,	55	Robert H. Southwell, Esq.	Rev. Joseph Denham and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	56	James Plunkett	Edward M'Goverin and co.	Land	5 0 0
,,	57	Michael Crauford and co.	Bridget Majobrake and co.	House and land	..
,,	58	Robert Parke	William Carleton and co.	House and garden	..
,,	59	Edward Lynch, Esq.	John Nugent	House and land	2 0 33
,,	60	Elizabeth M'Cabe and co.	Felix M'Cabe and co.	do.	..
,,	61	Francis M'Namee	Thomas Smith and co.	House	..
,,	62	Robert Lanauze	William Rogers and co.	Land	21 0 0
,,	63	H. J. Clements, Esq., and co.	James Brady and co.	do.	14 2 10
,,	64	Same	Peter Reilly	do.	11 2 30
,,	65	Same	George Cochrane and co.	do.	5 1 6
,,	66	Same	Margaret Brown	Tenement	..
,,	67	Same	Laurence M'Grabell and co.	do.	..
,,	68	Same	William Taylor and co.	Lands	44 1 4
,,	69	Same	John Graham	do.	6 0 12
,,	70	Margaret Bourke and co.	John Smith and co.	do.	..
,,	71	James Waring, Esq.	William Bradford and co.	do.	..
,,	72	Lord Farnham	Terence Reilly and co.	do.	25 2 8
,,	73	Hugh Roberts	Bernard M'Mahon	do.	6 3 8
,,	74	Elizabeth Maguire and co.	Peter Teevan	do.	3 0 0
,,	75	Elizabeth Reburn and co.	Phil. Bryans and co.	House and garden	..
,,	76	Rev. Robert Thompson	Pet. Reilly and co.	Lands	9 0 37
,,	77	Lord Farnham	John Smith and co.	do.	35 0 36
,,	78	M. James Boyle, Esq.	Margaret Lee and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	79	Lord Farnham	Patrick Cullavin	do.	11 1 0
,,	80	Same	Michael Smith	do.	9 1 30
,,	81	Same	John Pile	do.	2 1 20
,,	82	Same	Joseph Byars	do.	..
,,	83	Same	Samuel Henry and co.	do.	15 2 30
,,	84	Charles Coote, Esq.	John M'Dowell	do.	3 2 23
,,	85	Same	Same	do.	2 0 10
,,	86	Bridget M'Donnell	Owen Lynch	House and garden	..
,,	87	John Maxwell Crauford, Esq.	Joseph Holmes	Lands	13 1 10
,,	88	Same	Andrew Donogho and co.	do.	20 3 35
,,	89	John Barnett	John Brown	do.	2 2 0
,,	90	Edward Flood	Matthew Reilly	House and tenement	..
,,	91	Patrick Brady	Onagh Brady and co.	Lands	..
,,	92	Phil. Smith	Henry Smith	do.	21 0 0
,,	93	Samuel Levanzy, Gent.	Con. Walsh and co.	do.	12 0 0
,,	94	Same	James Welsh	do.	6 0 0
,,	95	William Stephens	Thomas Briody	do.	6 0 20
,,	96	Lord Farnham	Richard Stephens and co.	do.	11 0 17
,,	97	Same	Henry Pickens and co.	do.	22 2 3
,,	98	Same	Thomas Maledy	do.	..
,,	99	Lord Annesley	Hugh Mulligan and co.	do.	4 1 27
,,	100	Lord Farnham	Samuel Hunter and co.	do.	13 3 30
,,	101	Matthew Wainwright	Patrick Carroll	do.	6 2 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Castleraghan.	..	11 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	4 2 0¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Drumgoon.	10 16 8	20 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	9 16 0	15 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	11 17 8	18 3 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	11 11 6½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	8 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 19 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	16 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Balieboro.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 16 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	2 7 3	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	16 7 2	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	5 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 19 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
..	..	98 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	5 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	Ballymackalany.	7 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Killeshandra.	6 16 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 5 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	32 0 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Ballymackalany.	4 5 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Killeshandra.	11 5 3	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	2
Tullaghagh.	Kenawlay.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	2
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	7 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	7 13 5½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	10 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	17 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Anna.	3 8 3	18 18 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	3 8 3	18 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Urney.	7 0 0	7 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Lower Loughtee.	Anna.	20 0 0	40 0 0	Absconding.	..	do.	do.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	11 1 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	4 5 0	12 10 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	46 5 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	30 19 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
..	..	35 12 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	10
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	13 2 1¾	13 2 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 10 9½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Kilmore.	21 14 3	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	5
do.	Denn.	2 19 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	0 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	6 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Kinawley.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	2
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	9 2 0	8 8 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	7
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	4 8 3	12 4 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Denn.	41 1 7	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Urney.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallen.	22 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Tullaghagh.	Tomargan.	11 16 8	14 2 10	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	9 16 2½	19 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	34 2 6	63 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	3 13 10½	9 11 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 12 2	1 13 9	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	do.	42 0 0	34 13 5½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	3 9 8	6 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Templeport.	4 4 0	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	12
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	38 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Urney.	23 19 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Castletara.	13 8 4	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	4 2 1	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	3 3 0	12 12 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	Drumgoon.	10 4 6½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	4
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	17 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	10
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	11 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	15 4 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Denn.	11 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Crosserlough.	2 16 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Killinkere.	16 7 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Lurgan.	16 8 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	11 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drung.	20 16 8	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	28 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Clonkee.	Dumgoon.	2 7 3	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Shircock.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Loughan.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	38 0 4	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Anna.	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	8 9 8	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Crosserlough.	8 19 10	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	25 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Mullagh.	10 1 9	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	5 18 2	8 3 7½	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	18 7 10¾	27 11 10	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	7 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	102	Sir Robert Hudson	Bryan M'Cabe	Lands	3 2 30
,,	103	Same	Benjamin Wilson and co.	do.	27 0 0
,,	104	Same	Patrick M'Manus and co.	do.	10 0 5
,,	105	Same	John M'Cabe and co.	do.	6 0 9
,,	106	Charles Woodward, Esq.	Luke Heil and co.	do.	5 2 1¼
,,	107	Same	Same	do.	9 0 28
,,	108	Joseph Clarke, Esq.	Connor Daly and co.	do.	16 0 0
,,	109	Same	Patrick Fitzsimons and co.	do.	12 0 0
,,	110	Same	John Clarke and co.	do.	5 3 0
,,	111	Same	Peter Clarke and co.	do.	14 3 0
,,	112	Elizabeth Nugent	Jane Spinks	House and tenement	..
,,	113	Joseph Dickson, Esq.	Owen Carroll and co.	Lands	20 1 17
,,	114	Admiral Dawson	Philip Smith and co.	do.	33 0 0
,,	115	Same	Owen Mallon and co.	do.	2 0 0
,,	116	Richard Reilly	John Flynn	House and garden	..
,,	117	Benjamin Bell and co.	Edward Reilly	Lands	9 0 0
,,	118	Edward S. O'Reilly, Esq.	Michael Ward	do.	..
,,	119	Same	Owen Donegan	do.	..
,,	120	Owen M'Mahon	Columbus M'Daniel	do.	5 0 0
,,	121	Henry S. Close, Esq.	Patrick M'Gillick and co.	do.	20 0 1
,,	122	John P. Winter	Elizabeth Day and co.	do.	15 0 0
,,	123	John Reilly	Bryan Fitzsimons	do.	..
,,	124	Samuel Plant	Francis Magoverin	do.	..
,,	125	Lyndon Bolton	James Cavanagh	do.	15 0 0
,,	126	Same	Eleanor Divine	do.	14 0 3
,,	127	Humphry Butler, Esq.	Luke Poyntz and co.	do.	3 0 31
,,	128	George M. Knipe, Esq.	James Carroll and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	129	Same	Same	Lands	10 2 0
,,	130	Mary Egan	Hugh Fitzpatrick	House and tenement	..
,,	131	John M'Clean	Thomas Farrelly	do.	..
,,	132	John M'Kiernan	Jane M'Donald and co.	do.	..
,,	133	Rev. John Davis	Patrick Finegan	Lands	14 3 0
,,	134	Harriet Walsh	Robert Walsh and co.	do.	20 0 0
,,	135	John Finlay, Esq., and co.	Michael Darcy	do.	..
,,	136	Thomas Elliott	Owen Reilly	House and garden	..
,,	137	Lord Annesley	James Kiernan	Lands	..
,,	138	Same	Terence Flood and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	139	Andrew Bell, Esq.	Patrick M'Kiernan	Lands	11 3 27
,,	140	Same	Philip Donohoe and co.	do.	8 0 21
,,	141	Adam Kennedy	Anne Leonard	House and garden	..
,,	142	George Finlay, Esq.	Mary M'Golrick and co.	Lands	10 0 0
,,	143	George Cochrane, Esq.	James Clarke and co.	House and garden	..
,,	144	John Moore	James Patterson	do.	..
,,	145	Lord Farnham	Joseph Porter and co.	Lands	19 1 0
,,	146	Same	Terence Lynch and co.	do.	20 3 22
,,	147	Same	Ann Mulvany	do.	..
,,	148	Same	William Lahey and co.	do.	19 1 0
,,	149	Same	Francis Goldrick and co.	do.	5 0 20
,,	150	Same	Walter Hinds and co.	do.	37 2 33
,,	151	Same	Andrew Magaghran and co.	do.	10 0 25
,,	152	Same	Oswald Swan and co.	do.	32 0 32
,,	153	Same	Catherine Brady	do.	..
,,	154	Same	Terence Fitzsimons and co.	do.	..
,,	155	Same	Mary Farrelly and co.	do.	..
,,	156	Same	Jane Walsh and co.	do.	..
,,	157	John Baker	Charles Gellen and co.	Lands	6 0 0
,,	158	Lucy Mick and co.	Francis Fitzpatrick	House and tenement	..
,,	159	Alexander Hetherington	Bartholomew Cosgrove and co.	Lands	5 2 0
,,	160	William Magee	John Magee and co.	do.	8 0 0
,,	161	Peter Brady	Margaret Irwin	House and land	0 1 0
,,	162	Edward Cooksey	Thomas Brady	do.	..
,,	163	Rev. Joseph Story	Paul Smith and co.	Lands	10 0 36
,,	164	Edward Cooksey	John Tully	House and garden	..
,,	165	Rose M'Cabe	Paul Smith and co.	Lands	7 0 0
,,	166	John M'Effer, jun.	Francis M'Namee	Shambles	..
,,	167	James Waring, Esq.	Christopher Bredin and co.	Lands	..
,,	168	John Mansfield	John M'Manus and co.	do.	..
,,	169	Andrew C. Pallas	Patrick Nugent and co.	do.	7 2 0
,,	170	Edward Cooksey	Thomas Brady	House and garden	..
,,	171	Same	John Tully and co.	do.	..
,,	172	Rev. J. Beresford	Andrew Farrelly and co.	Land	9 1 0
,,	173	Lord Farnham	James Young and co.	do.	27 2 31
,,	174	Same	Henry Chambers and co.	do.	10 3 20
,,	175	Philip Dowd	Patrick M'Donald	House	..
,,	176	Lord Farnham	Elizabeth Montgomery and co.	Lands	3 0 1
,,	177	Same	Francis Maledy	do.	8 2 0
,,	178	Same	Elizabeth Porter and co.	do.	26 0 10
,,	179	Philip Smith, Esq.	John Reilly and co.	do.	..
,,	180	Same	Terence Reilly and co.	do.	..
,,	181	Same	Henry Smith	do.	..
,,	182	Stuart Mulligan and co.	John Caraher	do.	8 0 0
,,	183	Elizabeth Nugent and co.	James Spinks	House and tenement	..
,,	184	James Presley, jun.	John Fitzpatrick	Land	11 0 0
,,	185	Sir William Young	Thomas Burrows and co.	do.	9 3 18
,,	186	Same	Ambrose Donnelly and co.	do.	16 1 10
,,	187	John M'Effer	Sarah Hutcheson and co.	House and garden	..
,,	188	John Argue	James Boylan	Land	8 2 34
,,	189	H. J. Clements, Esq.	George Harrison and co.	do.	11 1 14
,,	190	Same	Peter Mulligan and co.	do.	7 0 22
,,	191	Same	Frederick Carahir and co.	do.	9 0 11
1831	1	Randal Pratt, Esq.	Ann Elizabeth M'Comb and co.	do.	..
,,	2	Robert Saunderson, Esq.	Philip Farrelly and co.	do.	33 0 0
,,	3	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	Frederick Caraher and co.	do.	9 0 11

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7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	3 1 6	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	19 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	12
do.	do.	7 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 7 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	7 4 0	7 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 13 2½	11 13 2½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	25 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	17 4 0	..	..	do.	Consent	do.	1	4
do.	do.	8 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	4
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	24 0 0	22 3 1	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
Castleraghan.	Killinkere.	37 17 8	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	9
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Munsterconnaught	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	10 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	9
do.	Killan.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Enniskeen.	9 5 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	22 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	13 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Lurgan.	2 2 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	6 1 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	14 14 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Lower Loughtee.	Anna.	4 12 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	29 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	6 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	25 0 3¾	31 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	30 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tulloghonoho.	Templeport.	2 6 8	2 7 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Killeshandra.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	25 12 1	40 1 4	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Urney.	20 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	12 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 15 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghagh.	..	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Templeport.	7 0 7	9 0 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kinawley.	3 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	26 11 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	24 19 11	..	..	do.	By consent	do.	1	5
do.	Ballymachugh.	0 16 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	do.	1	1
do.	do.	31 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	13 8 9½	13 8 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	38 9 3	53 5 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	13 4 4	19 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Urney.	37 5 7	55 18 4½	..	..	Settled	..	..	4
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	4 5 1	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallon.	8 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	5 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	31 4 0	31 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	10
do.	Castleterra.	12 12 0	13 8 4	..	..	do.	..	112	4
do.	Urney.	12 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 4 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	7
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	1 7 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	12 1 4	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Lavey.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Urney.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
do.	Templeport.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Tullaghagh.	Kilbride.	15 15 0	15 15 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	5
Clonmahon.	Castleterra.	3 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Drumlane.	13 9 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Lower Loughtee.	Killeshandra.	23 1 0	24 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Tulloghonoho.	Ballymachugh.	10 6 3	14 5 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Clonmahon.	Urney.	9 4 7	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	do.	10 16 0	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	10 1 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Castleraghan.	48 13 6½	33 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	14 4 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	5
do.	do.	22 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	4
Castleraghan.	Loughan.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	12 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Annagh.	18 16 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	10 7 0	14 14 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	21 0 0	38 2 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tullygarvey.	Drumgoon.	7 17 6	10 1 4	..	..	Settled	..	..	7
do.	Drung.	19 16 5	19 16 5	..	..	On hearing	Issued	1	1
do.	Ashfield.	12 18 0	41 10 2½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kill.	12 3 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ashfield.	12 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	14 15 4¾	14 15 4¾	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	7
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	46 9 1	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Ashfield.	12 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	4	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	James Caraher	Lands	4 1 14
,,	5	James Philips	Patrick Reilly and co.	do.	2 1 13
,,	6	Sir William Young	Jane Mitchell and co.	do.	28 1 5
,,	7	Charles Coote, Esq.	Daniel Falloon and co.	do.	5 0 12
,,	8	Sir Robert Hudson	Terence M'Cabe and co.	do.	7 3 22
,,	9	Same	Laurence M'Cabe	do.	10 1 14
,,	10	Same	James Smith and co.	do.	7 3 29
,,	11	Same	Andrew Cavanagh and co.	do.	7 0 35
,,	12	Same	Charles Smith and co.	do.	9 0 37
,,	13	Bernard Flood	Honora Flood and co.	House and land	..
,,	14	Peter Clarke	Owen King and co.	Lands	5 2 0
,,	15	James Presley	John Fitzpatrick	do.	11 0 0
,,	16	Lord Farnham	Robert Morrow and co.	do.	10 2 25
,,	17	Sir William Young	Thomas Jebb and co.	do.	..
,,	18	Charles Coote, Esq.	William Cooper and co.	do.	12 3 20
,,	19	Sir Robert Hudson	Philip Carolin.	do.	21 2 34
,,	20	Rose Lynch and co.	John Lynch	do.	9 0 0
,,	21	Patrick Reilly	Bartholomew M'Enroe	House and land	..
,,	22	James Waring, Esq.	Peter Magweney and co.	do.	..
,,	23	Same	Michael Sheals and co.	do.	13 1 20
,,	24	John Argue	Patrick Lennon	do.	..
,,	25	Thomas Tilson and co.	Nicholas M'Dermott and co.	do.	..
,,	26	Charles Coote, Esq.	William M'Donald	do.	5 0 34
,,	27	Same	Hugh Pepper and co.	do.	6 3 26
,,	28	Sir William Young	Thomas Boyle and co.	do.	9 0 0
,,	29	Charles Coote, Esq.	Owen Connolly and co.	do.	6 2 16
,,	30	James Young	Owen Haulton and co.	do.	3 2 0
,,	31	John G. Lanauze and co.	William Stafford and co.	do.	4 0 8
,,	32	Same	James Morris and co.	do.	9 3 34
,,	33	Richard Hassard	Francis Dolan	do.	..
,,	34	Same	Charles Dolan	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Michael Kiernan	do.	..
,,	36	Same	Patrick M'Kiernan	do.	..
,,	37	Same	John M'Kiernan	do.	..
,,	38	Francis Hassard, Esq.	John M'Grath	do.	..
,,	39	Same	Owen Heavey	do.	..
,,	40	Rev. Arthur Ellis	Daniel Fox and co.	do.	..
,,	41	Thomas Lowman, Esq.	Patrick Brady and co.	do.	..
,,	42	Lord Farnham	Rose Graham and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	43	Francis Marguerin, Esq.	Robert Little and co.	Lands	0 3 20
,,	44	Same	Edward M'Mahon and co.	do.	0 3 20
,,	45	William Rathborne, Esq.	James M'Cabe	do.	8 0 0
,,	46	Same	James M'Cabe and co.	do.	13 0 35
,,	47	Same	Owen Smith and co.	do.	25 2 30
,,	48	Same	Patrick Kiernan and co.	do.	16 2 17
,,	49	Same	James M'Cabe	Tolls	..
,,	50	James H. Walker and co.	Patrick M'Cauly	Lands	5 0 0
,,	51	William Cross and co.	Philip M'Manus and co.	do.	..
,,	52	Robert Patterson	John Ferguson and co.	do.	..
,,	53	Rev. George Gresson	Bridget Taylor and co.	do.	4 2 20
,,	54	Same	Toman M'Hugh and co.	House and garden	..
,,	55	Lord Annesley	Michael Timmin and co.	Lands	4 1 30
,,	56	Same	Cornelius Reilly	do.	6 1 26
,,	57	Same	John Nestor and co.	do.	5 3 23
,,	58	Same	Philip Reilly and co.	do.	6 3 6
,,	59	Same	Edward Farrelly and co.	do.	6 1 0
,,	60	Same	Hugh Reilly and co.	do.	6 1 30
,,	61	Stephen M'Manus	Daniel Reilly	do.	..
,,	62	William Brady	John Smith and co.	Houses and tenements	..
,,	63	Lord Farnham	Patrick Gafferey	Lands	7 1 9
,,	64	Same	James Gelroy and co.	do.	3 3 21
,,	65	Ann Forster	John Masterson and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	66	Hugh Sheridan	Henry Cosgrove	Lands	..
,,	67	James Jones	Thomas Sheridan and co.	do.	..
,,	68	Robert Rainey	William Rainey and co.	do.	13 0 0
,,	69	Lord Primate	Thomas Magirl	do.	..
,,	70	Same	Michael Murray and co.	do.	..
,,	71	Same	Owen Smith and co.	do.	..
,,	72	James Waring, Esq.	Thomas Cannen	do.	38 0 10
,,	73	William Ruxton, &c.	Bridget Hagan and co.	do.	11 1 14
,,	74	Same	Thomas Daniel and co.	do.	1 1 2
,,	75	Same	Thomas M'Comb	do.	4 0 11
,,	76	Same	James Wright and co.	do.	9 0 19
,,	77	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	James Caraher	do.	4 1 14
,,	78	Same	Francis Dawson	do.	15 2 0
,,	79	Same	Frederick Caraher and co.	do.	9 0 11
,,	80	Thomas Wilson	Michael M'Dermott and co.	do.	..
,,	81	William Stephens	Thomas Briody	do.	6 0 20
,,	82	Rev. Benjamin Adams	Patrick Reilly and co.	do.	15 1 0
,,	83	Lord Garvagh	Bridget Mulligan and co.	do.	..
,,	84	Joseph Dickson, Esq.	Philip Smith and co.	do.	..
,,	85	Jane Scott, &c.	William Little and co.	do.	..
,,	86	Lord Farnham	Matthew Wainwright and co.	do.	25 2 31
,,	87	Same	Ann Skelly and co.	do.	13 2 14
,,	88	Same	William Stephens and co.	do.	36 3 30
,,	89	Charles Coote, Esq.	David Brown and co.	do.	4 0 0
,,	90	Same	Owen Meehan and co.	do.	7 1 23
,,	91	Same	Matthew Brown	do.	2 2 0
,,	92	Charles Woodward, Esq.	Thomas Tully	do.	5 3 18
,,	93	Thomas M'Elwain	Archibald Kiernan	do.	..
,,	94	Adam Mahood and co.	William Lucas	do.	10 0 0
,,	95	John Walsh	Alexander Story	House and tenement	..
,,	96	Patrick Connell	John Sheridan	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Tullaghgarvey.	Ashfield.	5 9 6	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	2 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	Bailieboro.	14 9 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	14 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	9 7 4	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	do.	11 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	9 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	5 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	11 16 6	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Anna.	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	3
Clonkee.	Shercock.	1 7 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Anna.	18 16 4½	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Denn.	12 14 0	11 14 5½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	3 2 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	20 12 0	28 10 5½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	20 0 6	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	1
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	10 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Castleraghan.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	Bailieboro.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Anna.	19 13 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	5 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	11 17 0	30 6 10½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	15 14 5	29 0 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	14 14 6	25 1 11½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	13 4 0	31 8 1¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	11 0 10½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	7
do.	do.	29 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	4 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 13 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 5 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kinawley.	5 15 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Templeport.	7 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	6 6 0	15 15 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	14 4 0	14 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Castletara.	0 13 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	0 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Drumlennan.	11 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	26 10 0	72 11 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	52 0 0	69 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	do.	26 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	6 5 0	5 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Mullagh.	5 0 0	18 8 5½	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	24 8 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Killinagh.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	12
do.	Kinawley.	4 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	7 17 1	12 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	11 4 3	18 4 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 6 0	28 10 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	11 17 5	16 8 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 18 8	39 7 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 5 2½	18 5 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Ballymachugh.	2 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	9 4 7½	13 6 11	..	..	do.	do:	1	3
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	13 0 8	18 0 11	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 12 2	14 17 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	6
do.	do.	5 18 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonmahon.	Denn.	43 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	6
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	..	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	3
Tullaghagh.	Drumrilly.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	9 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	40 0 0	77 10 0	..	..	do.	do:	1	1
Clonkee.	Shercock.	18 2 10	19 7 0½	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	do.	6 0 0	22 18 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	8 17 5	8 17 1½	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	7 6 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Ashfield.	5 19 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	23 5 0	40 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	5 4 5	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Kildrumferton.	8 9 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	17 6 11	16 0 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
do.	do.	16 12 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	10
do.	do.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Castleraghan.	Killinkere.	29 7 3	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	Crosserlough.	28 5 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	18 6 6½	18 6 6½	..	..	do.	do.	1	10
Tullygarvey.	Kill.	6 2 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Drumgoon.	11 1 9½	40 15 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Kill.	3 3 8	..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Drung.	7 11 6½	30 6 1	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	4 11 8	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Knockbride.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Bailieboro.	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	3 6 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	97	Rose Lynch and co.	John Lynch	Lands	9 0 0
,,	98	Hugh M'Partland	Philip Smith	do.	4 0 0
,,	99	George Henthorn.	James Smith	do.	..
,,	100	Sir Robert Hudson	Laurence Maguire	do.	8 2 11
,,	101	Same	Peter Maguire	do.	9 3 10
,,	102	Same	Charles Smith	do.	9 0 37
,,	103	Same	Laurence M'Cabe	do.	10 1 14
,,	104	Same	James Smith	do.	7 3 29
,,	105	Same	Terence M'Cabe and co.	do.	7 3 32
,,	106	Same	Catherine Kearney and co.	do.	7 3 31
,,	107	Same	James M'Gillick	do.	9 3 10
,,	108	Same	James Tully	do.	10 0 15
,,	109	Same	Owen Clarke and co.	do.	11 0 5
,,	110	Same	John Black	do.	15 1 7
,,	111	Same	Patrick Cavanagh	do.	5 3 17
,,	112	Francis Thompson, Esq.	Mary M'Kearney and co.	do.	14 2 1
,,	113	Nathaniel Montgomery and co.	Peter Smith and co.	do.	5 3 20
,,	114	Sir William Young	James Cranston	House and tenement	..
,,	115	Bernard Doughty.	Catherine Magee	Lands	30 0 0
,,	116	Sir Robert Hudson	Andrew Cavanagh	do.	7 0 35
,,	117	Philip Smith, Esq.	Matthew Higgins	do.	10 1 0
,,	118	Lord Farnham	Rose Murray and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	119	Richard Giles	John M'Donald and co.	do.	..
,,	120	Rev. James Gumley	Hugh Reilly and co.	do.	..
,,	121	William M'Clean	Thomas Smith and co.	Lands	8 2 0
,,	122	G. M. Knipe, Esq.	Margaret Fitzpatrick and co.	do.	..
,,	123	Same	Bridget Donnelly and co.	do.	..
,,	124	Alexander Saunderson, Esq.	Owen Lynch and co.	do.	14 0 0
,,	125	Rev. John Davis	John Roycroft, Esq., and co.	do.	..
,,	126	Robert Beatty, Esq.	Thomas Scott and co.	do.	25 0 0
,,	127	Lord Farnham	Patrick Sheridan and co.	do.	10 3 10
,,	128	Richard Y. Reynolds, Esq.	Hugh Smith and co.	do.	..
,,	129	James Snell and co.	Patrick Connaty and co.	do.	9 2 16
,,	130	Hugh Fegan	Honora Keogan and co.	do.	8 0 0
,,	131	William M'Clean.	Thomas Smith and co.	do.	8 2 0
,,	132	William Bravander	William Boles and co.	do.	14 0 0
,,	133	John Wilton	John Fitzpatrick and co.	do.	9 2 17
,,	134	C. E. J. Nugent, Esq.	Hannah Brady and co.	do.	15 1 30
,,	135	Lord Farnham	John and James Craige	do.	13 1 23
,,	136	Same	Ann Hamilton and co.	do.	40 3 34
,,	137	Same	William Rogers and co.	do.	13 1 24
,,	138	Same	James Brady and co.	do.	6 2 20
,,	139	Same	Francis Bera and co.	do.	5 0 20
,,	140	Same	James Bera and co.	do.	5 0 20
,,	141	Same	Richard Begnal and co.	do.	11 2 10
,,	142	Same	Same	do.	6 3 9
,,	143	Same	Same	do.	11 1 32
,,	144	James Waring, Esq.	Christopher Breden and co.	do.	17 3 25
,,	145	Lord Farnham	James Moffett and co.	do.	31 0 0
,,	146	John Baker, &c.	Peter Keary	do.	3 0 0
,,	147	Same	Jane Adair and co.	do.	3 0 0
,,	148	Rev. Joseph Story	John Moynagh and co.	do.	18 3 10
,,	149	Same	Patrick Cooke and co.	do.	4 3 17
,,	150	Same	Ann Leddy and co.	do.	8 1 37
,,	151	Same	John Coyle and co.	do.	12 1 14
,,	152	Humphry Butler, Esq.	John Burke and co.	do.	9 2 36
,,	153	Same	Peter M'Donald	do.	13 2 30
,,	154	G. M. Knipe, Esq.	John Roundtree and co.	do.	162 0 0
,,	155	Same	John Cassidy and co.	do.	162 0 0
,,	156	Same	John Tumnulty and co.	do.	162 0 0
,,	157	Same	Pat. Rodden and co.	do.	23 2 0
,,	158	Same	Owen Magauran and co.	do.	162 0 0
,,	159	Pat. M'Breen	Pat. Fitzpatrick	do.	5 1 4
,,	160	William Ellis	Archibald Reilly	do.	..
,,	161	Lord Farnham	Philip Reilly and co.	do.	46 3 36
,,	162	Same	Robert Sadler and co.	do.	14 3 7
,,	163	Same	Charles Reilly	do.	22 0 0
,,	164	Same	Michael Reilly	do.	25 0 0
,,	165	Same	James Gaffney and co.	do.	17 0 0
,,	166	Same	Pat. Reynolds and co.	do.	27 0 0
,,	167	Robert Saunderson, Esq.	John Brown and co.	Lands and mill	7 3 0
,,	168	Alexander Patterson	Nicholas Forster and co.	House	..
,,	169	Edward Henry Brien	Thomas Prior and co.	Lands	24 0 0
,,	170	Charles M'Dermott	George Plunkett	House and garden	..
,,	171	Pat. M'Dermott	Martin Hannon and co.	House and land	..
,,	172	William Erskine, Esq.	John Brady and co.		..
,,	173	William Brady	John Smith	House and tenement	..
,,	174	William S. Richardson, Esq.	Richard Heaslip and co.		..
,,	175	Same	Catherine Magee and co.		..
,,	176	Same	James Brady	Lands	..
,,	177	Same	Owen Brady and co.	do.	..
,,	178	Same	Michael Brady and co.	do.	..
,,	179	Same	Philip Lynch and co.	do.	39 3 15
,,	180	George Montgomery, &c.	Owen Reilly and co.	do.	7 2 38
,,	181	Same	Francis Flood and co.	do.	..
,,	182	Same	James Kiernan and co.	Tenement	..
,,	183	Same	George Cochrane and co.	do.	..
,,	184	Same	James Smith and co.	do.	..
,,	185	Alexander Saunderson, Esq.	Owen Lynch and co.		..
,,	186	Robert F. Sharkey, Esq.	Francis M'Keon and co.		..
,,	187	Same	Felix Fegan and co.		..
,,	188	Same	Bernard Brady	Lands	8 1 30
,,	189	Same	James Bredin	do.	8 0 30

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	10 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kildrumferton.	4 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	8 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	10 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 7 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Bailieboro.	10 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 12 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Knockbride.	16 4 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	6 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Annagh.	28 0 0	25 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Drung.	7 1 0	6 10 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Clonkee.	Bailieboro.	3 6 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	22 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	5 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	11 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	3 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	10 0 0	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
do.	Drumlane.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	5 3 5½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Laragh.	13 19 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	14 9 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Killinkere.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	20 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Upper Loughtee.	Denn.	19 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Laragh.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Ballymachugh.	13 9 7	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	7
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	9 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	5 3 5½	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	33 0 0	33 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	Kilmore.	19 4 3	37 9 6	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	5
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	19 5 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	8
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	16 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kildallon.	21 16 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	9 13 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	11 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilmore.	13 8 9½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	13 8 9½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	22 3 5	30 13 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	do.	8 2 3½	11 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	20 2 7	27 17 5	..	..	Settled	..	..	5
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	22 10 0	21 13 5	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	6
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallon.	23 7 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	5 15 10	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	2 18 3½	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	18 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Ballymachugh.	4 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	7 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	13 18 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	15 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	13 13 0	27 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	27 13 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	23 1 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	19 7 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	35 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	21 6 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	2 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	9 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	14
..	..	29 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
..	..	..	32 3 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Lower Loughtee.	Tomregan.	4 12 3½	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	28 16 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tomregan.	3 10 0	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	24 0 0	26 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Denn.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Castleterra.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Denn.	..	85 12 0½	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	..	107 16 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
..	..	..	19 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	17 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghagh.	..	..	6 8 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Settled	..	..	6
..	..	..	19 11 4	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	8 9 7	16 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 4 0	16 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	190	Lord Farnham	John Magell and co.	Lands	34 1 37
,,	191	Same	Charleton Spinks and co.	do.	30 0 0
,,	192	Same	Pat. Maguire and co.	do.	18 1 30
,,	193	Same	Laurence Mohan and co.	do.	18 1 11
,,	194	Same	Charleton Spinks and co.	do.	29 2 26
,,	195	George Gilmour	Bernard Madden and co.	House and lands	.. ..
,,	196	Paul Treanor	Mary Beatty and co.	Lands	1 0 0
,,	197	Sir William Young	Robert Kertland	do.	15 2 0
,,	198	Same	John M'Donald	House and land	.. ..
,,	199	Same	Ambrose Donnelly	do.	16 1 10
,,	200	Charles Coote, Esq.	Thomas Reid	do.	8 0 6
,,	201	Same	Francis Timlin and co.	Land	9 1 3
,,	202	Richard Y. Reynolds, Esq.	Peter Monaghan	do.	1 3 18
,,	203	Same	Michael Rock and co.	do.	7 1 0
,,	204	Same	Andrew Carrolan and co.	do.	25 1 4
,,	205	Charles Coote, Esq.	Michael Caddin	do.	4 3 8
,,	206	Same	Honora Foy and co.	do.	11 1 20
,,	207	William M. Harman, Esq.	William Faucett and co.	do.	19 1 1
,,	208	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	James Lendrum and co.	do.	9 2 16
,,	209	Charles Coote, Esq.	James Rogers and co.	do.	7 0 4
,,	210	Same	Michael Mohan and co.	do.	3 3 21
,,	211	Charles James Adams, Esq.	Pat. M'Cabe and co.	do.	5 0 8
,,	212	Rev. Benjamin Adams	Pat. Reilly and co.	do.	15 1 0
,,	213	Philip Smith	Matthew Higgins	do.	10 1 0
1832	1	Lord Farnham	Catharine Magauran and co.	Lands	26 3 20
,,	2	Lord Annesley	Margaret M'Cabe	do.	9 0 21
,,	3	Robert Pogue	Patrick Clarke	do.	3 2 0
,,	4	Edward Brady	James Fox and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	5	George Gilmour	Bernard Madden and co.	House and lands	.. ..
,,	6	Lord Garvagh	Moses M'Adoo and co.	Lands	20 0 0
,,	7	Same	Hugh Caldwell and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	8	Philip Smith	Matthew Higgins	do.	10 1 0
,,	9	Robert Saunderson, Esq.	James Brady	do.	15 2 15
,,	10	Sir William Young	William Orr and co.	do.	20 0 0
,,	11	Charles Coote, Esq.	Patrick Sheridan and co.	do.	17 1 7
,,	12	Same	Joseph Tully	do.	8 2 16
,,	13	Same	Patrick Treanor and co.	do.	9 2 0
,,	14	Joseph Doughty	Patrick Maginn	do.	10 2 0
,,	15	Mary Pritchard	George Reilly	House and garden	.. ..
,,	16	John Wilton	Bridget Sheridan and co.	Lands	5 2 0
,,	17	Rev. John Gumley	Bernard Fitzpatrick and co.	Houses and tenements	.. ..
,,	18	Same	Robert Williams and co.	do.	.. ..
,,	19	William Clarke	John Gwynne and co.	do.	.. ..
,,	20	Vincent Beatty	John Sheridan and co.	Lands	15 2 33
,,	21	Rev. Arthur Ellis	Daniel Fox	House and land	.. ..
,,	22	Robert Erskine	Thomas Reilly and co.	House and tenement	.. ..
,,	23	Lord Farnham	Alexander Hetherton and co.	Lands	5 2 0
,,	24	Same	William Pogue	do.	5 0 20
,,	25	Thomas Kemp	Bernard Magrath	House and garden	.. ..
,,	26	Samuel Moore	Hugh Fegan and co.	Lands	.. ..
,,	27	John C. Jones, Esq.	Thomas Brady and co.	do.	8 0 0
,,	28	William S. Richardson, Esq.	John M'Cabe and co.	do.	15 1 35
,,	29	G. M. Knipe, Esq.	Charles Maguire and co.	do.	10 0 34
,,	30	Same	Thomas Maguire	do.	7 0 6
,,	31	John Moore, jun.	Hugh Keogan	House and tenement	.. ..
,,	32	Ellen Gilliese	Patrick Wynne	.. ..	.. ..
,,	33	Lord Farnham	John Gwynne and co.	Lands	38 1 22
,,	34	R. B. Blackwood, Esq.	Michael Magoverin and co.	do.	.. ..
,,	35	Same	John Ruddy and co.	do.	.. ..
,,	36	Rev. Arthur Ellis	Daniel Fox and co.	do.	7 0 0
,,	37	Henry J. Clements, Esq., and co.	William Taylor and co.	do.	44 1 4
,,	38	Same	James Lattimore and co.	do.	34 0 3
,,	39	Same	George Cochrane and co.	House and land	5 1 6
,,	40	Henry J. Clements and Co. Esqrs.	Thomas Knight and co.	Lands	.. ..
,,	41	Same	John Rielly	do.	11 3 3
,,	42	William Clarke	John Gwynne and co.	House and tenement	.. ..
,,	43	Thomas Kemp	Bernard Magrath	do.	.. ..
,,	44	Patrick Tormay and co.	Patrick Cooke and co.	Lands	21 0 30
,,	45	James Nixon	Michael Carrigan and co.	do.	80 0 0
,,	46	Michael Murphy, Esq.	William Dwyer	House and garden	.. ..
,,	47	Martin Smith	Catharine Smith and co.	do.	.. ..
,,	48	Charles William Potter, Esq.	Andrew M'Elwain and co.	Land	36 0 0
,,	49	Alexander Treanor	Joseph M'Faddin and co.	do.	11 0 0
,,	50	William Ruxton, Esq.	Anthony M'Cluskey and co.	do.	18 1 2
,,	51	Same	James Hagan and co.	do.	0 2 8
,,	52	Same	Edward Hagan	House and tenement	.. ..
,,	53	Same	Thomas M'Comb	Lands	4 2 11
,,	54	Henry Higinbotham	Hamilton Settle	do.	2 1 35
,,	55	Lord Farnham	Hugh Porter	do.	10 3 36
,,	56	Same	Matthew Porter and co.	do.	8 0 19
,,	57	Same	James Hunter	do.	9 2 2
,,	58	Same	James Hunter and co.	do.	13 3 37
,,	59	Lord Garvagh	Hugh Caldwell and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	60	Same	Moses M'Adoo	do.	20 0 0
,,	61	Same	Mark Brady	do.	80 0 0
,,	62	Lord Farnham	William Whyte and co.	do.	36 1 3
,,	63	Philip Brady	Ann Smith and co.	do.	3 2 10
,,	64	Michael Murphy, Esq.	Robert Brown and co.	do.	8 0 0
,,	65	Same	William Dwyer	House and garden	.. ..
,,	66	Bridget Jennings and co.	James Jennings and co.	Land	2 3 20
,,	67	Patrick M'Partland and co.	Philip Smith and co.	do.	4 0 0

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7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
..	..	..	..	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Clonkee.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Balieboro.	..	50 10 5¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	..	24 6 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
..	..	..	6 12 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Settled	..	..	3
..	..	..	55 15 1	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	..	..	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	12 8 1	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	4
..	..	..	21 16 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Ashfield.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Drumgoon.	..	28 10 1½	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
do.	..	..	7 11 6	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	4
..	..	..	24 0 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	14 1 8	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	8
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	11 0 2	25 8 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	1	1
Castleraghan.	..	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
Clonkee.	Killan.	0 4 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Knockbride.	4 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	3 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	11 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	24 19 4	56 2 2	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
Clonkee.	Balieboro.	9 9 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	9
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	29 10 2	55 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	14 14 8½	..	..	Overholding	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	20 6 4	49 10 2	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	1 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	6 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	6
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	3 13 0	26 5 5½	..	..	Settled	..	..	4
do.	do.	5 13 9	14 10 2	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	18 9 2¾	18 9 2¾	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	6
do.	Drumlane.	19 12 7½	..	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	9 13 10¾	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	11 11 4	11 11 4	..	..	Settled	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 15 10	10 15 10	..	..	do.	..	..	6
..	..	1 6 11	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	9
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	26 0 0	38 0 5	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
Upper Loughtee.	Denn.	29 4 9	60 5 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	16 11 6	22 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	12 6 4	17 1 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	16 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Kilinagh.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghonoho.	Kildallon.	31 18 0	41 1 1	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	22
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	21 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Annageliff.	14 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	10 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Tomregan.	42 0 2	42 0 2	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	19 4 0	35 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	34 2 6	92 10 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	10
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	25 0 6	34 13 3	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	11 3 4	20 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	18 9 2¾	18 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	2 13 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	35 5 5	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	1	3
..	..	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	12 0 0	16 5 2	Absconding.	..	do.	do.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Killinkere.	0 12 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	12 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	16 10 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	4
Clonkee.	Shercock.	16 18 10	25 8 3	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	2 9 1	6 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	2 0 0	3 13 10	..	..	Settled	..	..	3
do.	do.	8 17 5	11 1 6	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	6 16 9	15 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	22 17 7½	22 17 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	16 19 7	16 19 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	19 17 2	19 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	33 4 7	33 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	3 9 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	2 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	27 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	21
Castleraghan.	Crosserlough.	37 6 6½	43 1 4	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	11
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	4 6 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Drumgoon.	7 1 2	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	Absconding.	..	do.	do.	..	1
Clonkee.	Balieboro.	3 4 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	5 3 0½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	68	Luke Boylan and Co.	Thomas Smith and co.	Land	11 0 0
,,	69	Robert Kellett and Co.	Mary Malcomson	House and tenement	.. ..
,,	70	Charles Coote, Esq.	James Brown	Land	3 0 26
,,	71	Francis Connell	Samuel Brady	do.	7 0 0
,,	72	Same	Patrick Brady	do.	7 0 0
,,	73	Margaret Cusack	Thomas Crosson	do.	3 0 0
,,	74	Charles Morton, Esq.	William G. Lanauze, Esq., and co.	do.	20 0 0
,,	75	Cosby Nesbit, Esq.	Terence Reilly and co.	do	11 3 21½
,,	76	George Montgomery, Esq.	Thomas Cochrane and co.	do.	5 0 0
,,	77	Jane Sloan	Owen M'Goverin	House and tenement	.. ..
,,	78	James Fegan	William Sheridan	do.	.. ..
,,	79	Mary Reilly and co.	Alice Reilly	Lands	2 2 0
,,	80	Charles Elliott	Bryan Maguire	do.	..
,,	81	Same	George Lovett	do.	..
,,	82	Martha Wilson	Catherine Howard and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	83	Samuel Moore, Esq.	George Magee and co.	Lands	18 1 33
,,	84	William Babington	Thomas Galligan and co.	do.	5 0 0
,,	85	John Moore	Catherine Daly and co.	House and tenement	.. ..
,,	86	Hugh Sheridan	Henry Cosgrove	Lands	4 0 0
,,	87	John J. Moore and co.	Bridget Reilly and co.	House and garden	..
,,	88	Andrew Bell, Esq.	Thomas Finlay and co.	Lands	4 0 0
,,	89	Lord Farnham	John M'Michael and co.	do.	7 0 20
,,	90	Same	Jane Walsh and co.	do.	..
,,	91	Same	Richard Begnall and co.	do.	11 1 32
,,	92	Same	Edward Smith	do.	11 1 25
,,	93	Same	Christy Fegan and co.	do.	18 0 0
,,	94	H. S. Nixon, Esq.	Bernard Reilly and co.	do.	5 1 12
,,	95	Same	Same	do.	6 2 1½
,,	96	James Saunderson, Esq.	Patrick O'Brien	Bog	.. ..
,,	97	Same	Bryan Donohoe and co.	Lands	33 3 8
,,	98	George M. Knipe, Esq.	James Brady	do.	12 0 0
,,	99	Same	Phil. Smith and co.	do.	8 3 2
,,	100	Sir Hugh Crofton	Denis Magoverin and co.	do.	.. ..
,,	101	Patrick B. Blackwood Brady, Esq.	James M'Cabe and co.	do.	31 3 24
,,	102	Ann Smith	Alice Smith and co.	do.	20 0 0
,,	103	John Dawson, Esq.	Patrick Brady	do.	8 2 5
,,	104	Bedel Stanford, Esq.	Robert Kerr	Tenement	.. ..
,,	105	William Blackford	Bryan Gerty	Lands	8 0 0
,,	106	Same	John Brady	do.	21 0 13
,,	107	Same	William Scott and co.	do.	41 2 34
,,	108	Richard F. Sharkey	John Finegan	do.	13 0 30
,,	109	Same	Edward Donnelly	do.	12 1 4
,,	110	Same	Bernard Brady	do.	8 1 37
,,	111	Same	Felix Fegan and co.	do.	3 2 23
,,	112	Same	James Bredin and co.	do.	8 0 37
,,	113	Same	Francis M'Keon and co.	do.	8 1 9
,,	114	James L. Fleming, Esq.	Patrick Dunn and co.	Tenement	..
,,	115	Same	Charles Sheridan	Lands	8 0 30
,,	116	Same	Charles Boylan and co.	Tenement	..
,,	117	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	118	Lord Annesley	Phil. Magaghraw	Lands	3 2 4
,,	119	Robert Saunderson, Esq.	Felix Ward	do.	3 2 0
,,	120	Same	Luke Magrath, Esq., and co.	do.	9 0 0
,,	121	Richard B. Blackwood, Esq.	John Gorman and co.	do.	..
,,	122	Same	James Reilly and co.	do.	..
,,	123	Same	Michael Reilly	do.	..
,,	124	James Murphy and co.	Ellen Murphy	House and land	.. ..
,,	125	Thomas Sheridan	Patrick Duffy	Land	0 2 0
,,	126	Andrew C. Pallas, Esq.	Farrell Smith	do.	6 0 3
,,	127	William Bravender	William Bowles and co.	do.	14 0 0
,,	128	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Hugh Reilly and co.	do.	12 0 0
,,	129	Same	James Lynch and co.	do.	8 0 15
,,	130	Rev. Joseph Story	Daniel Courtney	do.	5 2 0
,,	131	Alexander M'Dowell	George M'Dowell	House and land	..
,,	132	John Briody	Thomas Dolan	Land	4 0 8
,,	133	Lord Farnham	William Scott and co.	do.	7 1 26
,,	134	Same	James Gwynne and co.	do.	38 1 22
,,	135	Same	John Smith and co.	Tenement	..
,,	136	Francis Barron	Cormick Scallon	Land	..
,,	137	Rev. Joseph Story	James Prior	do.	..
,,	138	Same	Patrick Clarke	do.	..
,,	139	Same	John Reilly	do.	..
,,	140	Same	Patrick Donohoe	do.	..
,,	141	James Nixon, Esq.	Patrick Lynch and co.	do.	13 0 0
,,	142	Same	Patrick Cronan and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	143	Same	Michael Brady and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	144	Same	John Houregan and co.	do.	13 0 0
,,	145	Same	Mary Houregan and co.	do.	13 0 0
,,	146	Same	Thomas Reilly	do.	6 0 0
,,	147	Same	Ann M'Manus and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	148	Same	Peter Hanley	do.	24 2 0
,,	149	Charles Mortimer	John Brogan	do.	..
,,	150	Henry Bartrim	Richard Cootes	House and garden	..
,,	151	John M. Crawford, Esq.	John Fitzpatrick	Lands	12 1 25
,,	152	Charles Coote, Esq.	Thomas Harrison and co.	House and land	0 2 0
,,	153	Sir William Young	Alice Mulligan and co.	Lands	9 3 12
,,	154	Patrick M'Partland and co.	Philip Smith and co.	do.	4 0 0
,,	155	Lord Garvagh	Edward Kelly and co.	do.	12 1 23
,,	156	Charles Coote, Esq.	John Mitchell	do.	10 2 20
,,	157	Same	Owen Connolly and co.	do.	6 2 16
,,	158	Charles Woodward, Esq.	Peter Mularkey and co.	do.	5 2 0
,,	159	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	Robert Mulvagh	do.	9 0 32
,,	160	Ann M'Manus	Connor Farrelly	do.	4 2 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	10 11 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	3
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	8 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drumgoon.	9 19 10	15 1 3½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Laragh.	9 9 7	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	9 9 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	2 6 1½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	31 0 0	53 1 4	..	..	Settled	..	..	36
Tullaghgarvey.	Laragh.	12 12 0	24 12 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	31 10 0	31 10 0	..	..	Consent	do.	1	4
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	0 18 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	do.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	0 7 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Annagh.	1 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 4 3¾	21 1 6	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	18 9 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	do.	5 18 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	12 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	4
..	..	5 7 4	5 7 4	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Kilmore.	20 5 3	21 19 1½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	Annageliff.	30 0 0	28 16 0	..	..	Consent	do.	1	9
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	20 2 7	20 2 7	..	..	On hearing	do.	1	4
do.	do.	14 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	25 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	7 19 10½	21 2 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	9 15 2	69 9 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Upper Loughtee.	Annagh.	4 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Annageliff.	45 4 1	69 1 6	..	..	do.	..	..	16
do.	Laragh.	15 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
Tullaghagh.	Kinawley.	14 16 10	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	41 9 5	61 18 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	11
do.	Lavey.	3 16 11½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	9
do.	Urney.	13 9 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	11 4 0	29 8 3½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	33 4 7	120 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	32 15 2	106 17 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	13 3 9	39 11 3½	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 5 6	36 16 10½	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 9 7	25 8 11¼	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 12 10	10 18 7	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	8 4 7	24 13 5¼	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	8 6 1½	24 18 5¼	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Kilmore.	5 10 9	13 12 3½	..	..	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	do.	27 18 10	27 18 10	..	..	Consent	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 9	19 7 7½	..	..	On hearing	do.	1	6
do.	do.	9 0 0	22 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	do.	4 15 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Annageliff.	5 13 1	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	21 16 9	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Castleterra.	11 1 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	3 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	7 5 0	10 16 9	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	33 0 0	33 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Laragh.	17 3 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 3 11	28 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	13 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumloman.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	Killdallon.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	20
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	3 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tullaghagh.	Killinagh.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Tomregan.	12 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	5 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	Left to arbitration	..	..	2
do.	do.	15 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	15 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	23 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	45 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Mullagh.	8 17 3	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Enniskeen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	21 0 0	45 1 6	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	4 0 0	16 3 3½	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Clonkee.	Balieboro.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	8
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonkee.	Drumgoon.	12 7 10	21 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	15 13 9¼	30 13 5¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	12 3 8½	27 1 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Drung.	7 4 3	7 4 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ashfield.	14 6 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	161	Lord Bishop of Kilmore	Edward M'Cullen	Lands	11 2 0
,,	162	Henry Bartrim	Bridget Finegan	do.	..
,,	163	Rev. Benjamin Adams	Thomas Gibbons and co.	do.	..
,,	164	Lord Farnham	William Scott and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	165	Same	Thomas Kimmins	Lands	11 1 10
,,	166	Lord J. Beresford	Michael Sheridan and co.	do.	..
,,	167	Ralph Hurds and co.	Ann Bannon and co.	do.	16 0 0
,,	168	John Dawson, Esq.	Patrick Brady	do.	8 2 5
,,	169	Rev. Patrick O'Reilly	Felix M'Keon and co.	House and tenements	..
,,	170	Henry J. Clements, Esq., and co.	Thomas Cochrane and co.	House and land	6 0 0
,,	171	Hugh Kelagher	Patrick M'Caffry	Lands	..
1833	1	Lord Annesley	Judith Conaghly and co.	do.	6 0 11
,,	2	John Thompson	James O'Connor and co.	do.	7 0 0
,,	3	Lord Farnham	Laurence Mohan and co.	do.	18 1 11
,,	4	Same	Matthew Maguire and co.	do.	18 1 30
,,	5	Same	John Magill and co.	do.	34 1 37
,,	6	Peter Skelly	Michael Caffry	do.	8 1 0
,,	7	Robert Pogue	Patrick Clarke	do.	3 2 0
,,	8	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	Francis Dawson	do.	15 2 0
,,	9	Charles Coote, Esq.	Alexander Treanor	do.	13 2 0
,,	10	George Henthorn	Matthew Carraher	do.	3 0 0
,,	11	Charles Coote, Esq.	Robert O'Reilly and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	12	Peter M'Cullen	Peter Smith	Land	3 0 8
,,	13	David Gumley	Alicia Moore	House and tenement	..
,,	14	Mary Ann Irwin and co.	James M'Hugh and co.	do.	..
,,	15	Rev. F. Saunderson	George Summerville and co.	Lands	12 0 2
,,	16	Ann Smith	Alice Smith and co.	do.	20 0 0
,,	17	Lord Primate	Patrick Kiernan and co.	do.	..
,,	18	Lord Farnham	Francis Bera and co.	do.	10 1 0
,,	19	Same	Patrick Reynolds and co.	do.	27 0 0
,,	20	Same	Margaret Daly and co.	do.	29 0 0
,,	21	Same	Mary Daly and co.	do.	17 2 0
,,	22	Same	Same	do.	17 2 0
,,	23	Same	Michael Reilly	do.	25 3 0
,,	24	Same	James Gaffney and co.	do.	17 0 0
,,	25	Same	Charles Reilly and co.	do.	22 0 0
,,	26	Bedel Stanford, Esq.	James Campbell and co.	Tenements, &c.	..
,,	27	Same	Rose Reilly	Lands	..
,,	28	Rev. John Davis	Patrick Finegan and co.	do.	..
,,	29	Thomas Smith	Andrew Rechill	do.	0 2 0
,,	30	Cosby Nesbitt, Esq.	Thomas Finlay	do.	..
,,	31	James M'Manus	Owen Caffrey	do.	..
,,	32	Philip Ward	John Tinnelly	do.	3 2 0
,,	33	Admiral Dawson	Patrick Brady		..
,,	34	Lord Farnham	Owen Reilly and co.	do.	19 3 38
,,	35	Same	Robert Magee and co.	do.	21 2 12
,,	36	Vincent Beatty	William Sheridan and co.	do.	27 1 35
,,	37	Henry Lahey	Bryan Daly	do.	..
,,	38	George Finlay, Esq.	Susanna Ballam	do.	..
,,	39	Same	John Devine	do.	..
,,	40	Rev. J. C. Martin	Thomas Halton and co.	do.	7 0 0
,,	41	Same	Patrick Reilly	House and garden	..
,,	42	Lord Primate	William Fee and co.	Lands	7 0 0
,,	43	Same	Philip Brady and co.	do.	..
,,	44	Same	Michael M'Hugh and co.	do.	21 0 0
,,	45	James S. Fleming Esq.	Patrick Dunn	Tenement	..
,,	46	Lord Primate	James Garragan and co.	Lands	7 0 0
,,	47	Same	Michael Duffy and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	48	Same	James Reilly and co.	do.	29 0 0
,,	49	Thomas Armstrong	John Brady and co.	do.	12 1 18
,,	50	Robert Holmes	James Brady	do.	..
,,	51	Thomas L. Clements, Esq.	Philip Creehan and co.	do.	16 0 15
,,	52	Charles Coote, Esq.	Charles Rountree and co.	do.	4 1 0
,,	53	William Ruxton	Patrick Marron and co.	do.	6 3 31
,,	54	Same	Thomas Carroll	Bog	0 2 0
,,	55	Same	Patrick Carroll	House and garden	0 2 0
,,	56	Same	John Wright and co.	House and land	1 0 34
,,	57	Same	William Wimp and co.	do.	13 1 27
,,	58	Same	Owen Maguire and co.	Lands	17 1 1
,,	59	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Philip Smith and co.	do.	10 1 24
,,	60	Philip Smith	Matthew Higgins	do.	..
,,	61	Charles Coote, Esq.	James Rogers and co.	do.	7 0 4
,,	62	Same	Patrick Higgins and co.	do.	6 3 32
,,	63	Same	John M'Cabe and co.	do.	7 1 34
,,	64	Same	John Smith and co.	do.	1 0 0
,,	65	Marquis of Headfort and co.	Catherine Farrelly and co.	do.	10 0 23
,,	66	Sir George Hudson	Laurence Maguire	do.	8 1 23
,,	67	Same	Catherine Kearney	do.	7 3 31
,,	68	Same	Patrick Cavanagh	do.	5 3 17
,,	69	Same	Charles Smith	do.	9 0 37
,,	70	Same	Owen Clarke and co.	do.	11 0 5
,,	71	Same	Patrick Foy	do.	7 2 20
,,	72	Same	James Smith and co.	do.	7 3 29
,,	73	Same	Laurence M'Cabe	do.	9 1 35
,,	74	Same	Peter Maguire	do.	9 3 10
,,	75	Same	Peter M'Cabe and co.	do.	4 3 21
,,	76	Lord Farnham	Michael M'Donald and co.	do.	..
,,	77	Francis Thompson, Esq.	Mary Smith and co.	do.	14 2 1
,,	78	Farrell Smith	Owen Boylan	do.	2 1 10
,,	79	Same	Matthew Boylan	do.	2 1 25
,,	80	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Patrick M'Entie	do.	7 3 4
,,	81	Same	James Connolan and co.	do.	11 2 0
,,	82	Same	Charles M'Cabe	do.	5 0 16

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	9 7 4	.. .. ..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Clonkee.	Drumgoon.	6 11 7	.. .. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	6
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	6 16 6	13 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	13
do.	Denn.	20 2 10	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	6
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	2 7 5	.. ..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	19 16 0	39 6 9	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	11
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	13 9 8	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Annageliff.	10 17 0	17 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	37
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	15 15 0	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	6
..	..	..	.. ..	..	..		do.	..	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Drung.	8 0 4	22 4 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Annagh.	11 0 0	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Castleraghan.	Castleraghan.	24 6 1½	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	23 6 9	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	45 1 1¾	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	9
do.	Munsterconnaught	13 3 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	2 15 4½	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Ashfield.	23 5 0	49 5 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kill.	21 5 3	25 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drung.	4 17 2	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Drumgoon.	15 0 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Kill.	..	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	4 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallon.	..	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	4 3 4	3 16 11½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	9
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallon.	34 3 0	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Upper Loughtee.	Kilmore.	12 8 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	Urney.	43 13 11	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	40 1 9	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	24 1 3	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	24 1 3	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Denn.	30 18 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	18 9 1½	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	33 10 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	4 4 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	6
Tulloghonoho.	Kildallon.	13 16 6	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	27 2 0	27 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Upper Loughtee.	Lavey.	0 10 0	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	3 3 2	.. ..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 3 2	.. ..	..	do.		Issued.	..	1
..	..	5 5 0	.. ..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
..	..	..	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	22 19 7	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	22 13 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Lower Loughtee.	Drumlane.	35 1 7	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	0 18 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	5 1 4	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 9 3	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Killeshandra.	6 12 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	0 4 6	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Tullaghagh.	Templeport.	3 17 9½	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	3 19 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	15 15 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Ballintemple.	5 10 9	16 7 8	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	6 5 4	.. ..	..	Overholding.	Settled	..	..	4
do.	do.	14 16 8	.. ..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	54 10 4	.. ..	..	do.	do.	..	..	6
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	22 16 6	.. ..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	7
do.	do.	..	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Drung.	12 10 4	12 10 4	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	Drumgoon.	15 9 3	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonkee.	Shercock.	8 13 8	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	5 0 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	1 13 9	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	.. ..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	2
do.	do.	13 6 2	.. ..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	14 0 10	.. ..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Laragh.	11 13 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	12 9 10	29 17 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	10 18 10	10 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	9 15 10	36 16 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	3 17 6	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	12 0 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	2
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	8 12 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Bailieboro.	6 2 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Knockbride.	6 18 9	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	Bailieboro.	9 12 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	6
do.	Knockbride.	6 3 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 15 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	do.	..	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	10 11 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 4 2	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Castleraghan.	Kildrumferton.	23 3 3	.. ..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Annagh.	28 0 0	28 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Castleraghan.	Denn.	3 7 0	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 10 0	.. ..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	5 8 4	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	16 2 0	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	6 17 8	.. ..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	83	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	John M'Daniel	Lands	10 3 30
,,	84	Same	George Donaldson and co.	do.	..
,,	85	Robert Holmes	James Brady	do.	..
,,	86	Theophilus L. Clements, Esq.	William M'Donald and co.	do.	17 0 35
,,	87	Same	David Maguire	do.	7 1 3
,,	88	Same	Henry Lattimore and co.	do.	3 0 9
,,	89	Cosby Nesbitt, Esq.	Jane Brady and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	90	Same	Hugh Brown	do.	10 0 0
,,	91	Pierce Morton, Esq.	John Greenan and co.	do.	8 2 0
,,	92	Henry S. Close, Esq.	Michael Kettle and co.	do.	27 1 7
,,	93	Sir William Young	John Jones and co.	do.	25 3 20
,,	94	Michael M'Auley	Bryan Hanigan and co.	do.	13 1 11
,,	95	Same	James Hanigan and co.	do.	13 1 11
,,	96	Walter Tormay	Philip Connell	do.	4 0 0
,,	97	Henry O'Reilly	Patrick Donegan	do.	12 0 0
,,	98	John Gibson	James M'Cabe	House and land	..
,,	99	Joseph Doughty	James Sheridan	Land	10 3 13
,,	100	Same	Charles Doughty and co.	do.	10 1 22
,,	101	Charles Mortimer	John Brogan and co.	do.	..
,,	102	George Adams	James Cranston and co.	do.	2 2 0
,,	103	Rev. Dr. Vesey	Edward Cullen	do.	8 1 3½
,,	104	Same	Michael Smith	do.	13 1 13½
,,	105	Same	James M'Cann	do.	8 0 15
,,	106	Same	Bryan Clarke	do.	6 1 27¼
,,	107	Edward Bell Wood, Esq.	Mary Wood and co.	do.	30 0 0
,,	108	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	Thomas Cochrane and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	109	Rev. G. Gresson	Terence M'Hugh	Tenement	..
,,	110	Thomas Lowman	Patrick Brady and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	111	Parsons Crofton, Esq.	John Magoverin and co.	Lands	..
,,	112	Same	Matthew Nixon and co.	do.	..
,,	113	Same	James Magee and co.	do.	40 0 0
,,	114	Same	Owen M'Brien and co.	do.	..
,,	115	Rev. James Gumley	John M'Hugh and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	116	James M'Clean	James Henry	House and land	..
,,	117	Jane Reynolds and co.	Mary M'Adam	House and tenement	..
,,	118	Alexander Saunderson, Esq.	James Cosgriff and co.	Lands	16 0 38
,,	119	Lord Farnham	Robert M'Michael and co.	do.	10 2 22
,,	120	Same	William Bennett and co.	do.	39 0 18
,,	121	Same	Ann Reilly and co.	do.	6 0 0
,,	122	Same	Same	House	..
,,	123	Same	Sarah Graham and co.	Tenement	..
,,	124	Allen Dowell, Esq.	Owen Farrelly and co.	Lands	27 0 3
,,	125	Edward Staples, Esq.	James Brady and co.	do.	..
,,	126	James Waring, Esq.	James Phair and co.	do.	4 0 0
,,	127	Same	John Brady	do.	36 0 0
,,	128	Lord Farnham	George Strong and co.	do.	15 2 8
,,	129	Same	Richard Begnall and co.	do.	11 2 10
,,	130	Same	Owen Daly and co.	do.	..
,,	131	Ann Forster	John Brady, jun., and co.	House and tenement	..
,,	132	Samuel Moore, Esq.	Pat. Magwiney	Lands	7 3 0
,,	133	Same	Daniel Masterson and co.	do.	12 0 0
,,	134	Same	John Brady	do.	7 3 0
,,	135	Same	John Boyle	do.	7 3 0
,,	136	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	James Lynch and co.	do.	8 0 15
,,	137	John Hall and co.	Pat. Connelly	House and garden	0 0 11
,,	138	Same	Pat. Sheridan and co.	Lands	17 1 10
,,	139	Same	Philip Reilly and co.	do.	9 3 11
,,	140	Edward H. Scriven, Esq.	Owen Callaghan and co.	do.	2 2 0
,,	141	Thomas Burrows, Esq.	Francis Donohoe	do.	4 0 0
,,	142	Same	Pat. Magaghran	do.	6 0 0
,,	143	Same	Anthony Fitzpatrick and co.	do.	8 2 0
,,	144	Terence Sheridan and co.	Elizabeth Mulligan	do.	13 0 0
,,	145	James Murphy and co.	Eleanor Murphy	House and land	..
,,	146	Andrew C. Pallas, Esq.	Pat. Nugent	Lands	3 0 0
,,	147	Same	Michael Plunkett.	do.	3 0 0
,,	148	James L. Fleming, Esq.	James Martin and co.	do.	..
,,	149	Same	Andrew Smith	do.	..
,,	150	Same	Michael Reilly and co.	do.	16 2 3
,,	151	Same	Peter Lynch and co.	House, land, and garden.	..
,,	152	Same	Daniel Brenan	House and tenement	..
,,	153	Same	John Dillon	Lands	..
,,	154	Same	Henry Plunket and co.	Tenements	0 0 36
,,	155	Same	Pat. Dunn.	do.	0 0 11
,,	156	Same	Owen Reilly and co.	House and land	..
,,	157	William S. Richardson, Esq.	Thomas Dunning and co.	Lands	..
,,	158	Same	Hugh Fitzsimons and co.	do.	..
,,	159	Edward Dennew	Owen Keoghy	do.	..
,,	160	Lord Farnham	William Scott and co.	Tenement	..
,,	161	James Elliott, Esq.	Robert Egan and co.	Lands	..
,,	162	Thomas Armstrong	Thomas Reilly and co.	do.	2 0 10
,,	163	Same	John Brady	do.	1 2 15
,,	164	Same	Thomas Foy and co.	do.	1 2 14
,,	165	Charles Coote, Esq.	John Leary and co.	do.	10 0 0
,,	166	Same	Catherine Crumney	do.	3 2 0
,,	167	Same	James Brown	do.	3 0 25
,,	168	Same	Peter Mullen and co.	do.	10 2 26
,,	169	John M'Effer	John Mullen and co.	House and land	..
,,	170	Marquis of Headfort	Matthew M'Enroe and co.	Lands	21 2 17
,,	171	Sir G. Hudson	Laurence Maguire	do.	8 1 23
,,	172	Same	Peter Maguire and co.	do.	9 3 10
,,	173	Same	Laurence M'Cabe.	do.	9 1 35

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	17 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	9 2 3	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 10 9¼	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	25 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Drung.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Laragh.	10 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	12 9 11	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Drung.	11 1 2	..	..	do.	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
Clonkee.	Drumgoon.	38 4 2	72 17 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Knockbride.	10 14 3½	16 1 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	11 19 8½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	3
do.	do.	11 19 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Castleraghan.	Lurgan.	5 18 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Clonkee.	Killan.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1
do.	Balieboro.	4 0 10	..	..	do.	On hearing	Dismissed.	..	1
Castleraghan.	Mullagh.	15 0 0	24 6 9½	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 10 8	46 13 6	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	8 17 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Clonkee.	Balieboro.	5 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Moybologue.	8 0 0	11 0 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	11 0 0	22 0 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	10 10 0	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Balieboro.	7 0 0	24 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Ballymachugh.	0 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
Tullaghagh.	Tomregan.	15 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Kinawley.	1 14 1⅓	9 9 5½	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tomregan.	6 16 6	20 7 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Kinawley.	30 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	35 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	15 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	7 7 10½	8 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Clonmahon.	Kilbride.	5 16 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
Lower Loughtee.	Annagh.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Upper Loughtee.	Annageliff.	30 17 0	53 0 0	..	..	Settled	..	..	3
do.	Kilmore.	16 3 4	42 2 3½	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	48 13 6	67 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Urney.	8 9 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	13 10 8	13 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	14 6 2	14 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilmore.	45 0 0	45 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Annageliff.	16 2 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilmore.	6 16 6	6 6 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Urney.	18 0 0	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Clonmahon.	Crosserlough.	33 15 8	33 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Drumloman.	22 3 5	30 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	do.	31 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
Upper Loughtee.	Urney.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	Annageliff.	4 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	15 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 1 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Laragh.	16 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	4
do.	Kilmore.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	22 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	13 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Castleterra.	2 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Laragh.	4 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 11 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Drumloman.	27 5 2	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	3 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kilbride.	4 2 8½	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballintemple.	3 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Ballymackalong.	3 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	7 12 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tulloghonoho.	Ballymackalong.	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	Consent	do.	1	5
do.	do.	1 4 7	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing	do.	1	2
Clonmahon.	Kilmore.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	5 10 9	14 11 2	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	5 10 9	19 3 1½	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	18 1 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Issued.	1	8
Upper Loughtee.	Castleterra.	15 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
..	Urney.	7 3 0	13 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
Tullaghgarvey.	Annagh.	7 1 6	6 10 7½	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	Kill.	3 8 6	..	..	Overholding	do.	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	2 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Drumgoon.	12 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kill.	7 17 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumgoon.	8 19 10	19 4 3¾	..	..	Settled	..	..	1
do.	do.	18 3 10	70 0 0¾	..	..	do.	..	..	6
do.	do.	8 10 7½	10 7 7	..	..	On hearing	Issued.	1	5
Castleraghan.	Munsterconaught.	29 3 4	44 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	8 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	Dismissed.	..	1
do.	do.	10 11 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	11 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
					A. R. P.
1833	174	Sir G. Hudson	Peter M'Cabe and co.	Lands	4 3 31
,,	175	Same	Charles Smith	do.	9 0 37
,,	176	Same	James Smith and co.	do.	7 3 29
,,	177	Henry J. Clements, Esq.	Edward M'Cabe	do.	5 1 17

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Clonkee.	Knockbride.	4 4 2	..	..	Overholding.	On hearing . . .	Dismissed.	..	2
do.	do.	4 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	9 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	3
Tullaghgarvey.	Kill.	8 8 8	..	..	do.	Settled	..	..	1

J. MAYNE.
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cavan.

SUMMARY.

Years.	Total Number of Entries.	Total Number of Decrees issued.	Total Number of Defendants.
1827	175	125	514
1828	156	95	589
1829	212	135	523
1830	191	134	496
1831	213	155	634
1832	171	100	627
1833	177	118	459

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Donegal, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
					A. R. P.
1827	1	Rev. James Irwin	Patrick Slevin, and 2 others	Lands	No quantity stated.
,,	2	Same	Michael M'Loughlin	do.	do.
,,	3	Same	Nelly Gallinagh	do.	do.
,,	4	Same	John M'Glin	do.	do.
,,	5	Same	Charles M'Mullan	do.	do.
,,	6	Same	Charles M'Glin	do.	do.
,,	7	Same	James Helferty, jun.	do.	do.
,,	8	Same	Owen Callahan, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	9	Same	Brian Slevin	do.	do.
,,	10	Marquis of Abercorn	Mary M'Elhenny, and 4 others	do.	14 1 28
,,	11	Rev. William Knox	Brian Carland, and 1 other	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	12	Same	Robert Porter, sen., and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	13	Robert Cary	Owen Doherty	do.	do.
,,	14	Same	William M'Anulty	do.	do.
,,	15	Jane Graham, otherwise Rogers	Joseph Park	do.	11 0 0 Cunningham measure.
,,	16	John Smiley	John Donnell, and 4 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	17	Joshua Foster	Patrick M'Intyre, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	18	Alexander Stewart	James Cochran, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	19	Same	Samuel Dinsmore, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	20	Same	Edward M'Gurley	do.	do.
,,	21	Same	John Gallaher, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	22	Same	Cormack M'Gee, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	23	Same	Owen M'Elay	do.	do.
,,	24	Same	Margery M'Swine, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	25	Rev. Joseph Stopford	Patrick M'Divitt	do.	do.
,,	26	Jane Mechan	James Robinson	House	do.
,,	27	William Ball	Matthew Allison, and 6 others	Lands	do.
,,	28	Same	Alexander Forsythe, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	29	Rev. John Torrens, and Grace and Catherine Ball.	John M'Monagle, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	30	Charles Faussett	John Mitchell	do.	do.
,,	31	Same	Patrick Traharty	do.	do.
,,	32	Rev. William Knox	Rose Doherty	do.	do.
,,	33	Michael Loughry	Robert M'Avenny, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	34	Mary Bateman	Hugh Boyce	do.	do.
,,	35	Johnston Mansfield	Constantine Doherty, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	36	Sir Thomas C. Style, and Charles Style	John Sweeny, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	37	Same	Arthur M'Atoughlin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	38	Charles Style	Edward Slevin	do.	do.
,,	39	Sir Thomas C. Style, and Charles Style	James Gallaher, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	40	Earl of Leitrim	James M'Bride, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	41	Same	Francis Gallaher, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	42	Same	James Starrett	do.	do.
,,	43	Same	Joseph Kerigan, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	44	Same	Miles Carr, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	45	Same	Edward Sweeny, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	46	Same	Denis M'Elhagh, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	47	Same	Owen Freel, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	48	Same	John Ferry, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	49	Same	Edward Freel, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	50	Dominick M'Dade	Patrick M'Gowan	do.	do.
,,	51	Same	James M'Gowan	do.	do.
,,	52	William Ball	Matthew Vance, and 1 other	do.	34 1 35
,,	53	Viscount Southwell	Eleanor Gallaher, and 1 other	do.	8 2 20
,,	54	Marquis Conyngham	Patrick M'Cawley	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	55	Same	Andy O'Donnell	do.	do.
,,	56	Same	Hugh Rogers	do.	do.
,,	57	Alexander Montgomery	Daniel Mulhern, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	58	Thomas Pye	George Brenan, and 1 other	Houses	do.
,,	59	Samuel Delap	William Reilly, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	60	Mary Doherty	James Doherty, and 3 others	Lands	5 0 0
,,	61	Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Patrick Stewart	do.	13 3 0 Cunningham measure.
,,	62	Same	Edward M'Grony, sen., and 3 others	do.	39 2 36 Cunningham measure.
,,	63	Same	Alexander Black, and 4 others	do.	39 1 3 Cunningham measure.
,,	64	Same	James M'Divit, and 4 others	do.	0 2 27
,,	65	Same	James M'Divit, and 2 others	do.	1 0 0
,,	66	Henry Irwin	Ann Duffy, and 8 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	67	Same	Charles Doherty, and 17 others	do.	do.
,,	68	Same	William Fisher, and 9 others	do.	do.
,,	69	Robert Montgomery	William Gardiner, and 5 others	do.	7 0 0
,,	70	Viscount Southwell	Eleanor Gallaher, and 1 other	do.	8 2 20 Cunningham measure.
,,	71	Rev. Robert Alexander	William Malcolm, and 3 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	72	Samuel Hamilton	Alexander Doak	do.	1 1 0
,,	73	Charles Hazlett	James Strain, and 2 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	74	Sir James Stewart, Bart.	James M'Divit, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	75	Same	William Coyle	do.	do.
,,	76	Same	John Kelly	do.	do.
,,	77	Same	Patrick Kelly, sen., and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	78	Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan	Thomas Gallahaer, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	79	Robert Ramsey	John O'Donnell	House & tenement	do.
,,	80	Rev. John Magee	William Gallagher	Lands	do.
,,	81	Catherine Mayor	John Mullin	do.	do.
,,	82	Simon Sheil, jun.	Thomas Quin	do.	7 1 30
,,	83	Francis Boyle	James Slevin	do.	No quantity stated.

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Tyrhugh.	Donegal.	11 0 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	2 12 10 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 14 8 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 11 9 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	20 6 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	21 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	20 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	3
Ennishowen.	Donagh.	12 12 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 6 3 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Killmacrenan.	Killmacrenan.	5 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	2 15 6 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
Killmacrenan.	Clondevaddock.	16 16 11 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	3
do.	Clondehorky.	20 18 8 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	9 11 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	2 0 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 10 4 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	2 16 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 11 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 9 10 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	Conwall.	8 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	0 11 4½ I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	Raymoghy.	32 2 8 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	7
do.	do.	18 1 8½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Ennishowen.	Culdaff.	11 1 6½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Killmacrenan.	Mevah.	1 14 1½ I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 14 1½ I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Ennishowen.	Desertegney.	7 9 4½ B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Clonmany.	11 0 9 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	7
do.	Lower Fahan.	5 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Raphoe.	4 5 3 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Kiltevock.	7 13 10 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	3 15 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 5 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 0 8 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Killmacrenan.	Mevah.	6 9 3 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Killmacrenan.	9 5 7 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Tully.	8 8 6 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 6 2 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Clondevaddock.	10 10 0 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	5 15 4½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 15 4½ B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	12 9 3 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	3 14 0 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	3 13 10 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	1 1 0 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 1 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ray.	46 17 10 I.	One year's rent.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	2
Killmacrenan.	Conwall.	7 13 9 I.	do.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	2
Boylagh.	Templecrone.	1 16 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 1 8 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 9 4 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 1 8 B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Tyrhugh.	Kilbarron.	..	One year's rent	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	2
Raphoe.	Raymoghy.	6 15 0 I.	11 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Killmacrenan.	Tullyaughnish.	7 0 0 I.	21 13 1½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	10 4 6 I.	28 5 3½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	17 15 6 I.	56 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	8 0 6 I.	28 10 3¾ B.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	3 8 0 I.	14 9 0½ I.	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Killygarvan.	36 0 0 I.	178 5 11	..	..	do.	..	..	9
do.	do.	38 9 7¼	178 15 5	..	..	do.	..	..	18
do.	Tullyaughnish.	31 10 0	50 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	10
Raphoe.	Convoy.	26 5 0 B.	72 14 7 B.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	6
Killmacrenan.	Conwall.	7 13 9 I.	19 4 4½ I.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Killmacrenan.	9 2 0 I.	82 18 2 I.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	4
do.	Clondevaddock.	3 14 3 I.	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Tullyaughnish.	7 14 2	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	14 13 8 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 15 6 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	Conwall.	7 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	6 6 0 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Barragh.	Killymard.	5 17 8 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Tyrhugh.	Kilbarron.	6 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	11 19 7 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Barragh.	Inver.	5 13 9 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	84	Joseph Moore	James Haslett, and 1 other	Lands	20 2 7 Cunningham measure
,,	85	Same	James Coyle	do.	17 3 28 do.
,,	86	John Thornly, Julius Hutchison, and William Hunter Little.	Anthony Hamilton	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	87	Rev. William Knox	Owen M'Colgan, and 1 other	do.	19 0 23 Cunningham measure
,,	88	Earl of Wicklow	James Mitchell, and 5 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	89	Same	John Marshal, and 2 others	do.	33 0 4
,,	90	Same	Charles Duffey	do.	13 1 0 Cunningham measure
,,	91	Same	John Duffey, and 3 others	do.	12 0 0 do.
,,	92	Same	Samuel Crawford, and 1 other	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	93	Charles Faussett	Patrick Traherty	do.	do.
,,	94	Same	John Mitchell	do.	do.
,,	95	Rebecca Long	Henry Coyle	House	do.
,,	96	John Doherty and James Campbell	Charles M'Laughlin, and 1 other	Lands	do.
,,	97	Thomas Ferguson	Arthur M'Closkey	House	do.
,,	98	John Smiley	John Donald, and 4 others	Lands	do.
,,	99	Samuel Hamilton	Alexander Doak, and 1 other	do.	1 1 0
,,	100	John Gilmor Dunbar	Roger M'Daid	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	101	Same	Philimy M'Daid	do.	do.
,,	102	Earl of Wicklow	William Crawford	do.	do.
,,	103	Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Bishop of London.	Rev. Nathan Rogers, and 1 other	do.	30 0 12
,,	104	Same	Samuel Wason, and 2 others	do.	37 3 30
,,	105	Same	Brian Hanigan, and 1 other	do.	2 2 37
,,	106	Same	William Jackson	do.	2 1 7
,,	107	Same	James M'Ginley, and 1 other	do.	5 0 14
,,	108	Same	James M'Ginley	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	109	Same	Same	do.	3 0 3
,,	110	Same	Same	do.	14 1 6
,,	111	Same	Alexander Gilfillan, and 8 others	do.	45 0 8
,,	112	Same	John Mills, and 4 others	do.	62 0 5
,,	113	Same	Thomas Cuthbert, and 9 others	do.	36 1 31
,,	114	Same	Robert Noble, and 7 others	do.	41 2 23
,,	115	Same	James Cuthbert, and 10 others	do.	19 2 17
,,	116	Same	John M'Adoo, and 3 others	do.	21 3 17
,,	117	Same	William Barnard	do.	11 2 0
,,	118	Same	Same	do.	19 3 9
,,	119	Same	William Campbell, and 1 other	do.	33 3 32
,,	120	Robert Ramsey	Robert Hunter, and 2 others	do.	3 1 3
,,	121	Daniel Chambers	James Callahan, and 1 other	do.	44 1 24 Cunningham measure
,,	122	Same	John Coneran, and 2 others	do.	15 3 30 do.
,,	123	Mary M'Clintock	Henry Jack, and 1 other	do.	9 0 0
,,	124	Same	Patrick Coyle, and 3 others	do.	3 0 0
,,	125	Same	Same	do.	37 2 38
,,	126	Robert and Dorothea Alexander	James Kearney, and 6 others	do.	20 0 0
,,	127	Neal M'Menimon	Edward Collum	House	No quantity stated.
1828	128	Rev. James Irwin	James M'Ginty, and 2 others	Lands	do.
,,	129	Marquis Conyngham	Patrick Melan. sen., and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	130	Same	Anthony and John O'Donnell	do.	do.
,,	131	Same	Shane Geran, and 7 others	do.	do.
,,	132	Earl of Clancarty, and Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham.	Andrew M'Clay, and 7 others	do.	do.
,,	133	Same	Terence Gorman, and 7 others	do.	do.
,,	134	Same	John Tunney, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	135	Andrew Knox	John Mackay, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	136	Same	James Hilly	Houses	do.
,,	137	John Thornly, Julius Hutchison, and William Hunter Little.	David Lata, and 3 others	Lands	8 0 0
,,	138	Marquis Conyngham	Owen and John Patton	do.	13 1 21 Cunningham measure
,,	139	Rev. Robert Alexander and Dorothea Alexander.	James Kearney, and 6 others	do.	20 0 0
,,	140	James and Daniel Carland	Edward Cassidy	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	141	William Bonar	Jeremiah Cunningham	do.	do.
,,	142	Humphry Babington	John Spence and Robert Black	do.	do.
,,	143	Same	Robert Stewart and Esther M'Elwain	do.	do.
,,	144	Same	Peggy M'Faddin and Denis M'Laughlin	do.	do.
,,	145	Same	Margery and John Doogery	do.	do.
,,	146	Same	Alexander Starritt, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	147	Same	George M'Swine and Rose Friel	do.	do.
,,	148	Same	Daniel M'Gowan	do.	do.
,,	149	Robert Montgomery	Robert M'Elhinny, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	150	Marquis Conyngham	Robert M'Ghee	do.	do.
,,	151	Same	James Anderson, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	152	Same	William Diver	House	do.
,,	153	Same	Andrew Gordon	Lands	do.
,,	154	Rev. Charles Nesbitt	John Sweeny	do.	do.
,,	155	Same	Thomas Gallagher	House	do.
,,	156	Same	William Hendrick, and 4 others	Lands	do.
,,	157	Charles Style	Peter Timmony	do.	do.
,,	158	Same	James Toner	do.	do.
,,	159	Earl of Leitrim	Daniel M'Monigle, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	160	Same	Samuel Matson, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	161	Same	John M'Ilwaine, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	162	Same	James and John Peoples	do.	do.
,,	163	Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson	James M'Laughlin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	164	Earl of Leitrim	Neal Dorian, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	165	Same	Charles and Daniel M'Intire	do.	do.
,,	166	Same	Hugh Doherty, and 2 others	do.	do.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Killmacrenan.	Mevagh.	12 12 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	11 0 6 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	All Saints.	36 9 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Clonleigh.	33 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	All Saints.	42 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	6
do.	Rye.	29 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	9 9 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	9 9 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
do.	do.	21 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Killmacrenan.	Mevagh.	1 11 6 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 11 6 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Conwall.	14 5 6 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	18 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Killmacrenan.	Conwall.	6 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	2 15 4½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
Killmacrenan.	Clondevaddock.	3 14 3 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Conwall.	3 15 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 15 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Ray.	21 10 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Taughboyne.	37 2 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	30 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	7 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 2 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 16 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	31 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	9
do.	do.	36 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	44 6 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	10
do.	do.	34 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	38 12 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	11
do.	do.	19 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	10 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	16 12 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	27 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Killmacrenan.	Tullyaughnish.	28 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	Gartan.	15 3 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	7 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	8 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	13 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	24 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	7
do.	Stranorlar.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Tyrhugh.	Donegal.	2 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Boylagh.	Inniskeel.	11 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	7 15 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	11 6 8 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	8
Tyrhugh.	Drumholm.	17 18 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	11 1 6 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	8
do.	do.	22 17 10 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	2 13 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	10 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	21 0 0 I.	58 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Stranorlar.	17 0 0 I.	63 8 4 I.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clonleigh.	24 0 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	7
do.	Raphoe.	14 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Stranorlar.	3 3 0 B.	..	..	do	do.	..	..	1
Killmacrenan.	Tullyaughnish.	25 9 4 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Clondevaddock.	16 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Mevagh.	4 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tullyaughnish.	4 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Clondevadock.	8 17 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	0 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Convoy.	22 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Stranorlar.	19 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donoughmore.	25 15 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Stranorlar.	2 16 10½ I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Leck.	0 15 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 5 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	Kiltevock.	2 6 2 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 0 0 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
Killmacrenan.	Killmacrenan.	8 16 4½ B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	19 4 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 6 6 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	9 13 10 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	5 18 2 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Killmacrenan.	Clondevaddock.	12 6 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	2 2 0 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	13 16 11 B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	167	Earl of Leitrim	Daniel Kerr, and 4 others	Lands	No quantity stated.
,,	168	Earl of Erne	Samuel Jack, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	169	Mountney and Elizabeth Hamilton	Daniel and John M'Gheehan	do.	do.
,,	170	Same	John Fanon	do.	do.
,,	171	Same	James Logue and Daniel M'Gonegal	do.	do.
,,	172	Same	H. M'Ginegle and Nancy M'Sheffry	do.	do.
,,	173	Rev. John Torrens, and Grace and Catherine Ball.	James Faulkener	do.	do.
,,	174	Same	Neal Mulloy	do.	do.
,,	175	Same	Daniel M'Laughlin, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	176	Sir Arthur Chichester	Margaret Peoples	do.	do.
,,	177	Same	William Broadly and Thomas Tosh	do.	do.
,,	178	Same	Patrick M'Cormellogue	do.	do.
,,	179	Same	Charles Doherty	do.	do.
,,	180	Same	John Graham, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	181	Same	Hugh Doherty and James Clynging	do.	do.
,,	182	Same	Elizabeth Beatty, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	183	Same	John Cavanagh, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	184	Same	Matthew Long	do.	do.
,,	185	Same	Daniel Doherty	do.	do.
,,	186	Same	John Jamieson	do.	do.
,,	187	Same	Catherine Caufield and Edward Cahill	do.	do.
,,	188	Same	Mary Kelly	do.	do.
,,	189	Same	Michael Cavanagh	do.	do.
,,	190	Earl of Aberdeen and the Lord Bishop of London.	William Motherall	do.	5 1 23
,,	191	Same	David Stevenson, and 13 others	do.	67 2 1
,,	192	Same	William Gilfillan and James Doherty	do.	23 3 6
,,	193	Same	John Moore, and 4 others	do.	14 3 28
,,	194	Same	Owen Conaghan, and 4 others	do.	29 3 3
,,	195	Same	James Lowry, and 3 others	do.	33 3 7
,,	196	Same	Charles Logan	do.	28 2 3
,,	197	Same	Charles M'Menamin	do.	13 1 15
,,	198	Francis Boyle.	George M'Ana and James M'Cabe	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	199	Same	John O'Donnell	do.	do.
,,	200	Alexander Stewart	James M'Nutt, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	201	Same	Margery M'Faddin, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	202	John Marshal	James Conahan, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	203	William Wray	James Coburn	do.	do.
,,	204	Charles Fawcett	Patrick Langan, jun.	House	do.
,,	205	Viscount Southwell	James Colhoun	do.	do.
,,	206	Mary Doherty.	James Dougherty, and 2 others	Lands	do.
,,	207	Rev. John Leslie	Alexander Lecky, and 5 others	do.	30 0 38
,,	208	Same	William Gallagher, and 2 others	do.	18 1 16
,,	209	Same	Brian M'Shane, and 3 others	do.	11 3 13
,,	210	Same	James Dingwell, and 2 others	do.	26 2 20
,,	211	Same	Catharine M'Cobb, and 2 others	do.	29 2 0
,,	212	Same	John Clark, and 2 others.	do.	21 2 3
,,	213	Same	William Johnston	do.	5 2 38
,,	214	James M'Monagh	Daniel Kelly	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	215	Earl of Aberdeen and the Lord Bishop of London.	John Mills, and 3 others.	do.	38 2 17
,,	216	Earl of Leitrim	John Graham, and 2 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	217	Jane and Robert Alexander	Arthur M'Gittigan	do.	do.
,,	218	John Marshal.	James Conoghan, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	219	Jane and Joseph Barclay	Charles Cullion	House	do.
,,	220	Francis Boyle.	John O'Donnell	Lands	do.
,,	221	Rev. Thomas Connolly Courne	Ralph M'Cormick, and 6 others	do.	65 2 34
,,	222	Robert Montgomery	Ann Gardiner, and 6 others	do.	7 0 0
,,	223	Marquis Conyngham	Joseph Little, and 2 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	224	Ambrose Sweeny	Henry and James Rogers	do.	do.
1829	225	Francis Boyle	Patrick M'Gittigan, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	226	Charles M'Intire	Owen and James Lynch	do.	do.
,,	227	Same	Neil M'Callan, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	228	Same	Stephen and Philip M'Laughlin	do.	do.
,,	229	Richard Benson	Peter Coyle	do.	do.
,,	230	Daniel M'Sheffry	Patrick Mulloy, and 1 other.	do.	do.
,,	231	William Bradley	Thomas M'Intosh.	do.	do.
,,	232	Humphry Babington.	John Patterson	do.	do.
,,	233	Same	Nees M'Bride, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	234	Same	Mary M'Gittigan	do.	do.
,,	235	Same	Anthony Boyle	do.	do.
,,	236	Same	Brian Sheils, jun.	do.	do.
,,	237	Same	Michael Sheils	do.	do.
,,	238	Same	Edward Sweeny	do.	do.
,,	239	Sir James Stewart	George Henderson	do.	do.
,,	240	William Stewart	Alice and John Sweeny	do.	do.
,,	241	Same	Collum Roarty.	do.	do.
,,	242	Earl of Leitrim	Abraham and George Ball	do.	do.
,,	243	Same	James M'Greaney, and 6 others.	do.	do.
,,	244	Same	Manus M'Elwee, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	245	Same	Shane M'Menimon, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	246	Same	Neal M'Cauley, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	247	Same	James Boyle, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	248	Same	Daniel Doherty, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	249	Same	James Gillespie, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	250	Same	James M'Paul, and 4 others.	do.	do.
,,	251	Same	Michael Karr, jun., and 2 others.	do.	do.
,,	252	Same	Charles M'Ilhagh, and 8 others.	do.	do.
,,	253	Same	Owen Freil, and 2 others.	do.	do.
,,	254	Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson	Mary Gregory, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	255	Same	John Quin, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	256	Charles Style	Peter and Patrick M'Glinchy	do.	do.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Kilmacrenan.	Clondevaddock.	7 7 0 B.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	25 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Ennishowen.	Lower Moville.	5 14 6 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 14 6 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 19 10 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 14 6 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 17 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 17 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	16 16 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	5 7 9 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	36 18 6 B.	..	.	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 4 0 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Upper Moville.	4 18 6 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	Lower Moville.	22 3 1 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	7
do.	Upper Moville.	7 7 8 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	Lower Moville.	5 16 10 B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Upper Moville.	13 17 0 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	5 16 10 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 17 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 1 7 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 8 2 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	6 15 9 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Lower Moville.	13 17 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	12 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	34 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	14
do.	do.	29 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	23 2 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Raymoghy.	21 16 0 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	5
do.	Taughboyne.	37 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	27 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Raymoghy.	12 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Barragh.	Inver.	7 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	7 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Kilmacrenan.	Clondehorky.	12 19 10	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	15 10 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	Garton.	18 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	Conwall.	7 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	2 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 8 1 I.	14 6 9 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Raymoghy.	6 15 0 I.	6 15 0 I.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	34 2 6 I.	192 0 0 I.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	6
do.	do.	12 3 5 I.	24 6 10 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	14 14 1 I.	64 6 2 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	26 12 0 I.	22 14 6 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	28 0 0 I.	31 15 9 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	18 4 1½ I.	29 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	3 17 2 I.	5 17 0 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Ennishowen.	Templemore.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Raymoghy.	43 10 0 I.	174 0 0 I.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
Kilmacrenan.	Mevah.	12 12 0 I.	32 5 6 I.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	10 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Kilmacrenan.	Gartan.	18 2 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Barragh.	Inver.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	13 6 8 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	7
do.	Convoy.	19 7 8 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	6
do.	Stranorlar.	11 1 7 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	3
Kilmacrenan.	Conwall.	4 12 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Banagh.	Inver.	5 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Ennishowen.	Culdaff & Cloncah.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 7 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Kilmacrenan.	Raymunterdony.	3 5 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Ennishowen.	Cloncha.	6 14 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Lower Moville.	2 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Tullyaughuish.	12 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Mevah.	6 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 9 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 17 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tullyaughnish.	15 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tulloghobigly.	2 0 11½	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	2 14 9½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilmacrenan.	8 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	32 6 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	9 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	17 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	3 16 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	23 8 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	16 0 11	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	7
do.	Tullyaughnish.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	Kilmacrenan.	11 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Clondevaddock.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	6 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	9
do.	do.	1 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	13 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kiltevock.	14 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Lands.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	257	Samuel Roulston	Peter M'Geever, and 6 others	Lands	No quantity stated.
,,	258	John Doherty and John M'Gonigle	Philip Doherty, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	259	John Torrins, and Grace and Catherine Ball.	Patrick M'Gruddy, and 5 others.	do.	do.
,,	260	Same	Owen Laverty, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	261	Same	Matty Campbell, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	262	Same	Mary M'Nichol, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	263	Same	Owen Doherty, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	264	Same	Paddy M'Dade, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	265	John Hornley, Julius Hutchison, and William Hunter Little.	David Stephenson.	do.	do.
,,	266	Same	Andrew Elder	do.	do.
,,	267	Joseph Shackey	Condy Mealey, and 1 other	House	do.
,,	268	Jane and Elizabeth Barker	Thomas Crampsy, and 1 other	Lands	do.
,,	269	Same	William Crampsy, and 2 others.	do.	do.
,,	270	Thos. Douglas Bateson and Peter Hammond.	Elizabeth Thompson	do.	do.
,,	271	Same	William Barclay, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	272	Chas. Geo. Stanhope and Theoph. Jones	Michael M'Cann, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	273	Same	John M'Swine.	do.	do.
,,	274	Same	Mary Ann Alexander	do.	do.
,,	275	Same	James and Robert Friend	do.	do.
,,	276	Same	John Scanlon, jun., and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	277	Same	John Scanlon, sen., and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	278	Same	Michael Beckett, sen., and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	279	James Johnston	Robert Bond	do.	do.
,,	280	Francis Mansfield	William M'Dade, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	281	George Vaughan Hart	Neil Harkin, and 9 others	do.	do.
,,	282	Marquis Conyngham	Cormick Gildea	do.	do.
,,	283	Same	Thomas Warnock	do.	do.
,,	284	Thomas Parkison Kennedy	Patrick M'Kinney, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	285	John Torrins, Grace and Catherine Ball	Patrick M'Gurdoy, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	286	Same	Owen Doherty, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	287	Same	Owen Laverty, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	288	Same	Paddy M'Dade, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	289	Same	Matty Campbell, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	290	Same	Mary M'Nichol, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	291	Margaret Mansfield	John Dorian	do.	do.
,,	292	Same	Neal Tinny, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	293	Same	James Coyle	do.	do.
,,	294	Same	Thomas Colhoun	do.	do.
,,	295	Neil O'Neill	Dennis Dougherty	do.	do.
,,	296	John Barclay	William Martin	do.	do.
,,	297	Earl of Leitrim	Dennis Cole, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	298	Same	Patrick Shails.	do.	do.
,,	299	Same	Sarah Rogers, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	300	Daniel Chambers	Esther Menne	do.	do.
,,	301	Same	Collum M'Daid, and 1 other	do.	12 0 20
,,	302	Margaret Mansfield	Patrick and Edward M'Daid	do.	7 3 25
,,	303	Rev. John Leslie	William Montgomery, and 2 others	do.	7 2 28
,,	304	Same	Bryan M'Shane, and 3 others	do.	11 3 13
,,	305	Same	Alexander Lecky, and 3 others	do.	30 0 38
,,	306	Same	William Johnston	do.	5 2 38
,,	307	Same	Catherine M'Cobb, and 2 others	do.	29 2 0
,,	308	Same	Peter Collins, and 2 others	do.	14 3 29
,,	309	Rev. Anthony Hastings	Matthew Wray	do.	. . .
,,	310	Edward Allingham	James O'Donnell, and 1 other	do.	. . .
,,	311	James Babington Hamilton	Francis Dougherty	do.	. . .
,,	312	Jane and Rev. Joseph Barclay	James Reily	do.	. . .
,,	313	Same	Charles Cullion	do.	. . .
,,	314	Samuel Fisher	Charles Gallaher, and 1 other	House	No quantity stated.
,,	315	Sir James Stewart	William Nesbitt, and 3 others	Lands	4 1 0 Cunningham measure
,,	316	William Wray	Joseph and Ralph Boyle	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	317	Earl of Aberdeen, Robert Keen, and William Hawley.	John M'Adoo	do.	21 3 17
,,	318	Same	Alexander Rogers, and 2 others	do.	27 2 23
,,	319	Same	Charles Alexander, and 5 others	do.	28 3 32
,,	320	Same	William Barnard	do.	19 3 9
,,	321	Same	William Campbell, and 2 others	do.	33 3 32
,,	322	Isabella Hamilton	Elizabeth and Hugh Wardlaw	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	323	Thomas Parkison Kennedy	Patrick M'Kinney, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	324	John Torrins, Grace and Catherine Ball	Owen Laverty, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	325	Alexander Murray	Patrick Gallagher, and 10 others	do.	do.
,,	326	Same	Martin Conaghan, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	327	Same	Doney M'Aloone, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	328	Same	Michael M'Swine, and 9 others	do.	do.
,,	329	Same	Charles Elliott, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	330	Marquis Conyngham	Thomas Warnock	do.	do.
,,	331	Same	Cormick Gildea	do.	do.
,,	332	Same	Teague Craig, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	333	Same	Connel Deyermot, and 3 others	do.	36 3 0
,,	334	Same	Hugh O'Donnell, and 11 others	do.	144 1 10
,,	335	Same	Elizabeth Hanan, and 7 others	do.	44 0 18
,,	336	Same	James Kennedy, and 7 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	337	Same	Edward Gildea, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	338	Same	Daniel M'Car, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	339	Same	Sarah Boyle, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	340	William Squire	James O'Donnell, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	341	Marquis Conyngham	Joseph Little, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	342	Rev. George Homan	John and Ralph Boyle	do.	do.
1830	343	Charles Powel Leslie	Charles Durnien	do.	do.
,,	344	Same	Joseph M'Cully, and 3 others	do.	9 2 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	8 14 5	...	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	7
Ennishowen.	Cloncah.	36 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	Moville.	33 19 4 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	6
do.	do.	26 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	27 15 9 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	Lower Moville.	10 13 9 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	6
do.	Moville.	37 6 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	Lower Moville.	37 9 11 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Raphoe.	All Saints.	23 7 1 B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	22 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Clonleigh.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	12 10 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	Donoughmore.	24 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	26 3 3 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Urney.	15 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donoughmore.	21 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	21 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Urney.	15 7 4 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	34 2 6 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	Donoughmore.	10 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Stranorlar.	23 1 6½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donoughmore.	13 13 8¾ B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Ennishowen.	Cloncah.	19 12 3¾ B.	19 12 3¾	..	...	do.	do.	1	10
Banagh.	Killymard.	2 0 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 3 1 B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Ennishowen.	Lower Fahan.	31 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	Moville.	33 19 4 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	6
do.	do.	37 6 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	26 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	5
do.	do.	34 9 11 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	27 15 9 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Lower Moville.	10 13 9 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Kilmacrenan.	Aughuish.	11 11 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 11 5½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Raymunterdony.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	12 4 11 B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	4 4 7 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tully.	11 5 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Conwall.	2 0 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Gontan.	7 11 5½ I.	34 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughuish.	13 9 0 I.	37 2 7	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
Raphoe.	Ryemochey.	8 14 7	78 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	14 14 1	59 7 1	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
do.	do.	34 2 6	197 16 7	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	5 13 9	12 11 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	82 0 0 I.	70 0 0	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	do.	10 6 4 I.	33 6 7	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Tyrhugh.	Innismacsaint.	8 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Balibofry.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	All Saints.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Kilmacrenan.	Tullyaughuish.	4 2 11 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	Aughanunchin.	10 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
Raphoe.	Faughboyne.	19 8 0	19 8 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ryemochey.	24 16 0	24 16 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	Faughboyne.	31 8 0	31 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	16 12 0	16 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	27 8 0	27 8 0	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	Donoughmore.	9 2 0 I.	15 9 7	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Ennishowen.	Lower Fahan.	31 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	6
do.	Moville.	26 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Boylagh.	Inniskeel.	36 14 6 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	11
do.	do.	43 6 6 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	26 11 3 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	48 9 9 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	10
do.	do.	16 1 6 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Banagh.	Killymard.	1 3 1 B.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 2 10 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Boylagh.	Inniskeel.	9 5 0 I.	66 14 4 B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	8 5 0 I.	31 15 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	25 0 0 I.	58 12 2 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	12
do.	do.	9 2 0 I.	41 4 2½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	15 10 0 I.	43 14 10½ B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	10 10 0 I.	24 5 2 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	5 3 4 I.	14 11 3 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
Raphoe.	Ryemochy.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Stranorlar.	15 5 0	16 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Kilmacrenan.	Aughanunchin.	14 6 4	21 4 7	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
Tyrhugh.	Templecurn.	1 11 0	..	.	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	11 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
					A. R. P.
1830	345	Charles Powell Leslie	Henry Gallagher	Lands	No quantity stated
,,	346	Same	George Sproule, and 1 other	do.	3 2 17
,,	347	Rev. James Irwin	Owen Callaghan	do.	No quantity stated
,,	348	William Edward Mayor	Elizabeth M'Caddin, and 7 others	do.	do.
,,	349	Earl of Arran	Henry Gallinagh	House	do.
,,	350	Same	James M'Intyre	Lands	2 2 1
,,	351	Same	Same	do.	10 2 15
,,	352	Marquis Conyngham	Cormick Gildea	do.	No quantity stated
,,	353	Same	Thomas Warnock	do.	do.
,,	354	Same	Widow Conahan, and 12 others	do.	do.
,,	355	Same	John Boyle, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	356	Simon Shiel, jun.	Michael Quin	do.	do.
,,	357	Hugh Scott	Paddy Dunnion, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	358	John Cary	Michael M'Colgan	do.	do.
,,	359	Same	Dennis M'Colgan	do.	do.
,,	360	Richard Cowan Chambres	Patrick Coyle	do.	do.
,,	361	Same	John Loughry	do.	0 3 0
,,	362	Alexander Stewart	Teague M'Faddin, and 3 others	do.	No quantity stated
,,	363	Same	Cormick M'Gee, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	364	Same	Manus and Patrick Feny	do.	do.
,,	365	Same	Rev. David Irvin, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	366	Same	Hugh M'Elay, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	367	Sir James Stewart	Henry Osborne, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	368	Same	John M'Elhinny	do.	do.
,,	369	Thomas M'Connill	James Ken and Patrick Ken	do.	do.
,,	370	John Hunter	James Browne	House	do.
,,	371	John Marshall	James Gallagher, and 1 other	Lands	do.
,,	372	Same	Patrick Gallagher, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	373	Mary Bateman	William Doherty, sen.	do.	do.
,,	374	Same	Philip M'Glaughlin	do.	do.
,,	375	Same	Owen Doherty	do.	do.
,,	376	Daniel Todd	Patrick Doherty, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	377	Same	Hugh Deighan, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	378	Same	George M'Grady	do.	do.
,,	379	Same	Elizabeth Kerr	do.	do.
,,	380	John Ashton	Michael Coile	do.	do.
,,	381	John M'Bith	Andrew Thompson, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	382	John Coyle	Patrick Coyle	House	do.
,,	383	John Doherty	Edward M'Laughlin	Lands	do.
,,	384	George Vaughan Hart	Anne M'Carter, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	385	David Fulton	John M'Elhinny, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	386	George Peoples and Andrew Peoples	George Bradley, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	387	Marquis Conyngham	Susan M'Garigh, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	388	Same	Henry Callaghau	do.	do.
,,	389	Same	Edward M'Nully, and 3 others	do.	2 0 0
,,	390	Mary Hawry, Elizabeth Hawry, William Boyle, Letitia Boyle, Sarah Courtney, and Catherine Ball	Walter Hunter, and 1 other	do.	No quantity stated
,,	391	John Cuny	Anthony Doherty	do.	do.
,,	392	Same	Owen More Doherty	do.	do.
,,	393	Rev. William Knox	Daniel M'Laughlin	do.	do.
,,	394	Samuel Thompson	William M'Laughlin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	395	Same	Patrick Cornoy, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	396	Robert Milliken	Michael Connor	do.	do.
,,	397	Thomas Ferguson	Arthur M'Closkey, and 1 other	House	do.
,,	398	Same	Samuel M'Crackin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	399	Earl of Leitrim	John Callahan, and 2 others	Lands	do.
,,	400	Same	Alexander M'Elwee, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	401	Same	Patrick M'Garvy, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	402	Same	Hugh M'Faddin, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	403	Same	Thomas M'Teague, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	404	Same	Charles Conaghan	do.	do.
,,	405	Same	James Broadly, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	406	Same	Rose Gallagher	do.	do.
,,	407	Same	Cormick M'Daid	do.	do.
,,	408	Same	Manus Brown and Susan Brown	do.	do.
,,	409	Same	Patrick Brown	do.	do.
,,	410	Same	James O'Donnell	do.	do.
,,	411	Same	Peter Hastings, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	412	Same	James Boyce, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	413	Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Bishop of London.	John M'Ginniss	do.	do.
,,	414	Marquis of Abercorn	Neal Doherty, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	415	Same	Joseph Colhoun	do.	do.
,,	416	Same	William Forest, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	417	Same	John Maore, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	418	Same	James Armour, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	419	Same	Thomas Gamble, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	420	Same	Charles Logan, and 1 other	do.	18 2 3
,,	421	Same	Benjamin Park, and 1 other	do.	No quantity stated
,,	422	Thomas Douglas Bateson and Peter Hammond.	William Barclay, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	423	Mellioree Spence	Michael M'Shane	do.	do.
,,	424	Rev. Robert Henderson	John M'Laughlin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	425	Same	Charles M'Laughlin, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	426	Same	James M'Laughlin, jun.	do.	do.
,,	427	Same	James Broadly, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	428	James B. Delap	James Hart, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	429	Same	James Coventry, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	430	John Craig	Daniel Shurkey, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	431	Sir Arthur Chichester	James N. M'Laughlin, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	432	John Doherty	Charles M'Feeley	do.	do.
,,	433	Charles Powell Leslie	George Spaoule, and 1 other	do.	3 2 17

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Tyrhugh.	Templecurn.	0 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	3 1 10	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	Donegal.	4 13 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 1 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	2 18 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Bannagh.	Killymard.	29 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 3 1 B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	13
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Bannagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	4 5 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	4 5 6	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Clondehorky.	4 9 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	12 2 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Raymuntudony.	15 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Clondehorky.	8 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Tullyaughuish.	3 7 6	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	0 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Conwall.	5 2 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Gartan.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Ennishowen.	Lower Fahan.	8 14 2	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	15 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
Kilmacrenan.	Conwall.	0 8 4	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	1
Ennishowen.	Donagh.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	1
do.	Muff.	14 14 2½	..	..	do.	. . . .	..	..	3
Raphoe.	All Saints.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
Ennishowen.	Templemore.	15 18 6 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	0 18 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Kilmacrenan.	Conwall.	5 0 0	27 13 11 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	5 14 0	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Disertegney.	4 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Culdaff & Cloncah.	13 18 7	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	10 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Kilmacrenan.	Tullaghobigley.	0 10 6	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Conwall.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	Clondavadock.	6 7 3	6 7 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	Kilmacrenan.	4 18 5	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	7 8 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	5 3 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 11 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	25 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	0 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	1 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	23 2 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Ryemochy.	19 6 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 6 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Raphoe.	27 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 6 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Donoughmore.	6 18 6	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	Clonleigh.	3 18 9¼	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Raphoe.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	do.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	18 11 10 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Donoughmore.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	23 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
Ennishowen.	Lower Moville.	7 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tyrhugh.	Templecarn.	3 1 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	434	Rev. Robert Staples Jacob	Alexander Acheson	Lands	No quantity stated
,,	435	Earl of Clancarty and Sir Thomas Pakenham.	Philip M'Cue, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	436	Walter Young	George Spence, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	437	Marquis Conyngham	Thomas Corscandin, sen., and 49 others	do.	276 2 0
,,	438	Hugh Scott	Patrick Dunnion and 3 others	do.	No quantity stated
,,	439	John Carey	Denis M'Colyan	do.	do.
,,	440	Rev. Robert and Dorothea Alexander	Edward Harkin and 9 others	do.	do.
,,	441	Hugh Lynch	John Fleming	do.	do.
,,	442	Lord Southwell	David Ferguson, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	443	Neal M'Carron	Daniel Cullan	do.	do.
,,	444	Mary Bateman	Owen Doherty	do.	do.
,,	445	Same	Philip M'Laughlin	do.	do.
,,	446	James B. Delap	James Hart, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	447	Robert Ramsay	James Allen, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	448	Marquis Conyngham	William Alcern, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	449	Thomas Young	John O'Donnell, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	450	John Atkinson	Thomas Humphries, and 7 others	do.	do.
,,	451	Rev. Charles Nesbitt	William Taylor, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	452	Colonel James B. Delap	James Coventry, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	453	Shewbridge Connor	Samuel Davis, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	454	George Little	John Divenny, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	455	Robert M'Clintock	William Hamilton, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	456	Same	Robert Smyth, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	457	Earl of Leitrim	Charles M'Bride, and 6 others	do.	5 2 26 Cunningham measure
,,	458	Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Henry Osborne, and 1 other	do.	No quantity stated
,,	469	Same	George M'Michael, and 2 others	House	do.
,,	460	Alexander Murray	James Brogan, and 1 other	Lands	do.
,,	461	Same	Owen M'Dade, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	462	Same	William Corr	do.	do.
,,	463	Same	John Elvin	do.	do.
,,	464	Same	Anne Brogan, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	465	Same	Bridget Gillespie, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	466	Same	William Kenny, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	467	Same	Patrick and Peter M'Cae	do.	do.
,,	468	Same	Daniel M'Caughill, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	469	Same	Richard Tate, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	470	John and Michael M'Keown	David Canoll, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	471	Robert Johnston	John Cummins	do.	do.
,,	472	Same	Owen Cassiny, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	473	Marquis Conyngham	Hugh Duffy, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	474	Same	Daniel Boyle, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	475	Same	Condy Boyle, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	476	Same	Forlagh Doherty, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	477	Same	Patrick Gallaher, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	478	Rev. Charles Nesbitt	William Taylor, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	479	Earl of Leitrim	William Williams, and 14 others	do.	56 3 8 Cunningham measure.
,,	480	Same	Francis Graham, and 6 others	do.	68 3 22
,,	481	Same	Joseph Gamble, and 6 others	do.	No quantity stated
,,	482	Same	James Gillespie, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	483	Francis Rogan	Samuel Cooper, and 5 others	do.	do.
1831	484	Charles Powell Leslie	Jane Robinson, and 2 others	do.	25 3 25
,,	485	Same	Francis Trowns, and 1 other	do.	40 1 8
,,	486	William Knight, Catherine Crommer, Claudius Hamilton, and Mary Hamilton.	Robert Scott, and 3 others	do.	No quantity stated
,,	487	Samuel Delap	Michael Ward	do.	do.
,,	488	Catherine Mayor	Owen Mulhartagh	do.	do.
,,	489	Sir Edward S. Hayes, Bart.	Hugh Gillan, and 3 others	do.	27 1 6
,,	490	Robert Montgomery	Elizabeth Donnell, and 4 others	do.	No quantity stated
,,	491	Maria Carey, Robert Walker and Walter Vandeleur.	John Hanlon	do.	do.
,,	492	Same	Edward M. Carron, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	493	Same	Andrew M'Intyre, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	494	Maria Carey, Robert Walker, Walter Vandeleur and Rosetta Veronia Walker.	Brian M'Coll	do.	do.
,,	495	Charles M'Intyre	Rose Wallace, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	496	William Stewart	James Harkin, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	497	Michael O'Doherty	John M'Dougal	do.	do.
,,	498	Same	John M'Monagh, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	499	Charles M'Intyre	Philip Doherty	do.	do.
,,	500	Malcolm M'Neill	Brian Canning	do.	do.
,,	501	Elizabeth Carey	John Broadley	do.	do.
,,	502	Elizabeth Hamilton	James Logue, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	503	Malcolm M'Neill	Charles M'Feely, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	504	Rev. John Torrins, Grace and Catherine Ball.	Matty Campbell, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	505	Same	Brian Doherty, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	506	Same	Neal and James M'Keague	do.	do.
,,	507	Same	Daniel and Biddy Doherty	do.	do.
,,	508	Same	Neal Mollay, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	509	Hugh O'Donnell	Michael Donaghy	do.	do.
,,	510	Same	James Shials	do.	do.
,,	511	Earl of Aberdeen and Archbishop of Canterbury.	Thomas Patterson, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	512	Same	Thomas M'Clintock, and 4 others	do.	53 0 6
,,	513	Same	John Moore, and 4 others	do.	14 3 28
,,	514	Same	Thomas Alexander	do.	13 1 22
,,	515	Same	Thomas Alexander, and 2 others	do.	12 0 25

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7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Tyrhugh.	Templecarn.	6 0 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Boylagh.	Inniskeel.	33 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Tyrhugh.	Donegal.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Banagh and Boylagh.	..	35 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	50
Banagh.	Inver.	2 18 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	4 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	19 0 0	138 6 0	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	10
do.	Conwall.	2 12 6 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	18 18 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	0 10 6 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Ennishowen.	Lower Fahan.	10 12 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Kilmacrenan.	Letterkenny.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
Boylagh.	Templecrone.	8 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
Banagh.	Killymard.	13 13 0	22 10 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
Tyrhugh.	Kilbarron.	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
Raphoe.	Raphoe.	28 0 0	28 0 0	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	4
do.	Donoughmore.	5 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
Kilmacrenan.	Conwall.	6 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	3
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	1 14 1½ I.	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	4
do.	Killea.	5 5 0 I.	7 17 6 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	12 0 0 I.	18 0 0 I.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
Kilmacrenan.	Mevagh.	4 15 3	4 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Tullyhauguish.	3 10 10	8 17 1	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	5 0 7	8 2 8½	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Banagh.	Killymard.	8 9 2 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	10 17 10 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 2 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	11 19 2 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	12 2 8 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	23 1 3 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	16 14 2 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	25 7 5 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	32 2 4 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Tyrhugh.	Kilbanon.	5 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	11 7 6 I.	51 3 9 I.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	9 15 0 I.	43 3 7 I.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Boylagh.	Templemore.	8 16 0	12 14 4	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	5 17 0 I.	7 12 11½	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 6 0 I.	19 14 10½	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 17 6	8 15 3½	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	6 10 0	7 1 6½	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	28 0 0	30 10 0	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Kilmacrenan.	Tullyaughuish.	20 0 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	15
do.	do.	18 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	13 6 8 I.	26 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	3 9 6	5 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	3 18 3	8 0 3	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	6
Tyrhugh.	Templecairn.	36 15 4	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	19 8 6	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
Banagh.	Killymand.	7 11 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
Tyrhugh.	Kilbanon.	3 0 8 I.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 8 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Leck.	17 11 10	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	Raphoe.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	5
Ennishowen.	Lower Moville.	4 18 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Culdaff.	6 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	25 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Lower Moville.	9 4 8	..	..	do.	No decree	..	..	1
do.	Culdaff & Clonesh	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	33 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	1 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
Ennishowen.	Upper Moville.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Lower Moville.	7 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 12 3½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	20 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Clonmany.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Culdaff.	5 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clonmany.	3 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Culdaff.	3 19 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clonmany.	4 6 10	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Ryemoghy.	7 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	7
do.	Taughboyne.	35 12 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	23 2 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	22 15 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	18 12 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	516	Earl of Aberdeen and Archbishop of Canterbury.	David Stevenson, and 8 others	Lands	36 2 7
,,	517	George M'Connell	Thomas Kennedy	do.	No quantity stated
,,	518	Robert Lecky	Anthony Doherty, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	519	Moses Lowry	James Dwenny	do.	do.
,,	520	Richard Gregg	William Cassidy	do.	do.
,,	521	Same	James Boyle	do.	do.
,,	522	Rev. Robert Henderson	John Doherty	do.	do.
,,	523	Alexander Stewart, Esq.	James Kilpatrick, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	524	Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart.	Michael and Margaret Kelly	do.	do.
,,	525	Earl of Leitrim	William Moore, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	526	Same	Andrew Stewart, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	527	Same	George Stewart, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	528	Same	Neal Brown, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	529	Same	Robert Cavanagh	do.	do.
,,	530	Same	James Gallagher, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	531	Same	Edward M'Cany	do.	do.
,,	532	Same	John Stewart, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	533	Rev. Robert Henderson	Charles M'Caughlin, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	534	Thomas Douglas Bateson and Peter Hammond.	John Thompson	do.	do.
,,	535	Same	William Barclay, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	536	Chas. Geo. Stanhope and Theoph. Jones	Charles Kerr, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	537	Sir Arthur Chichester	Con. Doherty	do.	do.
,,	538	George Gilkison	Margaret Ward, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	539	Same	James Shearan	do.	do.
,,	540	Same	Hugh Shearan	do.	do.
,,	541	Same	Hugh Gallagher	do.	do.
,,	542	Francis Smith	Daniel and John M'Monagh	do.	do.
,,	543	Rev. Richard Allott	Letitia Kinnea	do.	do.
,,	544	Same	James Doherty, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	545	James Johnston, Esq.	William Abraham	do.	do.
,,	546	Same	Widow Abraham	do.	do.
,,	547	Richard Tighe, Esq.	Owen M'Gonigle, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	548	Simon Sheil	John M'Garigle, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	549	George Knox	Michael Crozier	do.	do.
,,	550	Edward Sproule	Francis Spence	do.	do.
,,	551	John Craig	John Colhoun	do.	do.
,,	552	Charles Hazlett	Barney Duffy, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	553	John Cochran	Alexander Steen, and 3 others	do.	34 2 0 Cunningham measure.
,,	554	James Taylor and William King	Alexander Martin, and 2 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	555	Alexander Stewart, Esq.	Denis Conaghan	do.	do.
,,	556	Henry Irwin	Alexander Sweeny, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	557	Robert Carey	John Doherty	do.	do.
,,	558	Same	Denis M'Laughlin, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	559	Same	William Bradley	do.	do.
,,	560	Rev. William Henry Harvey	Cornelius Kelly, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	561	Samuel Delap	Nancy Gallin, and 9 others	do.	do.
,,	562	Mrs. Margaret Mansfield	James Coyle	do.	do.
,,	563	Same	John Dorrin, sen.	do.	do.
,,	564	Lord Viscount Southwell	Rebecca Long, and 5 others	do.	1 0 0
,,	565	Same	Robert Gallaher, and 4 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	566	Charles Nesbitt Knox	Owen Caufield, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	567	Rev. Michael O'Doherty, P. P.	John M'Monagh, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	568	Mary Nesbitt	Daniel and Catherine M'Brearty	do.	do.
,,	569	Same	William M'Brearty	do.	do.
,,	570	Same	Patrick Boyle	do.	do.
,,	571	John Dickson	Thomas Haran, and 24 others	do.	do.
,,	572	Castor and Anne Clements	Andrew Clements	do.	do.
,,	573	Earl of Aberdeen and Archbishop of Canterbury.	James Rankin, and 2 others	do.	25 3 35
,,	574	Same	Edward and William Clarke	do.	26 1 28
,,	575	Same	Joseph Speer	do.	14 0 5
,,	576	Same	Charles M'Menimon	do.	13 1 15
,,	577	Same	Thomas Hamilton, and 2 others	do.	35 0 0
,,	578	Same	Joseph and Robert M'Clintock	do.	24 3 39
,,	579	Same	William Campbell, and 5 others	do.	35 0 17
,,	580	Same	Owen Conahan, and 2 others	do.	29 3 3
,,	581	Same	Samuel M'Clintock, and 2 others	do.	24 2 15
,,	582	Edward Sproale, Esq.	Francis Spence, and 4 others	do.	18 0 0
,,	583	Rev. William Henry Harvey	Cornelius and Denis Kelly	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	584	Mary Bateman	William Doherty, sen.	do.	do.
,,	585	Earl of Wicklow	Alexander Rankin, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	586	Rev. William Knox	Owen Diver	do.	do.
,,	587	Same	Thomas Connor	do.	do.
,,	588	Rev. John Leslie	William Johnston	do.	5 2 38
,,	589	Same	Susan and Thomas Haughey	do.	26 0 34
,,	590	Same	James and Alexander Humes	do.	14 0 0
,,	591	Same	James Cannon, and 6 others	do.	8 0 0
,,	592	John Verschoyle	Denis Gorman	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	593	Daniel Todd	William Kerr, and 2 others	do.	2 1 0
,,	594	Same	Elizabeth Kerr, and 2 others	do.	1 1 0
,,	595	Robert Carey	Hugh and John Canny	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	596	Same	Philip M'Colgan	do.	do.
,,	597	Same	Owen Doherty	do.	do.
,,	598	Same	William M'Keagen, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	599	Same	John M'Aleny, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	600	Same	Andrew Elster, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	601	Isabella and Alicia Inglis	Arthur M'Quaid, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	602	Same	James Kelly, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	603	Same	William Huston, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	604	Marquis Conyngham	Philip Rogers, and 1 other	do.	do.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	29 0 0 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	9
do.	All Saints.	13 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Donoughmore.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	Ryemoghy.	0 15 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
Kilmacrenan.	Conwall.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	15 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Raphoe.	5 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Donoughmore.	19 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	5
do.	do.	17 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	12 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	4 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Tully.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	6
Raphoe.	Raphoe.	8 6 1¾	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	Donoughmore.	31 7 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 18 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Ennishowen.	Lower Moville.	8 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Donoughmore.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Raphoe.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Tyrhugh.	Drimhol m.	5 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 4 10	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Kilbanon.	6 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Stranorlar.	45 10 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Ryemoghy.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Kilmacrenan.	Tullyaughuish.	4 5 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Raphoe.	Raphoe.	35 0 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
do.	Leck.	5 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Kilmacrenan.	Clondyhorky.	2 1 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tullyaughuish.	20 0 0	42 0 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Ennishowen.	Donagh.	2 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	1 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Lower Fahan.	5 10 10	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	7
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	27 13 10¼	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	10
Kilmacrenan.	Tullyaughuish.	4 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Conwall.	8 0 0	53 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	4 0 0	30 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	6 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	8 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Baunagh.	Killybegs.	4 3 4 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	4 3 4 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 3 4 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tyrhugh.	Innismacsaint.	15 0 0 I.	20 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	25
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	24 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ryemoghy.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Taughboyne.	20 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ryemoghy.	13 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 8 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Taughboyne.	40 4 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	28 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	27 16 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Ryemoghy.	21 16 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Taughboyne.	24 14 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Stranorlar.	45 10 0	68 5 0	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	5
Ennishowen.	Lower Fahan.	5 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	8 14 2	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Raphoe.	Taughboyne.	40 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Ennishowen.	Desertigney.	4 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Ryemoghy.	5 5 0	10 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	41 10 0	48 12 0	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 10 0	15 15 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	21 0 0	42 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Raphoe.	25 16 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Ennishowen.	Lower Fahan.	14 15 9	22 3 7	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	do.	15 18 6	23 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Donagh.	10 6 8 I.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Tyrhugh.	Innismacsaint.	3 13 3	3 13 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 8 1¾	8 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	4 8 4	11 14 9	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	5
Boylagh,	Inniskeel.	6 6 1	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
					A. R. P.
1831	606	Oliver Wilson	Neal M'Bride, and 1 other	Lands	No quantity stated.
,,	607	John Hamilton	John Sheils, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	608	Humphrey Babington	Patrick Rogers, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	609	Lord Southwell	John Gallagher	do.	18 1 0 Cunningham measure.
,,	610	Daniel Chambers	Miles Corronan, and 1 other	do.	18 0 17 Cunningham measure.
,,	611	George Hamilton	Owen Harkin, and 7 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	612	Same	Owen and Patrick Creig	do.	do.
,,	613	Same	Shane Creig, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	614	Marquis Conyngham	Brian Friel	do.	do.
,,	615	Simon Sheil	Edward Daly, and 4 others	do.	do.
1832	616	Oliver Wilson	Francis M'Menimon	House	do.
,,	617	Robert Lecky	Neal and H. O'Donnell	Lands	do.
,,	618	Sir James Stewart	Mary Hoy, and 3 others	do.	33 1 15 Cunningham measure.
,,	619	John Marshal	Daniel and Charles Sweeny	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	620	Same	John Coyle, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	621	Same	Teague Gallagher	do.	do.
,,	622	Same	Archibald Reid, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	623	Same	John Sweeny	do.	do.
,,	624	Same	Michael M'Teague, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	625	Same	Thomas and William Fleming	do.	do.
,,	626	Hugh and Nathaniel O'Donnell	Michael Donaghy	do.	do.
,,	627	Same	Nathaniel Sheals	do.	do.
,,	628	William Ball	Robert and Matthew Vance	do.	do.
,,	629	Same	Charles Gallagher	do.	do.
,,	630	Rev. Robert Alexander	William Coyle	do.	do.
,,	631	Rev. Robert Henderson	John M'Laughlin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	632	Same	John M'Laughlin, jun.	do.	do.
,,	633	Thomas Douglas Bateson and Peter Hammond, Esqs.	Alexander Burgoyne, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	634	Charles George Stanhope, and Theophilus Jones.	Robert M'Creedy, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	635	Same	John Donnell, and Robert M'Creedy	do.	do.
,,	636	Same	James and Jane Divine	do.	do.
,,	637	Rev. Robert and Dorothea Alexander	James Harkin, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	638	Same	Philip M'Dermot, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	639	John Craig	John Colhoun	do.	do.
,,	640	Rev. Robert and Dorothea Alexander	Anthony Gallagher, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	641	Same	Neal Carland	do.	do.
,,	642	James Johnston, Esq.	William Armstrong	do.	do.
,,	643	Same	Brian Quin	do.	do.
,,	644	Same	Anthony Broadly, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	645	Same	Thomas Steen	do.	do.
,,	646	Rev. Henry Scott	Catherine Conaghan	do.	do.
,,	647	George Knox	John Quin, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	648	Francis Rogan	William M'Loughlin	do.	do.
,,	649	Sir Thomas C. Style, and Charles Style	Patrick Doherty	do.	do.
,,	650	Samuel Thompson	James M'Loughlin, and 5 others	do.	do.
,,	651	Rev. John Leslie	John Patterson	do.	do.
,,	652	William King, and James Taylor	Edward Martin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	653	Marquis of Conyngham	Thomas Steen	do.	do.
,,	654	Same	Daniel and William Birne	do.	do.
,,	655	Same	William M'Menimon, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	656	Sir Thomas C. Style and Charles Style	Henry Broadly, and 4 others	do.	do.
,,	657	Charles Style	John M'Glinchy, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	658	Charles M'Intire	Rose Wallace	do.	do.
,,	659	Edward Doherty	Shane M'Faddin	do.	do.
,,	660	Lord Viscount Southwell	John Gallagher	do.	18 1 0
,,	661	Richard Gregg, and R. M'Elhimey	John Buchanan	do.	..
,,	662	Marquis of Conyngham	Thomas M'Conahan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	663	Alexander Hamilton	Mary Gallaher, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	664	Same	Connell M'Gheehan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	665	Same	John Mulloy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	666	Richard Wilkinson	John Colhoun	do.	..
,,	667	James Aikin	Henry M'Dermott, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	668	Alexander Murray	Miles M'Swine, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	669	Same	Hugh Crawford, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	670	Same	Joseph Little	do.	..
,,	671	Same	John Arthurs, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	672	Patrick Brady	Jason Hasard, and 4 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	673	Catherine Mayor	William Gallaher, and 3 others	House	..
,,	674	Thomas Corscaddin	Hugh Haroughy	Lands	..
,,	675	Same	Michael Cunn	do.	..
,,	676	Same	James Cunn, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	677	William Brandon	James M'Neely	do.	..
,,	678	Earl of Clancarty, and Sir Thomas Packenham.	James and Peter Munday	do.	..
,,	679	John Dickson	Henry M'Caddin	do.	..
,,	680	James Corscaddin	John Edwards	do.	..
,,	681	John Skene	Patrick Diver	do.	..
,,	682	Robert M'Clintock	James Gibbons, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	683	Same	John Gibbons, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	684	Same	Owen M'Gawey, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	685	Same	Cecily Gibbons, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	686	Same	Robert Smith	do.	..
,,	687	Thomas Davis	John Toner	do.	..
,,	688	Rev. J. Torens Grace, and Catherine Bale.	Hugh Harkin	do.	..
,,	689	Same	Brian and Elizabeth Doherty	do.	..
,,	690	Same	John Doherty	do.	..
,,	691	Same	Neal M'Laughlin	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Raphoe.	Ballybofry.	4 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
Kilmacrenan.	Mevagh.	34 17 7	180 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	7
do.	Tully.	7 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Conwall.	13 15 6 I.	78 14 10	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Gartan.	8 14 0 I.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Boylagh.	Inniskeel.	8 15 4½	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	6 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Banagh.	Killymard.	2 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tyrhugh.	Innismacsaint.	4 11 0 I.	4 4 0 B.	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	5
Raphoe.	Ballybofry.	15 11 9½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Donoughmore.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Kilmacrenan.	Tullyaughuish.	15 0 0 I.	57 16 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	Gartin.	5 7 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 5 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
do.	do.	7 2 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 2 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
do.	do.	10 2 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	9 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	15 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	4 3 5	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Ryemoghy.	29 15 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	17 5 10	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Clonleigh.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Raphoe.	8 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Taughboyne.	7 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Donoughmore.	40 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	11 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	24 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	19 0 0 I.	100 0 0 I.	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	7
do.	do.	3 8 3 I.	25 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	..	..	6
Raphoe.	Ryemoghy.	14 0 0	17 0 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	3 8 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 10 8 I.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Gartin.	3 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 15 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 1 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Raphoe.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Donoughmore.	20 0 0	33 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilteevock.	3 12 8½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Ennishowen.	Culdaff & Cloncat.	12 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
Raphoe.	Ryemoghy.	16 8 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Leck.	5 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Stranorlar.	4 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	17 10 9	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	Kilteevock.	8 1 8½	9 1 10½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	11 12 7½	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
Ennishowen.	Culdaff & Cloncat.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Leck.	3 1 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Kilmacrenan.	Conwall.	13 15 6	85 0 0	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Banagh.	Inver.	4 16 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Boylagh.	Lettermacaward.	2 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	1 7 9	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	do.	2 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Kilmacrenan.	Clondyhorky.	1 18 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tullyaughuish.	7 10 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Banagh.	Killymard.	19 17 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	43 19 11½	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	24 2 6½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Tyrhugh.	Kilbanon.	25 7 10	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Banagh.	Inver.	1 6 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Tyrhugh.	Kilbanon.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Innismacsaint.	13 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilbanon.	6 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Banagh.	Killybegs.	14 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Clondavadock.	9 0 2	15 4 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	14 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	14 0 0	25 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 0 2 I.	10 3 2 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Raphoe.	Killea.	12 0 0 I.	12 0 0 B.	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	1
do.	Stranorlar.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	9 1 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	692	Rev. John Torrins	George and Patrick Doherty	Lands	..
,,	693	Robert Carey	John Doherty	do.	..
,,	694	Matthew Montgomery	Thomas Keveny, and 1 other	do.	7 0 0
,,	695	Joseph Lipset.	H. M'Quaid, and 1 other	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	696	Catherine Haraghy	Edward M'Gaughran.	do.	do.
,,	697	Catherine Davis	Roger Quin	House	do.
,,	698	Oliver Wilson.	Francis Dougherty	Lands	do.
,,	699	Charles Holmes	William Boyce	do.	do.
,,	700	Francis Rogan	Michael Higgins, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	701	George Knox	William M'Clintock, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	702	Rev. William Knox	Thomas Mitchell	do.	do.
,,	703	Same	Francis Dougherty	do.	do.
,,	704	Charles George Stanhope, and Theophilus Jones.	Robert M'Curdy, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	705	James Boyle Delap	Betty Stephenson, and 1 other	do.	do.
,,	706	Same	Robert Delap	do.	do.
,,	707	Same	Oliver Wallace, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	708	Same	James Coventry, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	709	Same	Samuel Hart. and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	710	Same	James Kilpatrick, and 16 others	do.	do.
,,	711	Same	Charles Kelly.	do.	do.
,,	712	Same	John M'Pherson, jun.	do.	do.
,,	713	Nathaniel O'Donnell	Edward M'Clofferty	do.	do.
,,	714	Andrew Ferguson	Patrick Mulhum	do.	do.
,,	715	Alexander Robert Stewart	Thomas Davis.	do.	do.
,,	716	Joseph Z. Cortnan	Dominick M'Collum, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	717	Samuel Teas	James and Alexander M'Garighy	do.	13 0 0
,,	718	Robert Sproule	Patrick M'Aveigh.	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	719	Owen Kelly	James M'Grieley, and 3 others	do.	3 0 0
,,	720	Marquis Conyngham	William Grieve, and 3 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	721	Charles Nesbitt Knox	George Burns	do.	do.
,,	722	Same	Michael Quin	do.	do.
,,	723	Same	Ann Carroll, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	724	Marquis Conyngham.	Peter M'Menamon, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	725	Robert Montgomery	Francis Galloway, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	726	William Stewart	Denis Higarty	do.	do.
,,	727	Earl of Leitrim	John Shails, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	728	Same	John M'Elhimeg, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	729	Same	Denis M'Elhagh, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	730	Same	H. Doherty, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	731	Sir Thomas C. Style, and C. Style	James M'Cormick, and 2 others.	do.	do.
,,	732	Same	Bridget Mailey	do.	do.
,,	733	Same	Michael M'Taughlin.	do.	do.
,,	734	John R. Young	Owen Callahan, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	735	Same	Michael Mooney, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	736	Same	James Wilson.	do.	do.
,,	737	Elizabeth Hamilton	Michael M'Laughlin, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	738	Same	William Cloyde, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	739	Catherine Morpay	Charles Lochery	do.	do.
,,	740	Same	David M'Cundlass. and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	741	George and Thomas Lynch, Rev. Richard Dill, Thomas Lynch & Robert Lynch.	Patrick and Owen Doherty	do.	do.
,,	742	Alexander M'Beth	Andrew Thompson, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	743	John and Elizabeth Loyd	Sarah Risk, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	744	Thomas Crawford	John Throne, and 5 others	do.	do.
1833	745	Right Hon. Thomas Pakenham, and Earl of Clancarty	Edward Martin, and 3 others	do.	6 2 38
,,	746	Same	Daniel Keenahan, and 3 others	do.	8 3 4
,,	747	Same	Hugh Maddin, and 2 others.	do.	8 1 38
,,	748	Same	John Cunny, and 1 other	do.	2 1 38
,,	749	Same	John M'Ganigh, and 7 others	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	750	Same	Patrick Mulhum	do.	3 1 35
,,	751	Same	Brian Donagher, and 3 others	do.	9 0 18
,,	752	Same	George Walsh, and 4 others.	do.	6 2 24
,,	753	Same	James Melly	do.	6 2 21
,,	754	Owen M'Cunnigan	Owen Doherty	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	755	William Edward Mayor	Francis Fecly	do.	do.
,,	756	Rev. James Irwin	Owen and Biddy Callahan	do.	do.
,,	757	Rev. William Henry Foster	James Melley, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	758	Oliver Wilson.	Francis Dougherty	do.	do.
,,	759	James and Catherine Gallagher, and Bridget M'Faddin.	Sarah Connor.	do.	do.
,,	760	William M'Gowan	Owen M'Geehan	do.	do.
,,	761	Marquis of Abercorn	John Lowry, and 2 others	do.	33 0 32
,,	762	Same	Daniel Gallaher, and 3 others	do.	7 3 0
,,	763	Moses M'Connell	James Boyle	do.	No quantity stated.
,,	764	Acheson Lyle.	James Johnston, and 12 others	do.	do.
,,	765	Sir James Stewart	Richard Williams, and 8 others	do.	9 2 0
,,	766	Same	John Diver, and 6 others	do.	57 1 34
,,	767	Thomas and Rev. Robert and Frances Norman.	Robert Gallagher.	do.	Cunningham measure. 23 2 0
,,	768	Earl of Leitrim	Neal Cole	do.	Cunningham measure. No quantity stated.
,,	769	Thomas Pye	Denis M'Intire	do.	do.
,,	770	Owen M'Cunnigan	Owen Doherty	do.	do.
,,	771	Alexander Murray	Manley Manelis, and 7 others	do.	do.
,,	772	Same	Daniel M'Cunnigan, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	773	Emily E. Merrick	Hugh M'Came	do.	do.
,,	774	Same	Nathaniel O'Donnell.	do.	do.
,,	775	Bridget Murray	John Barron	do.	do.
,,	776	Joseph Pack	James Hamilton	do.	do.
,,	777	Robert M'Clintock	Thomas and James Cuthbertson	do.	32 0 0
,,	778	Same	William Gallaher, and 3 others	do.	No quantity stated.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	10 4 11	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	Donagh.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Tyrhugh.	Inuismacsaint.	10 0 0	13 15 4½	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 13 10	8 6 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
Banagh.	Killymard.	2 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	9 10 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	13 5 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Donoughmore.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Clonleigh.	0 6 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	26 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donoughmore.	16 18 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	0 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	46 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	45 11 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	17
do.	do.	1 11 6	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	12 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Templemore.	8 17 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Killygowan.	3 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Conwall.	6 4 11	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	2
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	15 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	5 1 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Stranorlar.	27 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	17 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Raphoe.	32 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Kilmacrenan.	Conwall.	7 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilmacrenan.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clondavadock.	9 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	5 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	13 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Raphoe.	Kilteevock.	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	2 18 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Ennishowen.	Culdaff.	30 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	12 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	6 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Lower Moville.	4 12 3½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	3 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Culdaff.	2 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 2 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Muff.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	3
Raphoe.	Clonleigh.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	21 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
Tyrhugh.	Drumholm.	5 18 2 I.	19 19 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Innismacsaint.	8 0 0 I.	23 5 0 B.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	9 0 0 I.	24 7 3 B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	3 13 0 I.	13 1 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	12 15 7 I.	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	4 0 0 I.	11 11 0 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilbarron.	8 3 10 I.	23 17 0 B.	..	..	Not decreed	..	..	4
do.	Drumholm.	5 14 4 I.	26 8 0½ B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	Innismacsaint.	7 0 0 I.	33 2 7 B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Banagh.	Glencolumkill.	1 11 6	..	..	Overholding.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Tyrhugh.	Innismacsaint.	4 0 0	5 10 9	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Donegal.	4 13 3	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	4 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Raphoe.	Stranorlar.	13 5 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Mevagh.	1 5 5	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
Raphoe.	Leck.	0 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Taughboyne.	31 12 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	25 12 0	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	3
do.	Raphoe.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 12 0 I.	23 5 3 B.	..	..	do.	..	..	13
Kilmacrenan.	Tully.	26 5 0 I.	46 15 11 B.	..	..	do.	..	..	9
do.	Clondavadock.	30 8 10 I.	109 6 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	7
do.	Aughuish.	12 0 0 I.	18 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clondyhorky.	7 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Tyrhugh.	Innismacsaint.	4 0 0	9 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Banagh.	Glencolumkill.	1 11 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donegal.	42 11 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	Killybegs.	5 11 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Ennishowen.	Clonmany.	4 14 4	..	..	do.	Not decreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 19 2	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Kilmacrenan.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Conwall.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Killea.	33 12 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	28 0 0 I.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
					A. R. P.
1833	779	Robert M'Clintock	Robert Smith	Lands	No quantity stated
,,	780	John Craig	John Colhoun	do.	do.
,,	781	Daniel M'Canon	Anne Maddin, and 3 others	do.	do.
,,	782	Owen Diver	John O'Donnell	do.	do.
,,	783	Samuel Delap	Hamilton Gillespie, and 2 others	do.	do.
,,	784	Same	Hamilton Gillespie, and 6 others	do.	do.
,,	785	Lord Bishop of Raphoe	William Wilson	do.	do.
,,	786	Francis Rogan	William Sims	do.	6 0 18
,,	787	Earl of Leitrim	Robert Peoples, and 6 others	do.	No quantity stated
,,	788	Same	Toal Gallagher	do.	20 1 7 Statute
,,	789	Henry V. Broeke	Charles M'Capperty, and 1 other	do.	15 0 7
,,	790	William Humphreys	Joseph Kennedy, and 7 others	do.	0 2 15
,,	791	Daniel Chambers	Dougal Gobin, and 3 others	do.	52 2 15 Cunningham measure.
,,	792	Same	Charles Gobbin	do.	26 1 5 Cunningham measure.
,,	793	Same	James M'Bride, and 1 other	do.	18 0 17 Cunningham measure.
,,	794	Lord Southwell	Thomas Trainor, and 4 others	House	No quantity stated
,,	795	Shewbridge Connor	Mary Malseed, and 8 others	Lands	0 1 15
,,	796	Denis Gildea	David Long	do.	No quantity stated
,,	797	Catherine Crommer	Robert Scott, and 2 others	do.	do.

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7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Raphoe.	Killea.	11 1 6½B.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ryemoghy.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Turhugh.	Kilbarron.	1 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Banagh.	Inver.	3 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Raphoe.	Donoughmore.	33 0 0 I.	147 17 6½	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	3
do.	do.	37 0 0 I.	149 14 1½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	7
do.	Raphoe.	10 3 1	15 19 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donoughmore.	37 3 0	55 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Kilmacrenan.	Clondavadock.	17 0 0	68 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Mevagh.	8 0 0	16 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Conwall.	16 0 0	58 0 0	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	21 0 0	53 5 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	8
do.	do.	15 12 0 I.	14 8 0	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	4
do.	do.	11 19 0	22 1 2½B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
do.	Gartin.	8 14 0	26 15 6½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Conwall.	4 12 0	51 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	12 0 0	22 3 1	..	..	Not decreed . .	..	..	9
Boylagh.	Killybegs.	7 12 3	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	1
Banagh.	Killymard.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3

1st June 1834.

JAMES COCHRAN,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Donegal.

Decrees in the Year 1827	79
Ditto . . . 1828	58
Ditto . . . 1829	74
Ditto . . . 1830	90
Ditto . . . 1831	88
Ditto . . . 1832	91
Ditto . . . 1833	38
	518

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of DOWN from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	Marquis of Downshire	Robert Little	Land	8 3 24
,,	2	Same	John Gourley	do.	15 0 12
,,	3	Same	William M'Meehan	do.	10 2 4
,,	4	Same	Samuel Anderson	do.	18 1 25
,,	5	Same	Hugh Rainey, and 2 others	do.	8 0 20
,,	6	Edward Ruthven, Esq.	Patrick Murry, and another	House	..
,,	7	James Bingham	Patrick Madine, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	8	Marquis of Londonderry	John Lemon	Land	..
,,	9	Rev. John Cleland	James Hair, and 4 others	do.	18 0 0
,,	10	Marquis of Londonderry	John Sprott, and another	do.	9 0 7C.
,,	11	Same	Hugh Boyd	do.	22 2 15C.
,,	12	Same	William Magowan	do.	4 1 10C.
,,	13	Same	James Donaldson	do.	3 3 16C.
,,	14	Marquis of Hertford	William Coulson, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	15	Same	James Woods	do.	..
,,	16	Robert M'Kibbon	George Sibbons	House	..
,,	17	Same	Same	Land	..
,,	18	Hugh Wallace	Richard Keown, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	19	Francis Herron	James Hogg	Land	..
,,	20	Rev. William Boyd	Charles Pink	do.	..
,,	21	Daniel Delacherois	Jane Agnew, and another	Houses	..
,,	22	Henry Roney	Thomas Cahir	House	..
,,	23	Francis Herron	Hugh Roney	Land	..
,,	24	Waring Curran	Patrick Denvir, and another	House	..
,,	25	Daniel Delacherois	Robert M Dowell	Houses	..
,,	26	William Thompson	Margaret Ferguson	do.	..
,,	27	Stafford Whittle, Esq., and 2 others	Thomas Topping	Land and houses	2 0 0
,,	28	George Greer, Esq.	James Wallace	do.	17 2 2E.
,,	29	Same	John Gorman, and another	do.	8 0 0E.
,,	30	Same	Cicilia Malone, and another	do.	6 2 13E.
,,	31	Patrick Byrne	Daniel Byrne	do.	1 0 0
,,	32	John Hanna	Patrick Magenis	do.	8 0 0E.
,,	33	Same	Hugh Greenan, and another	do.	24 0 0E.
,,	34	Wheeler Barrington	John M'Loughlin	do.	5 2 3
,,	35	Same	Roger Mooney	do.	5 3 21
,,	36	Same	Hugh Cunningham	do.	2 0 0
,,	37	Same	Mary Lavery	do.	3 2 6
,,	38	Peter M'Key	Margaret M'Key	do.	2 3 10
,,	39	Robert M'Key	Philip Morrow	do.	2 2 0
,,	40	Alexander Wright	William M'Connell, and another	do.	1 0 0
,,	41	James Birch	William M'Burney, and 5 others	do.	7 3 12
,,	42	James Miles Reilly, and 2 others	John Hall	Houses	..
,,	43	Same	Francis M'Aleavy	do.	..
,,	44	Brice Crozier	Thomas Adamson	Land	4 1 19
,,	45	Thomas M'Murray	Bellingham Carroll	House	..
,,	46	Same	William Baird	Houses and land	..
,,	47	William Beers	Bryan Ward, and another	Land	7 1 7
,,	48	William Tate	John Black	do.	7 0 26
,,	49	William Neapear	William Saul	House	..
,,	50	William Shaw	John Henry	do.	..
,,	51	Joseph Berry	Mary Kearney	Land and houses	..
,,	52	Same	John Mount	do.	..
,,	53	Thomas Walker	Edward Kelly	do.	4 3 0
,,	54	John Stewart	Sarah O'Hare	do.	3 0 27
,,	55	Marquis of Downshire	Patrick Fegan, and another	do.	7 0 0
,,	56	Same	John Erwin	do.	11 0 11
,,	57	Same	John Scott	do.	..
,,	58	Same	Margaret Moore, and 3 others	do.	8 2 22
,,	59	Same	John M'Kinstrey	Houses	..
,,	60	Same	Alexander Wright	Land	14 3 21
,,	61	Same	John Davison, and another	Land and houses	6 3 22
,,	62	John M'Kay	David Fairfield	do.	12 3 33
,,	63	Kenrick Morris, Esq.	Bernard M'Giveran	do.	4 0 0
,,	64	Æneas Crawford	James Crawford	do.	1 2 0
,,	65	Eliza Forsythe, and another	John Smyth	do.	4 0 0
,,	66	Alexander Stewart, Esq.	H. Lyons Montgomery	Houses and land	80 2 0
,,	67	John Annett	James Agnew, and 5 others	do.	6 0 0
,,	68	George Carlisle	Thomas Bradshaw, and another	House	..
,,	69	Elizabeth Lutton	James Halliday	do.	..
,,	70	John Graham	Margaret M'Cormick	do.	..
,,	71	John Porter	George Smyth	do.	..
,,	72	John Shaw, and another	David Moore, and another	Land	..
,,	73	Ann Davidson	John M'Wha, and another	House	..
,,	74	Lord Baron De Clifford	Daniel Grimes	Land	7 3 26
,,	75	Same	William Jamison, and another	do.	14 0 36
,,	76	George Cockburn	John Waterson, and another	do.	29 1 36
,,	77	Marquis and Marchioness Downshire	Patrick Killen, and another	do.	9 3 4
,,	78	Same	John Moore	do.	6 2 0
,,	79	Same	Same	do.	4 1 14
,,	80	Henry D. Montgomery	William Mulligan	do.	3 2 6
,,	81	Same	John Ross	do.	7 1 0
,,	82	Same	Alexander Lawson	do.	3 2 2
,,	83	Same	James Lillie, and another	do.	6 3 4
,,	84	Same	Samuel Mulligan, and another	do.	6 0 9
,,	85	Same	James Hawthorn, and another	do.	6 2 0
,,	86	Same	Samuel M'Chesney	do.	5 1 1
,,	87	Same	John Nesbitt	do.	7 1 2

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	14 14 0	57 0 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Knockbreda.	23 4 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumbo.	15 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Knockbreda.	29 14 7	96 1 11	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Comber.	9 15 5½	31 1 0	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Lecale.	Down.	7 7 8	14 15 8	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	13 13 0	20 11 2	..	..	do.	1	1	5
Castlereagh.	Newtown.	1 11 2½	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	40 19 0	97 11 3½	..	..	do.	1	1	5
Castlereagh.	Kilmud.	14 4 10 +	26 5 10	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Newtown.	28 9 4 +	65 12 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Comber.	7 14 0 +	15 12 10	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 1 8 +	18 13 0½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Lisburn.	10 10 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
do.	Lambeg.	5 3 9 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Knockbreda.	4 4 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Down.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	1	1	5
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	30 4 11 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	Donaghadee.	1 11 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	3 11 1	16 11 11	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Saul.	2 13 0 +	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
Ards. ..		..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Dromore.	17 19 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 4 1	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	6 14 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Annaghclone.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Clanduff.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	6 11 5 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	6 13 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	2 5 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	2 17 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumballyroney.	2 7 9 +	..	..	1	. .	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	6 8 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Donaghcloney.	2 5 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	Aghaderg.	4 0 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	4 8 0 +	6 9 8	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	11 9 4 +	18 10 5½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Donaghcloney.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	20 9 6 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	12 8 10 +	57 0 10	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	12 4 5½ +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Maralin.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	Moira.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Donaghmore.	7 7 8 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Clanduff.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Annahilt.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Blaris.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Dromara.	12 2 0 +	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	3 11 0 +	4 18 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Donaghcloney.	23 16 1½ +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Kilcoo.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Maghaderg.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do. ..		..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Blaris.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	Tullylish.	400 0 0 +	184 12 3	1	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	5 0 0 +	..	..	1	. .	..	..	6
Lower Iveagh.	Blaris.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
do.	Moira.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do. ..		..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	1 0 0 +	..	..	1	. . .	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	11 1 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Ards.	N. T. Ards.	8 8 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Ballyculter.	5 15 6 +	7 19 10½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Inch.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Rathmullan.	50 0 0 +	75 13 1	..	..	. .	..	..	2
do.	Kilmegan.	10 0 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	do.	5 8 5 +	..	..	1	. .	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 9 5 +	..	..	1	. .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	7 1 6 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 1 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 0 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	do.	13 11 10 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	do.	12 2 3 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	13 0 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	6 10 3 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	14 10 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1

Those sums marked (+) signify late Irish currency.

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	88	Henry D. Montgomery	William Nesbitt	Land	4 1 36
,,	89	Same	Thomas M'Kee	do.	6 0 9
,,	90	Same	Thomas Lyster	do.	2 0 13
,,	91	John Mooney	James Mooney	do.	3 0 0
,,	92	Marcus Searight, and another	Patrick Boyle	House	..
,,	93	John M'Kay	David Fairfield	Land	12 3 33
,,	94	William Beers	Loughlin Burns	do.	11 3 14
,,	95	Same	Robert Stewart	do.	10 0 10
,,	96	Alexander Steuart	Charles M'Eleavey, and another	do.	6 2 22
,,	97	Same	Daniel Fry, and another	do.	4 1 7
,,	98	Same	Ardie Rice	do.	5 0 26
,,	99	Same	Daniel Hyland, and 3 others	do.	3 1 6
,,	100	Same	John M'Creery, and 4 others	do.	3 0 7
,,	101	Same	Thomas Uprichard, and 6 others	do.	12 3 29
,,	102	Same	Francis Rogers, and 2 others	do.	2 2 0
,,	103	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	John Stewart, and 2 others	do.	5 1 15
,,	104	Patrick Byrne	Daniel Byrne	Houses	..
,,	105	Nicholas Charles White	Robert Anderson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	106	Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnston	Bernard Macarten, and another	Land	8 1 31
,,	107	Joseph Carswell	Jane M'Bride	House	..
,,	108	Thomas Walker	Edward Kelly	Land	4 3 0
,,	109	Earl Annesley	Felix Malone, and 3 others	do.	6 2 20
,,	110	John Annett	Margaret Sheals, and 3 others	do.	6 0 0
,,	111	Marquis of Downshire	James Downey, and another	do.	4 0 16
,,	112	Lord Baron De Clifford	William Jamison, and 3 others	do.	14 0 36
,,	113	Martha M'Connell	Andrew M'William	House	..
,,	114	Robert Paterson	Peter Rice, and another	do.	..
,,	115	John M'Calla, and another	James Moorhead, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	116	John M'Calla	Moses Cromey	do.	..
,,	117	Rev. John Cleland	John Sprott, and 8 others	Land	3 0 0
,,	118	Same	John Stewart, and 4 others	do.	12 3 0C.
,,	119	James Blackwood, Esq.	James Kennedy, and 2 others	do.	20 0 20C.
,,	120	Marquis of Londonderry	Thomas Gourley	do.	11 3 0C.
,,	121	Same	Patrick Flinn, and 2 others	do.	8 0 36C.
,,	122	Same	Hugh Flinn	do.	3 3 2C.
,,	123	Same	John Boyd	do.	17 1 14C.
,,	124	Same	David Woods, and another	do.	7 0 20C.
,,	125	Same	Andrew Bryson	do.	12 1 4C.
,,	126	Same	James Huddleston, and 5 others	do.	8 3 11C.
,,	127	Same	James M'Cutcheon, and another	do.	25 1 26C.
,,	128	Thomas Waring	Charles Mooney	do.	11 3 1E.
,,	129	Same	Alexander Bunten	do.	13 3 18E.
,,	130	Same	Henry Seven, and another	do.	16 0 5E.
,,	131	Same	Lancelott Bell	do.	16 1 0E.
,,	132	Same	James Harmon	do.	11 3 33E.
,,	133	Same	James Bell	do.	19 1 23E.
,,	134	Christopher Tombs	James Reid	do.	1 1 0
,,	135	Mary Thompson	William Braney	House	..
,,	136	John H. Houston, and 2 others	James Dillon, and another	Land	4 1 11 woodland measure.
,,	137	Earl Annesley	Arthur O'Hare, and 2 others	do.	5 0 0
,,	138	John Purdon	Sarah Weir, and 4 others	do.	6 0 0
,,	139	Henry Purdon	John Moghan, and 4 others	do.	6 2 35
,,	140	Thomas Douglas	John Dougan, and another	do.	6 2 14
,,	141	Same	Elizabeth Lindsay, and 2 others	do.	3 2 15
,,	142	Same	Thomas Lindsay, and another	do.	5 2 30
,,	143	Earl of Clanwilliam	James Weir, and another	do.	15 1 15
,,	144	Alexander Stewart	Hugh Hagan	do.	4 0 30
,,	145	John Boyd, and another	Joseph Neelson, and 4 others	House	..
,,	146	Hugh Trevor	Hugh Henry	Land	2 0 26
,,	147	Same	Charles Monaghan, and 2 others	do.	9 2 28
,,	148	Same	Francis M'Donnell, and 2 others	do.	8 2 13
,,	149	Same	Margaret M'Key	do.	3 2 25
,,	150	Same	Robert Kenny	do.	2 0 39
,,	151	Same	John Connell, and another	do.	6 1 31
,,	152	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	Felix Lavery	do.	6 0 10
,,	153	Same	Edward Hull, and 3 others	do.	8 2 20
,,	154	Same	William M'Connell	do.	10 1 15
,,	155	Same	Robert Crawford, and 3 others	do.	2 2 34
,,	156	Same	John Costley, and 3 others	do.	27 2 11E.
,,	157	John M'Keown	Hugh Adams, and another	do.	19 2 0C.
,,	158	James Cupples	John Gordon	House	..
,,	159	James M'Connell	Archibald M'Namara	do.	..
,,	160	Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnston	Bernard Macartan, and another	Land	8 1 31
,,	161	Robert Flood	Patrick M'Manus	Room in house	..
,,	162	Elizabeth Stevenson	Patrick Boyle	Land	3 2 0
,,	163	Richard Keown	Roger Hagan	House	..
,,	164	Lady Harriet Savage	Hugh Murray	do.	..
,,	165	Richard Keown	Andrew Brew, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	166	Same	William Finlay, and 5 others	Houses	..
,,	167	Same	Same	Land	..
,,	168	Same	Roger Hagan, and 3 others	House	..
,,	169	Matthew Forde, Esq.	Rev. James Moorhead, and 12 others	Land	36 1 31C.
,,	170	Allen Ralph	John Caughey, and another	do.	12 3 0C.
,,	171	William Thompson, and another	Bernard Dorrian, and 2 others	do.	31 1 33
,,	172	Annabella Pollock, and another	Thomas M'Convill	House	..
,,	173	Earl of Kilmurry	Bernard Byrne	Land	4 0 21
,,	174	Joseph M'Minn, and 2 others	Stewart M'Minn	do.	6 1 24
,,	175	Same	George M'Minn	do.	6 1 24
,,	176	Thomas Moore	William Annett, and another	do.	8 0 0
,,	177	Jane Culley	James M'Clelland	House	..
1828	1	Nicholas Price, Esq.	James Kennan	Houses and land	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	8 19 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	12 2 3 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	4 3 3 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Clanduff.	2 9 10¼	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Newry.	Newry.	26 0 0	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilcoo.	26 2 11 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	Drumgooland.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	16 2 0 +	22 5 10½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
do.	Tullylish.	9 15 6 +	9 0 5½	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Aghaderg.	11 17 6 +	10 19 2¾	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 10 +	7 8 5½	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	Tullylish.	6 18 6 +	9 11 9	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	do.	15 11 10 +	14 7 10¼	..	..	do.	1	1	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	6 5 6½ +	5 15 10½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
Upper Iveagh.	Annaclone.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Aghaderg.	1 13 8 +	1 11 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
do.	Kilmegan.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	0 12 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	Moira.	6 5 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgath.	7 19 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	4 12 3 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
Upper Iveagh.	Clonduff.	4 9 3 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Inch.	18 0 11 +	34 4 11	..	..	do.	1	1	4
..	Donaghadee.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Kinnelarty.	Magheradroll.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 0 0 +	9 13 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	11 7 6 +	21 19 8½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	9
do.	do.	36 6 3 +	35 3 10	..	..	do.	1	1	5
Castlereagh.	Comber.	28 10 7 +	26 6 8	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	12 0 11 +	16 13 7	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Killinchy.	11 7 4 +	20 19 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	5 14 6 +	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Comber.	25 9 5 +	47 11 11	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	11 5 4 +	10 8 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Newtown.	12 17 8 +	17 16 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Newtownards.	18 10 4 +	30 5 10	..	..	do.	1	1	6
do.	do.	21 7 0 +	39 8 3½	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Shankhill.	18 18 0	18 18 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	23 17 9 +	68 19 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	22 1 0	22 1 0	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	22 11 6	22 11 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	18 4 0 +	22 15 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	27 6 0	27 6 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	3 3 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	9 0 0 +	8 6 1¾	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	8 6 1¾	31 1 4	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Lower Iveagh.	Donacloney.	10 0 0 +	9 4 7	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	do.	14 16 3	14 16 3¾	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	Dromore.	13 16 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	7 11 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	11 18 9 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	9 9 0 +	17 9 0¾	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	25 0 0 +	28 3 11	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Lower Iveagh.	Maralin.	12 6 4	30 15 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	Moira.	20 3 6¾	90 16 0	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	Maralin.	20 7 8	20 7 8¼	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Moira.	8 12 9	38 17 7	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	26 14 4½	52 9 0	..	..	do.	1	1	4
..	Annaghlone.	35 2 0 +	37 0 7	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Aghadergh.	0 5 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	1 16 11	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilmegan.	7 13 9	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Hillsborough.	2 12 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Dromore.	6 9 2¾	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Down.	6 16 6 +	12 12 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 0 +	13 16 11	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
do.	do.	11 7 6 +	36 15 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	6
do.	do.	3 0 0 +	5 3 2¼	..	..	do.	1	1	4
Ards.	Ballyphilip.	5 0 0 +	5 5 0	..	..	do.	1	1	13
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	22 18 5¼	94 3 9½	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Ards.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Newry.	Newry.	8 0 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 5 7 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 5 7 +	..	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Saintfield.	0 1 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	2	John Douglas	John M'Arevy	House	..
,,	3	James M'Dowell	Thomas Kirk	do.	..
,,	4	Lord Baron De Clifford	Patrick Denvir	Land	3 2 0
,,	5	Robert Lowry	John Lowry, and another	House	..
,,	6	Hon. James M'Clelland, and 2 others	James Megraw	Land	7 0 0
,,	7	Same	James Melville	do.	9 1 8
,,	8	Same	William M'Kelvey	do.	6 3 0
,,	9	Same	Redmond Carr, and 2 others	do.	12 0 0
,,	10	Same	Thomas Dunwoody	do.	23 0 0
,,	11	Same	Felix Maguire, and another	do.	18 0 16
,,	12	Same	James Hanna, and 2 others	do.	10 1 0
,,	13	Same	Samuel Davis	do.	2 0 12
,,	14	Same	John Mawhenney	do.	2 0 10
,,	15	Same	John Cultragh	do.	13 1 30C.
,,	16	Same	John Ringhan	do.	4 3 28C.
,,	17	David Mallon	James M'Kee	House	..
,,	18	Same	James Owens	do.	..
,,	19	Hugh Martyn	William Watson	Land	1 0 22
,,	20	Same	John Donnan	do.	4 3 0
,,	21	Hon. James M'Clelland, and 2 others	William Armstrong	do.	7 3 0
,,	22	Edward S. Ruthven, Esq.	Michael M'Ilroy	do.	7 2 0
,,	23	Alexander Gracey, and another	Denis Magee	do.	11 0 1
,,	24	Lord Dufferin and Claneboye	James Stewart	do.	3 0 36E.
,,	25	Same	James Shaw	do.	23 3 15E.
,,	26	Arthur Chichester, Esq.	John Turnley, and 9 others	do.	11 1 2C.
,,	27	John Robinson	Martha Orram, and another	do.	..
,,	28	Elizabeth M'Cutcheon, and another	Catherine Hay, and another	do.	2 0 0
,,	29	Marquis of Downshire	Thomas Walker	do.	13 0 0
,,	30	Same	James Davis	do.	33 2 6
,,	31	Same	John Davison, and another	do.	..
,,	32	Same	John Harrison, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	33	Same	Mary M'Connell, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	34	Same	David Tuft	do.	..
,,	35	Same	Nicholas Fitzgerald, and another	do.	..
,,	36	Same	Charles M'Connell	do.	9 2 2
,,	37	Same	Ann Lynch	do.	..
,,	38	Same	Alexander Sloane	do.	..
,,	39	Same	Samuel Sloane	do.	..
,,	40	Same	Thomas Rowan, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	41	Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnston	John M'Grath, and 3 others	do.	2 1 30
,,	42	Same	Michael Lennon, and 2 others	do.	2 2 30
,,	43	John M'Crink	Catherine Morgan, and another	do.	1 3 0
,,	44	David Moore, and 2 others	Catherine Bradley	do.	7 1 18
,,	45	Same	Henry Lyster	do.	9 1 20
,,	46	Same	William Lyster, and another	do.	9 1 20
,,	47	Rose Ann Waddell	John M'Conville	do.	6 2 11½
,,	48	Same	John Trimble	do.	7 2 36
,,	49	William Erwin	James Erwin	Land and house	..
,,	50	Hans Rice	Rose Rice, and another	House	..
,,	51	Thomas Knose	Richard Potts	Land	2 0 0
,,	52	Edward Crawford	James Crawford	do.	1 2 0
,,	53	George Bennett	Archibald Guthrie	House	..
,,	54	Trevor Corry, and another	Henry Monaghan, and another	Land	13 3 30
,,	55	Hugh Law	William Madole	do.	..
,,	56	Rev. F. Burrow, and another	David Hardgrove, and 3 others	do.	3 0 0
,,	57	Martha Rice	William M'Clements, and 5 others	do.	10 3 8
,,	58	Alexander Stewart	Sarah M'Eleavey, and 2 others	do.	6 0 14
,,	59	Henry D. Montgomery	John M'Crum, and another	do.	4 0 0
,,	60	Francis Hamilton, and 2 others	James M'Clelland	do.	6 0 9
,,	61	Same	George Taylor	do.	..
,,	62	Same	Robert Ruddock	do.	..
,,	63	William Mason	Nicholas Boyle, and 2 others	House	..
,,	64	Earl of Annesley	Charles M'Convill	Land	3 1 20
,,	65	Same	Joseph Fergie	do.	10 1 30
,,	66	Same	Robert Agar, and 2 others	do.	10 0 0
,,	67	Same	Matthew Davison	do.	2 0 19
,,	68	Same	Eleanor Flinn, and another	do.	7 3 12
,,	69	Same	John Magrady	do.	2 0 0
,,	70	Same	Mary Magrady, and 2 others	do.	6 0 30
,,	71	Same	Peter M'Cartan, and 3 others	do.	5 3 33
,,	72	Thomas Moore	William Annett, and another	do.	8 0 0
,,	73	Alexander Colvill Walsh	John Hamilton, and 4 others	Houses	..
,,	74	Thomas Waring	Thomas Gardner, and 3 others	Land	..
,,	75	Same	Patrick Drain	do.	..
,,	76	Arthur Doran, and 2 others	Mary Doran	do.	3 2 0
,,	77	Alexander Gracey, and another	Denis Magee	do.	11 0 1
,,	78	William Johnston	Edward Watson	House	..
,,	79	Rev. Samuel Blacker	Edward Connolly, and another	Land	5 2 23C.
,,	80	Elizabeth Sophia Ward	Henry Fitzsimmons		..
,,	81	Rev. Samuel Blacker	Henry Merran, and 3 others	Land	11 1 5C.
,,	82	Same	John M'Nabb	do.	20 2 31C.
,,	83	Same	Hugh M'Cormick, and another	do.	9 3 24C.
,,	84	Same	Samuel M'Cullough, and 2 others	do.	19 1 10
,,	85	Same	Maria Patty, and another	do.	2 1 20C.
,,	86	Same	Arthur Smyth, and another	do.	5 0 25C.
,,	87	Same	William Corran, and 6 others	do.	10 0 20
,,	88	Same	William Corran, and 4 others	do.	10 0 20
,,	89	Robert Taylor	Robert Collins		..
,,	90	Hugh Torney	James Quin	Land	8 0 0
,,	91	James M'Dowell	Thomas Kirk, and another	House	..
,,	92	Lord Henry Fitzgerald	Richard Thomas	do.	..
,,	93	Lady Harriet Savage	Nicholas Crawford, and another	Land	7 1 28
,,	94	Same	Thomas Orr, and another	Building ground	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Kinnelarty.	Magheradroll.	..	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	6 2 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	7 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Kinnelarty.	Kilmegan.	41 10 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Loughinisland.	15 17 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Magheradroll.	12 8 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 3 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	27 17 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	14 4 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	18 18 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 6 8	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Killileagh.	27 14 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelarty.	Magheradroll.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Loughinisland.	2 11 9 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	9 2 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Dromara.	14 6 2 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Down.	21 10 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Rathmullan.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	7 6 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Knockbride.	..	..	..	..	. . . .	..	..	10
do.	Comber.	1 16 11	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	Hollyrood.	4 4 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Hillsborough.	28 15 4 +	43 3 0 +	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Annahilt.	25 11 10 +	25 11 10	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Donacloney.	9 13 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	18 5 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	11 1 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	5
Upper Iveagh.	Aghadergh.	37 3 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	7 7 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	14 11 6 +	21 17 3 +	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Clondaff.	34 16 10 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumgath.	5 5 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 16 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	30 13 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	5
Lower Iveagh.	Aghadergh.	3 5 9 +	3 0 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Upper Iveagh.	Kilbroney.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Newry.	Newry.	16 9 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	23 12 6	41 3 7½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 13 3	19 13 3½	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	13 13 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	15 13 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Donacloney.	0 13 6	..	..	1	. . . .	..	..	1
do.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	Dromara.	..	..	..	1	. . . .	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Garraghy.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	6 16 7	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1, 4
do.	Maralin.	15 0 0 +	36 9 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	Tullylish.	25 16 0 +	35 14 6	..	..	do.	1	1	6
do.	do.	14 6 11	14 6 11	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Aghadergh.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	11 4 6 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Moira.	4 4 0	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgath.	2 6 8½	10 10 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Drumballyroney.	19 5 4½	59 18 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Kilcoo.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Clanduff.	4 8 11	9 15 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Drumgooland.	11 1 6½	50 2 2	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Kilmegan.	5 10 9½	13 3 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	4
do.	Kilkeel.	2 2 0	..	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	13 0 11	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	3 13 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Rathmullan.	23 3 1	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Down.	2 0 0 +	7 7 8	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	Slanes.	12 14 11 +	40 5 2½	..	..	do.	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Ards.	Witter.	20 5 2 +	27 15 4½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	4
do.	Kernery.	37 18 0 +	87 9 4½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Slanes.	22 19 8 +	86 11 11	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	49 1 1	109 17 11	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	5 18 0 +	12 5 5	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	11 14 4 +	37 1 5	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Ballyphilip.	18 6 2 +	59 19 0½	..	..	do.	1	1	7
do.	do.	18 16 2 +	52 1 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Ards.	Ardkeen.	5 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	3 15 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Ballyculter.	2 2 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelarty.	Loughinisland.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Lecale.	Down.	2 0 0 +	2 15 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	95	John Harper	Samuel Hewitt, and 8 others	Land	1 0 0C.
,,	96	Lady Harriet Savage	Hugh Sloan	House	..
,,	97	Lord Viscount Bangor	Patrick Magee, and another	Land	11 0 10
,,	98	Lord Hertford	Robert Gunnell, and others		..
,,	99	Matthew Forde	John Vernor, and another	Land	5 3 30
,,	100	Same	Anthony Carlin, and another	do.	6 1 2
,,	101	Aynsworth Pillson	Daniel Roney, and another	Houses	..
,,	102	Marchioness and Marquis of Downshire	William Hill, and another	Land	8 1 13
,,	103	Henry Allen	John Allen	House	..
,,	104	John Turner	Hugh Cunningham	do.	..
,,	105	Ann Jane Murphy	John Magrath, and another	Land	3 3 31½
,,	106	John Mageough	Andrew Sands, and another	do.	..
,,	107	Joshua Spencer	James Mahon	do.	6 3 0
,,	108	Same	Henry Burns, and another	do.	8 2 35
,,	109	Hamilton Skelton, and 2 others	Mary Morgan, and another	do.	8 0 0
,,	110	Same	James Morgan, and another	do.	8 0 0
,,	111	Earl of Kilmorey	Grace Robinson, and another	House	..
,,	112	Same	Joseph Turley	Land	2 1 34
,,	113	Moses Moreland	William Boal	do.	3 2 0
,,	114	Sarah Magee, and 2 others	Patrick Murphy	Houses	..
,,	115	Nicholas Charles White	John M'Clelland, and 4 others	House	..
,,	116	Arthur Ennis	Patrick O'Hare	Land	8 2 8
,,	117	Same	Daniel Boyland, and 2 others	do.	3 1 25
,,	118	Same	Thomas Grant	do.	7 1 30
,,	119	Same	John Murtagh, and another	do.	5 1 9
,,	120	Thomas Waring	George Elliot	do.	7 1 38
,,	121	Same	James Little	do.	9 0 16E.
,,	122	Same	Michael Doyle	do.	15 0 1E.
,,	123	William Orr	Thomas Magennis	do.	0 2 0
,,	124	Same	James Reid	do.	0 2 0
,,	125	Same	Henry Casey	do.	1 0 0
,,	126	Stafford Whittle, and 3 others	Charles M'Corvill, and another		..
,,	127	Alexander Stewart	Rice Harrison		..
,,	128	Same	Hugh Devlin	Land	13 1 10
,,	129	Same	John Sandy, and another		..
,,	130	Same	Charles Donaldson		..
,,	131	Same	Charles M'Kelvey	Land	6 2 22
,,	132	Same	John M'Creery, and 3 others	do.	3 0 7
,,	133	Same	James Haddock, and 2 others	do.	14 3 18
,,	134	Same	Hector Munro, and another	do.	5 3 22
,,	135	Same	Isabella Curry		..
,,	136	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	John Toper, and 2 others	Houses and land	..
,,	137	Same	Thomas Tapping, and another	Land	..
,,	138	Same	William Tapping	Houses and land	..
,,	139	Michael Bodell	John M'Evoy, and another	House	..
,,	140	Same	Daniel Crothers	do.	..
,,	141	Same	John Burk, and another	do.	..
,,	142	Elizabeth Atkins	Felix Burns	Houses and land	4 0 0
,,	143	Henry Dougan	Daniel Callagher		..
,,	144	Samuel Russell Shaw, and 4 others	Mary Rogers, and 5 others	Land	4 0 0
,,	145	Rev. John Cleland	Hans Irvine, and another	do.	4 0 32C.
,,	146	Same	Robert Irvine, and another	do.	3 1 38
,,	147	John Maxwell	Adam Martin	Houses	..
,,	148	James Bailie	Gawen Frew, and 2 others	Land	..
,,	149	Henry Allen	John Allen	House	..
,,	150	John Wolfenden	Thomas Magee	do.	..
,,	151	John B. Savage	Michael Dunnigan	Land	6 3 0C.
,,	152	George Mathews	James Macready, and another		..
,,	153	Rev. Mark Cassidy, and another	Robert Sloan	Land	12 1 6C.
,,	154	Marquis of Londonderry	Thomas Fitchey, and 3 others	do.	1 2 16C.
,,	155	Same	James Clark, and another	do.	20 1 20C.
,,	156	Same	John Douglass, and another	do.	12 3 36C.
,,	157	Aynsworth Pilson	Bernard Ranaghan	House	..
,,	158	John Boyd, and another	Joseph Nelson, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	159	Alexander Stewart	Ardle Rice	Land	5 0 26
,,	160	Earl of Roden	Francis Welsh, and another		..
,,	161	Thomas Shaw	Isaac Kinalty, and 3 others	Land	4 3 34
,,	162	John Holmes Hartton, and 3 others	James Dillon, and another	do.	4 1 11
,,	163	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	James Irwine	do.	5 3 10
,,	164	Same	Nicholas Boyle, and another	do.	25 0 0E.
,,	165	Same	Abraham Swains	do.	5 0 10
,,	166	Moses Moreland	William Boal	do.	3 2 0
,,	167	Thomas M'Murray	Esther Quin, and 2 others	Houses and land	7 2 0
,,	168	William E. Reilly	James Haughion	Land	5 1 25
,,	169	Peter Quin	Thomas Grant	do.	5 2 35
,,	170	Thomas Scott	Hugh Brown	do.	13 0 9
,,	171	Arthur Hagan	Patrick Doran	Land	..
,,	172	Hugh Hanna	Hugh Campbell	Houses	..
,,	173	John Graham	Patrick Brannan	Land	17 0 32
,,	174	James Murray	Daniel M'Polin, and 2 others	House	..
,,	175	Francis White	Patrick Conroy	do.	..
,,	176	Earl of Kilmorey	Joseph Nesbitt	do.	..
,,	177	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	178	Cunningham Greg	Charles Adams	do.	..
,,	179	Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnston	William Pearson, and another	Land	4 2 1
,,	180	Roger Hall	Archibald Clarke, and another	do.	2 1 20
,,	181	Same	James M'Donnell	do.	5 0 23
,,	182	Same	Owen Brennan	do.	4 2 0
,,	183	John Dodds	Hugh Kelso	House	..
,,	184	John Kenmure	Robert Kenmure		..
,,	185	William Orr	Henry Casey		..
,,	186	Same	James Reid		..
1829	1	William Johnston	Bernard Smith	House	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Castlereagh.	B. Carrett.	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	9
Lecale.	Saul.	1 3 1	4 0 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	18 6 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Kinnelarty.	Seaforde.	9 10 9 +	23 0 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	2
do.	Kilmegan.	13 12 2	14 15 6	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Down.	4 5 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	Kilmegan.	11 8 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Castlereagh.	Lambeg.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Clonallon.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Newry.	Newry.	13 13 3	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	2
do.	do.	12 1 10 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	90 13 7 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	12 16 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	12 16 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	2 12 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	3 8 3	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Annaclone.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Aghadergh.	1 17 9 +	1 17 9 +	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	5
do.	Donaghmore.	19 10 0 +	45 0 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 15 0 +	15 15 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	17 0 0 +	15 13 10	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	12 1 6 +	11 2 11	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	11 11 4 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	14 1 3	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Seapatrick.	22 15 0 +	29 5 8	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	1 1 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	27 19 0 +	27 19 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	16 2 0 +	14 17 2¾	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
do.	Tullylish.	6 18 6 +	6 7 10	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	23 16 8 +	31 4 7½	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	11 14 2 +	10 16 1¾	..	..	do.	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	11 19 2	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	3
do.	do.	3 17 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	7 12 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Dromore.	0 18 0 +	5 14 5	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	0 14 0 +	1 7 11	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	0 16 0 +	2 15 4	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgath.	20 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	6
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	12 2 8 +	16 16 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	2
Castlereagh.	do.	6 6 0 +	20 6 1	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Down.	60 0 0	..	1	..	do.	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Castlereagh.	Lambeg.	1 14 8 +	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
do.	Blaris.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Ards.	Ardquin.	10 19 4 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Castlereagh.	Comber.	18 8 0	87 6 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
do.	Kilmud.	2 10 5 +	5 16 3	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	Kilmore.	16 14 2 +	30 16 11	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Kilmud.	21 8 3 +	29 12 9	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Down.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	25 0 0 +	27 4 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	4
Lower Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	10 19 2¾	10 19 2¾	..	..	do.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	3 11 7½	5 7 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	4
Lower Iveagh.	Maralin.	9 0 0 +	..	1	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Moira.	13 13 8 +	64 6 3	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	21 6 11	53 6 3	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	..	10 19 2¾	61 12 5	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Annaclone.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dorracloney.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Upper Iveagh.	Tullylish.	8 1 3 +	93 0 5½*	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
do.	Kilcoo.	10 18 0 +	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Kilmegan.	21 5 0 +	49 10 11	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	1 2 9 +	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilmegan.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	18 10 10	18 10 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilmegan.	7 0 0 +	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	3
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 15 0 +	3 18 6½	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
do.	do.	3 15 0 +	3 18 6½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
..	Hillsborough.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	9 9 2¾	9 10 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Clonallon.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Drumgooland.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	6 6 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	2	Narcissus Batt	George Harvey	Land	4 0 0C.
,,	3	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	Robert Mahon, and another	do.	30 1 21C.
,,	4	Same	James Wallace	do.	14 1 27C.
,,	5	William Johnston	John Downey	do.	8 3 20
,,	6	Daniel Delacherois	John Henry, and 2 others	Houses	..
,,	7	Same	John Henry, and another	do.	..
,,	8	James Priestly	John Galway	do.	..
,,	9	Daniel Delacherois	John Campbell, and another		..
,,	10	Hon. James M'Clelland, and 2 others	John Park	Land	2 2 0
,,	11	Same	Samuel Courtenay	do.	6 0 0
,,	12	Same	Robert Moore	do.	6 2 33
,,	13	Same	Bernard M'Keourd	do.	6 3 0
,,	14	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	David Kennedy	do.	10 0 0C.
,,	15	Same	Mary Brown, and 3 others	do.	20 3 25C.
,,	16	Thomas Waring	James Clark, and 2 others	do.	19 3 18E.
,,	17	Same	James Bell, and another	do.	19 1 23E.
,,	18	Same	James Bell	do.	8 3 3E.
,,	19	Same	John Lenaghan	do.	5 2 12E.
,,	20	Same	Henry Seven, and 4 others	do.	16 0 5E.
,,	21	Marquis of Downshire	Charles M'Convill	do.	9 2 2
,,	22	Same	Andrew Stewart	do.	10 1 35
,,	23	Same	John Wright	do.	14 3 10
,,	24	Same	John Catteny	do.	4 0 38
,,	25	Same	John Bell, and 4 others	do.	16 1 35
,,	26	William E. Reilly	William M'Calister	do.	4 0 16
,,	27	Same	William Stevenson	do.	7 2 25S.
,,	28	Marquis of Downshire	Joseph Henry, and 7 others		..
,,	29	Nicholas Charles White	John Latton	Land	9 1 4
,,	30	Same	John Bingham	do.	9 1 4
,,	31	Alexander Campbell	Patrick M'Cray		..
,,	32	Francis Hamilton, and 2 others	James Thompson	Land	4 0 0
,,	33	Same	Robert Thompson		..
,,	34	Same	James M'Aleavey	Land	7 2 0
,,	35	Same	James M'Wha		..
,,	36	Same	Robert Thompson	Land	0 1 0
,,	37	Richard Purdy	Bernard Downs, and another	do.	2 3 4
,,	38	Same	Hugh Murnaghan	do.	1 2 0
,,	39	Same	John Neall	do.	4 2 0
,,	40	George Greer	Rose Kelly, and 2 others	do.	3 1 15
,,	41	Thomas Waring	John Watson, and another	do.	7 3 27
,,	42	Same	Alexander Barr	do.	7 1 4
,,	43	Same	William Thompson, and another	do.	6 1 25
,,	44	John Dodds	Hugh Kelso	House	..
,,	45	Wheeler Barrington	Roger Mooney		..
,,	46	Same	Ever. Mathews		..
,,	47	Same	Patrick Brady		..
,,	48	Same	Laurence Lenis		..
,,	49	Same	Thomas Clark		..
,,	50	Same	Peter Hanlon		..
,,	51	Same	Owen Clark		..
,,	52	Same	Thomas Reilly		..
,,	53	Same	Felix Hagan	Land	3 2 0
,,	54	Rev. John Douberdieu	James Martin		..
,,	55	James Clement	James Quin	Land	3 0 0
,,	56	Moses Fitcher	Charles Ryan	do.	1 2 0
,,	57	Edward Ruthven	James M'Keoun, and 2 others	Houses	..
,,	58	Rev. George Hamilton	Elizabeth Magee, and 2 others	Land	7 2 35
,,	59	David Gordon	Robert Wightman, and another	House	..
,,	60	Narcissus Batt	Trevor Brittain, and 2 others	Land	8 0 7
,,	61	Dorothea W. Maxwell	James M'Clenaghan	do.	..
,,	62	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	Patrick Murray, and another	do.	8 2 0C.
,,	63	Earl of Kilmorey	Hugh Thompson	do.	2 1 25
,,	64	Bernard O'Neill	Owen O'Neill, and another	do.	4 2 0
,,	65	Thomas Balton, and 2 others	John Knox		..
,,	66	Alexander Saunderson Burrows	Robert Semple	Land	12 2 0C.
,,	67	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	Charles M'Conville	Houses	..
,,	68	Alexander Stewart	David Carson	do.	..
,,	69	Same	Mary Burns, and 2 others	Land	3 1 15
,,	70	Same	John M'Creery, and 3 others	do.	3 0 7
,,	71	Same	Charles M'Kelvey	do.	6 2 22
,,	72	William Beers, and another	David Taylor	do.	6 2 0
,,	73	Same	Peter Morris	do.	2 0 0
,,	74	Same	John Kelly	do.	7 0 0
,,	75	Earl of Annesley	Robert Macartan, and 3 others	Houses	..
,,	76	Wheeler Barrington	James Hagan	Land	7 0 0
,,	77	Same	Charles Magennis	do.	5 0 2
,,	78	Same	Roger Mooney	do.	7 1 37
,,	79	Same	John Hagan	do.	14 0 0
,,	80	Same	Hugh Magennis	do.	5 0 30
,,	81	William G. Scott	John Campbell	do.	5 2 0
,,	82	John G. Nicholson	Charles W. Clelland, and 1 other	House	..
,,	83	Margaret Eakenhead, and 2 others	William Cardwell, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	84	Same	Rev. Peter Pollin, and 1 other	Land	..
,,	85	William Grier	Owen Flanagan	House	..
,,	86	Thomas M'Night	John Bowden, and 2 others	Land	2 0 0
,,	87	Dorothea Kennedy	John Spence, and 8 others	Houses and lands	5 3 0
,,	88	Same	Same, and 5 others	Land	10 0 0
,,	89	Same	Same	House	..
,,	90	James William Reilly, and 1 other	William Kerr	do.	..
,,	91	Margaret M'Cammon, and 2 others	Samuel Gibson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	92	David Mussenden	David Beatty, and 1 other	Land	12 0 28C.
,,	93	Marquis of Londonderry	Eleanor M'Dovell, and 1 other	do.	21 1 36C.
,,	94	Robert Whitta	John M'Calister	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Ards.	Newtownards.	40 13 0 +	56 5 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	29 19 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Bright.	10 13 9 +	22 6 8	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	Donaghadee.	3 15 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	1 12 7½	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Castlereagh.	Saintfield.	22 0 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Kinnelearty.	Magheradroll.	4 17 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Kilmegan.	11 12 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Bangor.	12 7 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelearty.	Dromara.	9 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	..	6 14 7 +	19 3 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Comber.	25 19 6	25 18 7	..	..	do.	1	1	4
..	Shankhill.	31 10 0	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
..	do.	27 6 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
..	do.	17 6 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	do.	8 8 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	do.	22 1 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	5
..	Tullylish.	13 15 9	13 15 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
..	Aghaderg.	13 16 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	Donacloney.	20 10 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	Moira.	4 19 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	Blaris.	21 19 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	5
..	Aghaderg.	6 9 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	Seapatrick.	12 15 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	8
..	Aghaderg.	18 10 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	do.	18 0 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	Aghaderg.	12 6 3	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	Aghaderg.	18 15 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	Aghaderg.	2 15 4½	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	do.	5 16 6½	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
..	do.	2 19 10	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	do.	5 5 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	Dromara.	8 7 2	9 17 6	..	..	do.	1	1	3
..	do.	18 3 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
..	do.	12 17 4 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	Dromore.	11 12 5 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
..	Drumgooland.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	Clanduff.	5 19 5	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	3 3 0	4 14 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
do.	Tyrella.	20 17 7 +	24 17 7	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	7 0 0 +	9 13 10	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Drumbo.	28 17 0	59 13 1	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Ards.	Bangor.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	16 11 6	30 12 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Newry.	Newry.	3 8 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Mourne.	Mourne.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Maralin.	12 0 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	6 18 8	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 12 2 +	11 18 2	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	6 6 7	6 6 7	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	Aghaderg.	16 2 0 +	14 17 2¾	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Clonallon.	10 15 0	12 15 8	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	14 0 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Clanduff.	3 19 4	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Kilmegan.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
do.	Clanduff.	7 0 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 9	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 13 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	14 1 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Donaghmore.	10 5 6½	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Newry.	Newry.	4 15 3 +	9 13 8	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Clanduff.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
do.	Clonallon.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Maghera.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
Castlereagh.	Holywood.	23 3 4½	75 6 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	9
do.	do.	15 17 9¼	47 13 3¾	..	..	do.	1	1	6
do.	do.	3 3 11	9 11 9½	..	..	do.	1	1	6
Ards.	Slans.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Newtownards.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Castlereagh.	Comber.	22 9 6½	22 9 6½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Newtown.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Ards.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	95	William Cooper, and another	John W. Gifford	House	..
,,	96	Henderson Black	Alexander M'Iluray, and 4 others	Land	18 1 25
,,	97	John Brown	Richard Potts, and 3 others	House	..
,,	98	Joseph M'Bride	Joseph Bell	Land	6 0 0
,,	99	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	Charles M'Conville	Houses	..
,,	100	Daniel Mussenden	Friday Dickson	Land	4 1 32
,,	101	Same	James M'Quid, and another	do.	11 0 9
,,	102	Same	Friday Dickson, and another	do.	9 0 2
,,	103	John Kerran	James Burns	House	..
,,	104	Hon. H. Fitzgerald de Roos	Patrick Magee, and another	Land	0 0 6½
,,	105	Earl of Annesley	James Girven	do.	8 0 0
,,	106	John Douglass	Richard Ennis	House	..
,,	107	James Crawford	John Smith	do.	..
,,	108	John Douglass	John Lyons	do.	..
,,	109	David Gordon	Robert Campbell, and 9 others	Land	8 2 0C.
,,	110	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	Hugh Mullen, and another	do.	6 0 38
,,	111	Earl of Annesley	William Brady	do.	14 2 10
,,	112	Same	Robert Stewart, and 2 others	do.	11 3 16
,,	113	Same	Fegan Widow, and 4 others	do.	8 0 14
,,	114	Same	Daniel M'Nally	do.	2 2 4
,,	115	Same	Owen Fitzpatrick, and another	do.	9 0 27
,,	116	Same	William Davison	do.	7 1 33
,,	117	Same	Same	do.	7 1 33
,,	118	Same	John Murphy	do.	6 2 23
,,	119	Same	Michael Morgan	do.	4 0 2
,,	120	Same	Patrick Morgan	do.	3 2 1
,,	121	Same	William Dalzell, and 5 others	do.	14 1 10
,,	122	Same	John Megrahan, and another	do.	4 2 31
,,	123	Same	Arthur Magennis	do.	7 0 0
,,	124	Same	Terence M'Evoy	do.	3 3 2
,,	125	Same	Patrick Conalty	do.	8 1 22
,,	126	Same	Tully O'Hagan, and another	do.	12 3 31
,,	127	Same	Francis Morrison, and another	do.	0 0 29
,,	128	Same	David Gibson, and 2 others	do.	7 3 30
,,	129	Same	Hugh M'Ilroy	do.	5 1 6
,,	130	Same	Hugh Roney, and another	do.	21 0 15
,,	131	Same	John Murphy	do.	9 1 8
,,	132	Same	Joseph Steele	do.	6 2 35
,,	133	Same	Samuel M'Neill, and 14 others	do.	9 1 2
,,	134	Thomas Waring	John Bell, and 3 others	do.	19 1 23E.
,,	135	Henderson Black	Alexander M'Elroy, and 7 others	do.	29 3 10½
,,	136	John Brown	John Molloy, and another	do.	13 0 19
,,	137	Same	Benjamin Brown	do.	4 0 10
,,	138	Joseph Murphy	Adam Lilburn, and another	do.	20 2 7
1830	1	Charles George Coslett	Coslett Dickson	do.	13 0 0
,,	2	Same	Solomon Burns, and another	do.	9 0 23
,,	3	Same	James Savage	do.	4 0 21
,,	4	Same	John Thompson	do.	6 3 15
,,	5	Mary Harper	Eliza Kelly, and 2 others	do.	11 0 0
,,	6	Daniel Delacherois	James Dillon	Houses	..
,,	7	Robert M'Cleery	Thomas Waterson	do.	..
,,	8	Henry Allen	John Allen	do.	..
,,	9	Ann Poole	John O'Hara	Land	3 0 0
,,	10	Thomas Mussen	Robert Allen, and another	House	..
,,	11	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	Patrick Carson	Land	19 1 20C.
,,	12	Same	Daniel Murray	do.	8 3 4C.
,,	13	Same	James Megraw	do.	17 0 17S.
,,	14	Same	Hugh Gray	do.	2 0 13C.
,,	15	Same	James Megraw	do.	16 0 22S.
,,	16	Same	Robert Guilliland, and another	do.	25 0 7C.
,,	17	Same	Gawin Scott	do.	9 0 15S.
,,	18	Same	James Wallace	do.	14 1 25S.
,,	19	Andrew Cleland	Hugh M'Veagh	House	..
,,	20	Rev. Charles L. Montgomery	David Thompson	do.	..
,,	21	James Blackwood	Joseph Kirkpatrick, and another	Land	19 2 37
,,	22	Arthur Hamilton	Ann Kelly	do.	7 0 0C.
,,	23	Robert Ward	Edward Entwistle	House	..
,,	24	Marquis of Londonderry	Peter Murray, and another	Land	10 1 36
,,	25	Same	Eleanor M'Dowell, and 5 others	do.	21 1 36
,,	26	Robert Wallace	John Orr	House	..
,,	27	John Harper	Samuel Hewitt, and 9 others	Land	1 0 0C.
,,	28	Ann Davidson	John Young	House	..
,,	29	James Smith	James Smith	do.	..
,,	30	John Keown	Thomas Annett, and another	Land	5 2 0
,,	31	John Boyd, and another	James M'Ilroy	do.	1 3 33
,,	32	John Keown	Patrick Quin	do.	3 0 0
,,	33	Andrew Craig	Peter Finegan	do.	7 0 0S.
,,	34	Peter Quin	James Morgan	do.	6 3 9
,,	35	David Moore, and 2 others	John Donaldson, and another	do.	3 1 32
,,	36	William Wallace	Mary A. Wallace, and another	House	..
,,	37	Rev. Holt Waring	John Sparks, and another	Land	..
,,	38	George Greer	James M'Ilwain	House	..
,,	39	Same	James Rankin	do.	..
,,	40	Elizabeth M'Keown	Elizabeth Bariskell	do.	..
,,	41	Owen Rourke	John Cull	Land	..
,,	42	Eliza Darby	Sarah Eager	Houses and land	2 0 0
,,	43	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	Charles M'Conville	House and land	1 1 0
,,	44	Samuel Waugh	James Fettis	House	..
,,	45	Same	John Johnston, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	46	Thomas M'Camon	Michael Carson	Land	1 2 0
,,	47	Henry Purdon	Andrew Little, and another	House	..
,,	48	James Dornan, and 2 others	William Weir	do.	..
,,	49	John L. Reilly	George Crosier	Land	4 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Ards.	Newtown.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Garvaghy.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	5
do.	Seapatrick.	8 0 0	14 15 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	4
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Annahilt.	9 6 9	18 13 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	17 8 11½	52 5 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	16 18 5	33 12 11	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Down.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ballyculter.	4 4 0	10 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Castlereagh.	Dundonald.	12 18 5½	35 2 11	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelearty.	Magheradroll.	2 12 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Down.	4 4 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelearty.	Magheradroll.	1 11 5	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	9 2 11	9 2 11	..	..	do.	1	1	10
Dufferin.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Clanduff.	24 10 0 +	31 3 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 11 9 +	14 1 5	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kilcoo.	8 7 7½ +	32 15 11½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	Clanduff.	16 19 0 +	32 11 4	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	16 10 0 +	20 13 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumgooland.	11 10 0 +	62 9 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 0 0 +	15 8 8	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	5 18 1 +	13 5 4½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	do.	4 17 0 +	13 1 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	do.	7 1 6 +	10 10 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	5 18 1 +	13 5 4½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	9 17 1 +	17 17 10	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	29 8 11 +	32 5 3	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Kilmegan.	0 17 2 +	3 3 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	23 9 0 +	46 10 0	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	Drumgooland.	6 3 9 +	27 8 2	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	16 14 0 +	33 12 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Kilcoo.	9 5 3	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	15
Lower Iveagh.	Shankhill.	29 11 6	40 19 0	..	..	do.	1	1	4
Upper Iveagh.	Garvaghy.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	8
Lower Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
do.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
do.	Maralin.	26 3 4½	26 3 4½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Kinnelearty.	Loughinisland.	16 1 9¼	16 1 9¼	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	9 19 2¾	15 7 10	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	4 19 1	10 5 3½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 2 11	18 6 2	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Holywood.	3 3 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
Ards.	Donaghadee.	12 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Ballyphilip.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Lambeg.	1 14 8	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Knockbreda.	18 0 0	27 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Blaris.	4 0 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Comber.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Ards.	Greyabbey.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	Comber.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	30 11 2	33 6 11½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	Kilmore.	8 17 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	Bangor.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	12 13 10	25 7 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	Newtown.	24 13 10	35 17 11	..	..	do.	1	1	6
Ards.	do.	4 10 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Ballymacarrett.	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	do.	1	1	10
Ards.	Newtownards.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lecale.	Inch.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	Dromara.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Mourne.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilcoo.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
Lower Iveagh.	Dromara.	0 13 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	Donacloney.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Dromara.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Donacloney.	1 7 8½	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilbroney.	0 12 6	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Donaghmore.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Seapatrick.	21 0 0	26 9 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	5
Upper Iveagh.	Annaclone.	2 15 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Donaclouey.	7 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	Annahilt.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	9 12 11	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	50	John Marshall	John Cranny	House	..
,,	51	John L. Reilly	George Chapman, and 3 others	Houses and land	5 0 0
,,	52	Same	Eleanor Balance, and another	Houses	..
,,	53	John Turner	Patrick O'Hare	Land	..
,,	54	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	William Reid, and another	House	..
,,	55	Same	Gawin Scott	Land	7 0 7
,,	56	Same	Thomas Hogg	do.	9 2 13
,,	57	Same	William Orr, and another	do.	14 3 9
,,	58	Same	William Murray	do.	6 1 33
,,	59	John Hunter	John Gawin, and another	House	..
,,	60	Lord Baron De Clifford	James Wallace	Land	19 3 30
,,	61	William Hastings	Denis Morran	do.	10 2 0
,,	62	Joseph Wright	Skeffington Ross	House	..
,,	63	George Greer	William Walker, and another	Land	..
,,	64	Same	George Neilson	do.	..
,,	65	David R. Ross	Patrick Thomas, and another	do.	7 0 0
,,	66	David Moore, and 2 others	John Donaldson, and another	do.	3 1 32
,,	67	Peter Quin	James M'Cavera	do.	3 1 31½
,,	68	Same	Patrick M'Cormick, and another	do.	10 0 15
,,	69	Nicholas White	Patrick Burns	do.	4 0 0
,,	70	Marquis of Downshire	Peter Morgan, and another	do.	11 2 9E.
,,	71	Robert Waddell	John Wilson	do.	4 0 0
,,	72	John Martin	Alexander Martin	do.	4 1 22
,,	73	William Mussenden	James M'Mullan	do.	8 0 18
,,	74	Same	Same	do.	21 0 18
,,	75	Same	James M'Mullan, and 2 others	do.	8 2 36
,,	76	Same	Robert Welsh, and another	do.	9 2 15
,,	77	Same	James M'Mullan, and 3 others	do.	7 2 0
,,	78	Stafford Whittle, and another	Daniel M'Cusker, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	79	Same	John M'Dowell	House	..
,,	80	Alexander Stewart	John Patton, and 3 others	Land	2 2 0
,,	81	Same	Edward Calvert	do.	3 2 6
,,	82	Same	Daniel Gillen, and 2 others	do.	3 0 14
,,	83	Same	Thomas Uprichard, and 3 others	do.	11 0 6
,,	84	Same	William Uprichard, and 4 others	do.	13 2 0
,,	85	Same	George Holland, and 2 others	do.	4 0 5
,,	86	Same	Hugh Devlin	do.	13 1 10
,,	87	Thomas Waring	George Brown	do.	21 1 15E.
,,	88	Same	James Little	do.	9 0 16E.
,,	89	Henry Nantz, and another	Philip Mortimer, and another	House	..
,,	90	Marquis of Londonderry	William Milling, and 5 others	House and land	..
,,	91	Same	William Crawford, and 2 others	Land	8 2 18C.
,,	92	Same	Alexander Hannah	do.	44 0 38C.
,,	93	Same	Thomas Miller	do.	11 1 27C.
,,	94	Same	Robert Dornan	do.	14 0 0C.
,,	95	Same	Robert Mahon	do.	21 1 32C.
,,	96	Rev. M. Cassidy, and another	Hugh Finlay, and 2 others	do.	36 0 33C.
,,	97	Alexander Stewart	Mary Burns, and 2 others	do.	3 1 15
,,	98	Same	John Clarke	do.	2 1 20
,,	99	Same	Thomas Holland, and another	do.	8 3 2
,,	100	Same	John Nicholson, and another	do.	4 3 0
,,	101	Same	William Best, and 2 others	do.	5 0 6
,,	102	Same	Edward Sands, and 5 others	do.	7 0 6
,,	103	Same	Carbery Murphy	do.	3 1 23
,,	104	Same	John Wells, and 5 others	do.	6 3 25
,,	105	Same	James Haddock, and 4 others	do.	14 3 18
,,	106	Same	Thomas Whiteside	do.	3 2 25
,,	107	Same	Robert Holland	do.	5 3 28
,,	108	Stafford Whittle	William Gibson, and 6 others	do.	7 0 11
,,	109	Same	James Sands, and 6 others	do.	7 2 18
,,	110	Stafford Whittle, and 3 others	John Stewart, and 3 others	do.	5 1 15
,,	111	Same	Robert Kerr, and another	do.	5 3 4
,,	112	Wheeler Barrington	Joseph Killen, and another	do.	5 0 0
,,	113	Robert Gray	John M'Cormick, and 4 others	House	..
,,	114	Same	John M'Cormick, and 3 others	Houses and land	..
,,	115	Thomas M'Murray	Esther Quin, and 5 others	do.	7 2 0
,,	116	George Crosier	John Kelly	House	..
,,	117	Earl of Clanwilliam	Thomas Printer, and 4 others	Land	6 1 20
,,	118	Same	Edward Flanagan, and 4 others	do.	10 0 22
,,	119	Same	William Munro, and 6 others	do.	37 0 33
,,	120	Eleanor Redmond	John Lusk	House	..
,,	121	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	Thomas Bullock, and 2 others	Land	9 1 5
,,	122	Same	James H. Hewitt	do.	7 1 37
,,	123	Same	John Fegan, and another	do.	8 3 11
,,	124	Same	Same	do.	6 0 31
,,	125	Same	James H. Hewitt	do.	7 2 21
,,	126	Hugh Wanhope	Samuel Hannah	do.	..
,,	127	William Mussenden, Esq.	Thomas Clarke, and 2 others	do.	18 0 2C.
,,	128	Same	Thomas Clarke, and 5 others	do.	15 3 0C.
,,	129	Same	David Beatty, and another	do.	12 0 28C.
,,	130	David Gordon	Samuel Robinson	do.	8 2 0C.
,,	131	Same	John Coulter, and 2 others	do.	8 1 38C.
,,	132	Lord Baron de Clifford	William Blakely, and another	House	..
,,	133	Same	Patrick Megarry, and 3 others	Land	33 2 34
,,	134	Aynsworth Pilson	James M'Kibbin	do.	15 0 0
,,	135	Earl of Annesley	Robert Eager, and 2 others	do.	10 0 0
,,	136	James Steele	John Billingsley	do.	9 2 0
,,	137	Hon. P. Jocelyn, and another	James Taylor, and 2 others	do.	15 1 20
,,	138	Wills H. M'Creedy	Patrick M'Clean	do.	..
,,	139	Edward W. Dickson	Robert Pollock, and 2 others	do.	7 3 36
,,	140	Same	David Malcolmson, and 2 others	do.	11 3 15
,,	141	Same	John Speers, and 2 others	do.	8 3 25
,,	142	Cecil Corry	John Donaldson, and 2 others	do.	11 0 25

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Iveagh.	Donaghmore.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Aghaderg.	13 7 2	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	4
do.	do.	8 8 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	Clonallen.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	3 0 0	3 1 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	23 2 5	23 2 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
Castlereagh.	Kilmore.	29 18 0 +	27 12 0	.	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
Ards.	Ballyphilip.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Ballymacarrett.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromara.	3 11 1	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
do.	do.	6 12 11	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilbroney.	19 10 7	19 10 7	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Kilcoo.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Clanduff.	4 4 2	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Donaghmore.	6 11 8	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Annahilt.	17 11 2	26 6 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	25 6 8	38 0 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 14 10	14 1 11	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Hillsborough.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Annahilt.	7 7 3	25 15 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	4
do.	Tullylish.	5 17 5	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	6 6 0	9 9 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Donacloney.	4 12 4	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
do.	Tullylish.	7 8 7	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 9 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	13 4 10 +	12 16 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	28 7 1	28 7 1	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	do.	9 3 6	10 18 9½	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	Aghaderg.	27 19 0	27 19 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Tullylish.	29 8 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	12 19 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Newry.	Newry.	4 18 8	4 18 8	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Castlereagh.	Comber.	6 7 1	6 7 1	..	..	do.	1	1	6
Ards.	Newtownards.	6 5 5	15 3 9	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Castlereagh.	do.	42 0 6 +	39 15 4	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	11 8 5 +	16 12 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	4 4 0 +	6 2 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	do.	8 3 8 +	15 17 3	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Comber.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	7 0 5½	7 0 5½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
do.	do.	4 19 8¼	7 9 6½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	18 8 0	18 8 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	5 9 3 +	5 5 11	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	10 11 6	15 17 3	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	8 8 10½ +	8 3 8	..	..	do.	1	1	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	do.	8 2 3¾ +	7 17 3½	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	6
Lower Iveagh.	do.	31 4 7⅛	31 4 7½	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	do.	8 6 4	11 10 3¾	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 9 8 +	12 8 11¼	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	8 2 6½ +	11 16 3¾	..	..	do.	1	1	7
do.	do.	7 12 4 +	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	1	1	7
do.	do.	6 5 6½ +	9 2 6	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	6 15 8 +	13 3 1	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Clonallon.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	Aghaderg.	6 10 0 +	6 6 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	5
do.	do.	7 19 3 +	7 7 0	..	..	do.	1	1	4
Lower Iveagh.	Donacloney.	45 10 0 +	105 0 0	..	..	do.	1	1	6
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	11 3 2 +	29 14 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	5
do.	Tullylish.	16 6 0 +	55 9 6	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	Dromore.	36 10 4 +	122 16 3	..	..	do.	1	1	7
do.	Maralin.	3 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Moira.	23 16 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	14 15 11	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 13 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	6 3 10	18 0 2	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	14 15 11	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Blaris.	19 6 2 +	20 16 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
do.	do.	18 9 5	18 9 5	..	..	do.	1	1	6
do.	Comber.	22 9 6½	33 14 3¾	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Saintfield.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Kilmud.	19 6 2 +	20 16 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
Lecale.	Down.	0 6 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	33 10 8 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilcoo.	3 13 10	12 16 5	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
do.	Drumgooland.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Newry.	Newry.	38 8 9 +	37 3 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	11 18 10	27 11 2	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Newry.	Newry.	10 15 4 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	16 11 8 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
do.	do.	14 10 1 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	143	Roger Hall	John M'Nulty	Land	5 0 12
,,	144	Same	Hugh Woods, and 2 others	do.	6 1 35
,,	145	Same	Daniel Woods	do.	5 1 37
,,	146	Same	Thomas Cregan	do.	9 3 15
,,	147	Hon. Robert Meade	William Cunningham, and 5 others	do.	8 0 5
,,	148	Same	Same	do.	14 0 15
,,	149	Cecil Corry	Francis Marmion, and another	do.	4 0 25
1831	1	Dorothea Kennedy	David Spence, and 4 others	House	..
,,	2	Same	David Spence, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	3	Same	William Reid, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	4	Alexander Hunter	Bernard Roney	Land	2 2 0
,,	5	William Maxwell.	Gilbert Kirk	do.	1 0 0C.
,,	6	John Robinson	Henry Britton	do.	6 2 0C.
,,	7	Marquis of Downshire	John Orr	do.	12 0 9
,,	8	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	Thomas Woods	do.	9 3 10C.
,,	9	Same	Thomas Hogg.	do.	9 2 13C.
,,	10	Same	Thomas Woods	do.	10 1 38E.
,,	11	Same	William Murray	do.	6 1 33E.
,,	12	Orr Lowry.	Thomas Patton	do.	0 1 0C.
,,	13	Robert Stewart	Owen M'Giveran	do.	4 2 0C.
,,	14	Aynsworth Pilson	Cosslett Dickson, and another	do.	19 1 30
,,	15	Charles G. Cosslett	Same	do.	13 0 0
,,	16	Edward Brice	Hugh Fulton	do.	10 0 0S.
,,	17	Sir Robert Bateson	Arthur Taylor.	House	..
,,	18	Earl of Annesley	William Dalzell, and 5 others	Land	14 1 10
,,	19	Same	John Fisher, and 4 others	do.	0 0 20
,,	20	Same	Samuel M'Nally	do.	2 2 4
,,	21	Same	Arthur O'Hare, and another	do.	4 0 0
,,	22	Bernard Molloy	Owen Kenney	do.	1 2 11
,,	23	John Heron	Nicholas Mageeghan	do.	10 2 25¾S
,,	24	James Shanks.	John Lavery	House	..
,,	25	Marquis of Downshire	John Slater	Land	5 3 4
,,	26	Same	James Cowan	do.	20 3 17
,,	27	Same	Samuel Moore, and another	do.	43 3 27E.
,,	28	Same	Robert Benn	do.	6 2 11E.
,,	29	George Phelps	Mary Fisher, and 2 others	Houses and land	..
,,	30	John Doak	Thomas Hamilton	do.	..
,,	31	John L. Reilly	Robert Thompson	do.	..
,,	32	Same	George Crosier	Houses	..
,,	33	John Keown	Samuel Young, and another.	Land	6 0 20
,,	34	David M'Spaddan, and another	Jane M'Quattors	House	..
,,	35	Robert Johnston	Matthew Fitzpatrick	Houses and land	6 0 0
,,	36	Robert Caddell	William Tweedy	House	..
,,	37	Thomas Waring	Alexander Barr	Lands	7 1 4
,,	38	Same	Patrick Drain.	do.	7 2 9
,,	39	Sir Robert Bateson	William Whitley	do.	4 2 32
,,	40	George Douglas	Thomas Bell, and 10 others.	Land	12 2 0
,,	41	James Montgomery, and another	William Douglass	do.	..
,,	42	James M'Clure	Arthur M'Loughlin	do.	10 2 24
,,	43	John S. Reilly	James Thompson.	do.	11 0 0
,,	44	John Hunter, and another	David Nesbitt, and another	do.	13 0 20C.
,,	45	Lord Baron De Clifford	Thomas Gilmer, and 2 others	do.	2 0 0
,,	46	John H. Hutton	John Gunning	do.	23 0 6C.
,,	47	John Hunter	Henry Patterson	House	..
,,	48	James Clealand, and 2 others	Thomas Drake	Land	6 3 0
,,	49	Hugh Coran	John Coran	do.	12 0 0
,,	50	Earl of Kilmorey.	Margaret Patterson	House	..
,,	51	Same	William M'Cloy	Land	0 1 10
,,	52	Same	Patrick Macken, and 2 others	do.	2 2 3
,,	53	Same	Patrick Donnelly, and 3 others	do.	3 1 21
,,	54	James Birch	Laughlin Fegan	do.	6 2 10
,,	55	Robert Caddell	Charles Gilmore	House	..
,,	56	Earl of Annesley	Robert Ratcliff, and another.	Land	8 2 0
,,	57	Same	John Stoop	do.	4 0 0
,,	58	Same	Hugh M'Ilboy, and 2 others	do.	5 1 6
,,	59	Same	Laurence Keenan.	do.	..
,,	60	John Graham.	Patrick Gilmer, and another.	do.	17 0 32
,,	61	Arthur Innis	John M'Key, and another	do.	4 3 11
,,	62	Thomas Waring	Launcelot Bell, and 2 others	do.	16 1 0E.
,,	63	Thomas Seed	John Rice.	do.	4 2 37
,,	64	Alexander Stewart	George M'Cluskey	Houses and land	..
,,	65	William Rogers, and another	Richard Potts, and another	Land	2 1 0
,,	66	Mary Montgomery	Robert Hillis	do.	..
,,	67	Patrick M'Ilroy, and another	Mark Grant	do.	6 0 0
,,	68	Andrew Kinghan.	Edward Loury	House	..
,,	69	Daniel M'Cashin, and another	James M'Cashin	do.	..
,,	70	John Hunter, and another	William Dowland, and 4 others	Land	20 0 33E.
,,	71	Same	James Thompson, and another	do.	25 1 34E.
,,	72	John Reid.	Mary Ferguson	House	..
,,	73	Nathaniel Ferguson	William Potter	Land	2 3 0
,,	74	Catherine Mary Hamill	James Smith, and another	House	..
,,	75	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy.	John Stevenson	Land	57 1 0C.
,,	76	Marquis of Londonderry	Robert Davidson	do.	20 2 15
,,	77	Same	Mary Todd	do.	8 2 19C.
,,	78	Same	George Bailie, and another	do.	12 0 35C.
,,	79	Same	Robert Davidson, and another	do.	20 2 16
,,	80	Same	John Douglas.	do.	12 3 36C.
,,	81	Same	James M'Cutcheon, and another	do.	13 2 27C.
,,	82	Rev. M. Cassidy, and another	Robert Sloan, and another	do.	12 1 6C.
,,	83	Rev. John Clealand	John M'Dowell	do.	15 0 19C.
,,	84	Marquis of Downshire	William Adery	do.	..
,,	85	Alexander S. Burrows	William Neiper, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	86	Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnson	John M'Caulley, and 4 others	do.	8 3 10

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Upper Iveagh.	Clonallon.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	14 5 0	35 12 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	16 14 8	33 8 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Donaghmore.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
Newry.	Newry.	11 16 4 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Castlereagh.	Holywood.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	7
Lecale.	Ballee.	6 6 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Tullinakill.	4 4 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Comber.	17 16 5 +	41 2 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	10 18 8	39 14 0½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	7 15 0	19 7 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Dufferin.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Killileagh.	9 7 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Kinnelearty.	Loughinisland.	46 3 0	69 4 6	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	16 1 9	16 1 9	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Ards.	Donaghadee.	12 10 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Kirkbreda.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	11 17 9	33 11 2½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	6
do.	Kilmegan.	9 9 0	19 16 8	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	Maghera.	4 3 4	8 7 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumgooland.	6 12 11	21 12 6	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Mourne.	Mourne.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Garvaghy.	13 4 3	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Donacloney.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Hillsboro.	9 1 2	22 12 11	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgath.	15 14 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromara.	42 11 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	3
do.	Dromore.	11 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	2 15 4½	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	9 4 7	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Ballyroney.	20 9 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumgath.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	11 7 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 0 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Moira.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Magheralin.	41 10 9	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	11
do.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	Aghaderg.	10 0 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Lecale.	Inch.	1 18 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
..	Dundonald.	40 14 3 +	39 9 3	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Down.	16 12 3¾	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelarty.	Loughinisland.	13 14 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	Ballyphilip.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Newry.	Newry.	1 17 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	1 17 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	2 8 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	4 15 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Drumgath.	2 2 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Kilmegan.	13 14 4	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	Drumgath.	6 6 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	..	6 3 9	36 10 11	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	Drumgooland.	1 5 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Drumaroad.	17 13 1	17 13 1	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgath.	10 3 1	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Shankhill.	24 9 1½	22 11 6	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	1 17 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Clanduff.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	40 2 4 +	37 7 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	2 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Lecale.	Ballyculter.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Ards.	Bangor.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Kilmud.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Comber.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kilmud.	16 5 10 +	23 13 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Ards.	Newtownards.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Castlereagh.	Comber.	18 18 0	95 0 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Kinnelearty.	Kilmore.	18 9 3	..	1	..	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	1 1 8½	1 1 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
do.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	5

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	87	Owen Morgan	John Morgan	House	..
,,	88	George Chapman	Elizabeth M'Veagh	do.	..
,,	89	College and Corporation of the Cathedral Church, Armagh.	Thomas Wilson, and 4 others	Land	17 0 3 S.
,,	90	Catherine Mary Hamill, and 2 others	James Smith, and another	House	..
,,	91	Aynsworth Pilson	Bernard Banaghan	do.	..
,,	92	Same	John Smith, and 4 others	Land	..
,,	93	Same	John Smith, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	94	Bernard Mageean	Michael Walker	do.	2 2 0
,,	95	Andrew Kinghan	Edward Lowry	House	..
,,	96	Hugh Wallace	Patrick M'Cann, and another	do.	..
,,	97	Charles G. Cosslett	Solomon Byrne	Land	9 3 3
,,	98	Lord Dugannon	Robert Hanna, and 2 others	do.	8 1 28
,,	99	Same	Peter M'Ilboy	do.	3 0 31
,,	100	Same	Patrick Burns, and another	do.	10 3 22
,,	101	Same	Edward Burns, and 2 others	do.	19 0 28
,,	102	Samuel Thompson, and another	Thomas Dougan, and another	House	..
,,	103	A. S. Burrows, and another	William Neiper, and another	do.	..
,,	104	Michael Downey	James M'Sherry	do.	..
,	105	Earl of Kilmorey	Mary Heany, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	106	Henry Courtenay	H. M'Cardell, and 2 others	Land	24 0 0
,,	107	Same	John Morgan, and 2 others	do.	12 2 10
,,	108	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	James Reid	do.	8 0 16 S.
,,	109	Same	Robert Megraw	do.	25 3 38 S.
,,	110	Same	John Pritchard	do.	22 1 28 S.
,,	111	Same	Samuel Muckle	do.	10 0 33 S.
,,	112	C. M. Hamill, and 2 others	James Smith, and another	House	..
,,	113	John Saul	Richard Jennings, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	114	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	George M'Cracken, and another	do.	..
,,	115	John M'Kibbin	Hugh Stoaks	Land	8 0 0
,,	116	Same	Widow Wilson	do.	8 0 0
,,	117	R. C. L. Montgomery	David Thompson, and another	House	..
,,	118	Marquis of Londonderry	James M'Cutcheon	Land	13 2 27C.
,,	119	Same	Alexander Hannah	do.	14 2 0C.
,,	120	Same	James Clark, and another	do.	20 1 20C.
,,	121	Same	John Murdock, and 2 others	do.	18 3 39C.
,,	122	John Todd	Samuel M'Cann	House	..
,,	123	William M'Cune	James M'Cune	Land	0 3 0
1832	1	James M'Poland	Hugh Mooney, and another	do.	7 2 38
,,	2	Francis M'Kinney	Eleanor Maguire	House and land	..
,,	3	Same	Mary Burns	do.	..
,,	4	Samuel M'Roberts	James Jackson	Land	4 1 0
,,	5	James Birch	John Fegan	do.	10 0 0
,,	6	Marquis of Downshire	Michael M'Laughlin	do.	12 3 34E.
,,	7	Same	Robert Miller	do.	6 3 18E.
,,	8	Same	John Wright	do.	23 3 39E.
,,	9	Same	Thomas Magiveran	do.	8 2 0E.
,,	10	Same	Daniel Mateer	do.	11 1 6E.
,,	11	Same	Richard Harold	House	..
,,	12	Same	Peter M'Shane	Land	11 2 19E.
,,	13	Same	John Scott, and 2 others	do.	11 0 11
,,	14	Same	Samuel Green	do.	4 1 7
,,	15	Same	William Nash, and another	House	..
,,	16	Same	John Sabarton, and another	Land	13 3 32E.
,,	17	William E. Reilly	William Savage, and 2 others	do.	10 3 28
,,	18	Elizabeth Darbey	Sarah Agar	do.	..
,,	19	John Brown	James Reid, and another	do.	12 2 20
,,	20	John Richardson	Bernard Caulfield, and another	House	..
,,	21	Robert Bell	Margaret Kelly	do.	..
,,	22	Charles Douglass	Joseph Henry, and 6 others	Land	19 1 8
,,	23	John Baxter, and another	Charles M'Can, and another	do.	18 1 11
,,	24	Elizabeth Quin	John M'Cracken	do.	..
,,	25	Same	William Sprott	do.	..
,,	26	Same	John Moore	do.	..
,,	27	Same	John Richardson	do.	..
,,	28	Patrick M'Parlan, and another	David Corbett	do.	3 0 0
,,	29	Earl of Clanwilliam	Catharine Connor	do.	0 1 35
,,	30	Samuel M'Crune	Margaret Fegan, and another	do.	6 0 0
,,	31	Alexander R. Stewart	David Carton	Houses	..
,,	32	Same	William Maginnis, and another	Land	2 3 20
,,	33	Same	John M'Creevy, and 2 others	do.	9 0 7
,,	34	Same	Thomas Whiteside	do.	3 2 25
,,	35	Michael M'Anally	John M'Anally	do.	2 0 0
,,	36	Richard Purdy	William Jameson, and another	do.	4 0 0
,,	37	James Smith	Samuel M'Caudles	do.	3 3 27
,,	38	Matthew Maxwell, and 2 others	William Beck	do.	3 0 30
,,	39	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	Lewis Hamilton	do.	4 3 12
,,	40	Marquis of Downshire	Mary Little	do.	14 0 30
,,	41	Same	John Cupples	House	..
,,	42	Joseph Patterson	Samuel English	Land	3 2 33
,,	43	Marquis of Downshire	Mary M'Cann	do.	19 3 28
,,	44	Same	James Quin, and another	do.	8 0 18E.
,,	45	Joseph Wilson	Edward Killen	House	..
,,	46	William Mussenden	David Orr, and another	Land	22 3 15C.
,,	47	Same	Same	do.	15 3 18C.
,,	48	Marquis of Hertford	Samuel Johnston, and 2 others	do.	5 0 16E.
,,	49	Rev. John Cleland	James Stewart, and 4 others	do.	10 1 15
,,	50	David Gordon	Thomas Patton, and another	do.	30 0 37
,,	51	Stephen Woulfe, and 2 others	Thomas Polly	House	..
,,	52	Henry M'Ilmail	Philip M'Ilmail	Land	..
,,	53	Lord Baron De Clifford	Hugh Swain	do.	20 0 33
,,	54	Elizabeth Wightman	James Wightman	do.	4 0 4
,,	55	Charles Lindon	Edward M'Linden	House	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgath.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Moira.	1 6 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Knock.	9 9 5	14 4 1½	..	..	do.	1	1	5
Lecale.	Ballyculter.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
do.	Down.	2 1 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	4 1 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	3 6 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	12 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Down.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Kinnelearty.	Loughinisland.	10 15 10	30 15 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	6 0 0 +	47 7 0	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	2 2 0	22 7 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Dromara.	5 13 11	64 15 5	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	7 4 0	87 15 6	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	9 4 7	23 1 6	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	4 0 0 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
Upper Iveagh.	Killroney.	13 0 0 +	27 13 10	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	1 2 9	13 18 2	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	11 12 0	23 2 1	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Comber.	33 8 0	50 2 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Ards.	Greyabbey.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	St. Andrew's.	16 12 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Lecale.	Ballyculter.	13 13 0 +	50 8 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Down.	17 19 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	4
Castlereagh.	Knockbreda.	2 3 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Kinnelearty.	Magherahamlet.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Comber.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Ards.	Newtownards.	14 0 4	27 3 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Kilmud.	18 1 4	36 2 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Kilmore.	15 8 6 +	23 2 8	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	23 14 11	34 10 5	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	Comber.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Dromara.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	8 18 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Clanduff.	7 15 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Aghaderg.	7 16 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Donacloney.	20 10 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	..	6 13 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Seapatrick.	11 2 4	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Hillsborough.	6 9 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Annaclone.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Annahilt.	16 3 6	27 11 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
do.	Blaris.	9 0 3	20 1 8	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Hillsborough.	4 4 0	10 10 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Dromore.	10 19 0	27 7 6	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	21 12 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	Donaghmore.	4 1 3	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	31 11 3	38 5 4	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	Donacloney.	9 14 9	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	Dromara.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	..	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	7
Lower Iveagh.	Magheralin.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	Magherally.	10 16 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	..	16 7 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Magherally.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Dromara.	5 19 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Dromore.	0 9 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	2
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	6 18 8	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	6 0 9	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	6 7 6	15 19 7	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	7 13 6	15 7 1	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	8 2 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Dromara.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	10 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Donacloney.	12 1 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	4 0 0	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Lecale.	Kilmegan.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Saintfield.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Lambeg.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	17 2 3	17 2 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	5
Castlereagh.	Kilmud.	39 17 10¾	39 17 10¾	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lecale.	Ballyculter.	3 3 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Bright.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Down.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	56	Thomas Sinclair	Robert Milliken	Land	3 2 14C.
,,	57	John Smith	John Finnegan	do.	1 2 0
,,	58	Earl Annesley	David M'Anally	do.	..
,,	59	Same	John Ferris	Houses	..
,,	60	Same	Arthur O'Hare	Land	4 0 0
,,	61	Same	John M'Cann, and 2 others	do.	3 1 7
,,	62	Same	Hugh M'Ilboy, and 2 others	do.	5 1 6
,,	63	Same	William Byrns, and another.	do.	17 3 28
,,	64	Earl of Kilmorey	Eleanor M'Creanor	do.	2 3 19
,,	65	Thomas Edgar, and another	Rev. Thomas F. Walker, and 9 others	do.	35 0 0
,,	66	John Moore	Thomas Addely	do.	..
,,	67	Elizabeth Quin	Robert Davidson, and another	do.	..
,,	68	Same	John Richardson, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	69	William Mussenden	William Cairns, and 2 others	do.	7 0 4
,,	70	John Stewart	William Russell	House	..
,,	71	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	John Lavery, and another	Land	5 0 20
,,	72	Same	Robert Fleming, and another	do.	..
,,	73	Same	Henry Lavery, and another	do.	2 2 25
,,	74	Same	Martin Keith, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	75	Same	Robert Fleming	do.	0 0 16
,,	76	Same	William Castley, and 4 others	do.	8 2 37
,,	77	William Meharg	Samuel Meharg	Houses and land	..
,,	78	James Parker, and 2 others	Catherine Bradley	Land	7 0 38
,,	79	Same	Henry Lister	do.	9 1 0
,,	80	Rose Ann Waddell	Joseph Lister	do.	9 0 22
,,	81	Same	John M'Conville	do.	6 2 0
,,	82	Martha Roe	John Moles, and another.	do.	7 3 21
,,	83	Alexander R. Stewart	James Deacon, and 3 others.	do.	1 0 0
,,	84	Same	Hugh Devlin	do.	13 1 10
,,	85	Same	William Crothers, and 3 others	do.	29 3 35
,,	86	Same	Joseph Uprichard, and 4 others	do.	11 0 6
,,	87	Same	Robert Holland	do.	5 3 28
,,	88	Same	John Uprichard, and 12 others	do.	12 3 39
,,	89	Same	William Uprichard, and 4 others	do.	13 2 0
,,	90	Nicholas C. White	David Anderson, and 6 others	Houses	..
,,	91	Earl of Kilmorey	Henry Carr	Land	1 2 28
,,	92	William Wallace	Robert M'Clinchey, and another	Houses and land	..
,,	93	William Liggitt	Sarah Doran	do.	1 2 0
,,	94	Same	Henry Doran	do.	1 2 0
,,	95	Hugh Lowry	Mary Bell, and another	House	..
,,	96	A. H. Rowan	James Stevenson, and 2 others	Land	1 3 0
,,	97	John R. Allen	Mary Loury, and 6 others	do.	7 0 30
,,	98	William Quaile	Patrick Loury, and 14 others	Houses	..
,,	99	John Nevin, and another	Robert M'Clement	do.	..
,,	100	Rev. C. L. Montgomery	David Thompson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	101	James Craig	John Hewitt, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	102	Marquis of Londonderry	George Alexander, and 5 others.	Land	7 3 36
,,	103	Joseph Wilson	Edward Killen	House	..
,,	104	James Hogg	Henry Megarry, and 5 others	Land	11 1 2
,,	105	A. H. Rowan	James Stevenson, and 2 others	Houses	..
,,	106	John Hunter, and another	James Innis	Land	16 2 6
,,	107	Same	William Dowland, and 4 others.	do.	20 0 33
,,	108	Same	James Thompson	do.	25 1 34
,,	109	Rev. A. Heron	Jacob Parker Fletcher	House	..
,,	110	John Heaton	James Christy	do.	..
,,	111	James Wardlow	Bernard Tully	do.	..
,,	112	Andrew Cowan	John Graham	Land	6 3 10
,,	113	Same	John Wright	do.	5 1 3
,,	114	Edward F. Moore	Thomas M'Cornish	House	..
,,	115	Same	Same	Land	..
,,	116	Same	Stephen Burn, and another	Houses	..
,,	117	Henry Purdon	John Scott, and another	do.	2 1 0
,,	118	Same	John Moghan, and 3 others.	Land	6 2 35
,,	119	Henderson Black.	Mary J. Andrews, and 2 others	do.	25 2 0
,,	120	James Steel	Daniel M'Ray, and another	do.	6 0 0
,,	121	Rev. Holt Waring	Thomas Gibson	do.	13 0 25E.
,,	122	Same	Henry M'Carnell, and another	do.	2 1 0E.
,,	123	Same	John W. Murray	do.	17 3 10E.
,,	124	Same	William Carson	do.	3 3 7E.
,,	125	Same	John Gillespie	do.	4 2 0
,,	126	Same	Robert Pegg	do.	12 0 7
,,	127	Thomas Edgar, and another	Rev. T. F. Walker and 9 others.	do.	34 0 0
,,	128	Patrick Curlett	Ann Jane Curlett.	House	..
,,	129	James Craig	John Hewitt, and 10 others	Land	..
,,	130	Robert Carse	Henry Carse and another	House	..
,,	131	Andrew Nugent	Mary Keon, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	132	Charles S. Hawthorne	Jame Bell	Land	5 3 33
,,	133	Same	Samuel Towell	do.	21 0 16
,,	134	John Caughey, and another	Mary Jameson	House	..
,,	135	Thomas Edgar	John Monaghan	Land	..
,,	136	Lord Baron Garvagh.	Joseph W. Michan, and 2 others	do.	6 3 0
,,	137	Andrew M'Keoun	James Graham	do.	9 1 15
,,	138	James Parker, and 2 others	Henry Lister, and 2 others	do.	9 1 0
,,	139	Joseph Minnis	Charles Minnis	House	..
,,	140	William Gibson	William Kinalty	do.	..
,,	141	Earl Annesley	Arthur Finegan	Land	5 1 39E.
,,	142	Same	Daniel Fitzpatrick, and 2 others		..
,,	143	Same	John Brenan	Land	2 1 16
,,	144	Same	Tully O'Hagan, and another	do.	12 3 31
,,	145	Same	William Brady		..
,,	146	Same	John M'Cullough		..
,,	147	Same	R. Magorrian, and 5 others		..
,,	148	Same	P. Fitzpatrick, and 5 others		..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Ards.	St. Johnstown.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Kilcoo.	4 3 10	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Maghera.	36 3 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumgooland.	7 4 0	26 2 6	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Kilmegan.	13 0 6	25 4 0	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	Drumgooland.	5 14 2	30 2 0	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	22 13 0 +	37 19 7	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Newry.	Newry.	2 6 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	10
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Mona.	7 6 8	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	0 5 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	14 0 0 +	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	5
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Newry.	Newry.	13 4 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	19 3 10	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 13 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	2 13 7	4 4 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	4
do.	Aghaderg.	27 19 0	27 19 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	26 19 5	46 4 6	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	Tullylish.	12 16 9	25 13 6	..	..	do.	1	1	5
do.	do.	12 8 11	18 13 4	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	15 2 2	22 13 3	..	..	do.	1	1	13
do.	do.	28 7 1	42 3 3	..	..	do.	1	1	5
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	8 8 0	14 10 1½	..	..	do.	1	1	7
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	6 4 4	24 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
Ards.	Bangor.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	7
Lecale.	Down.	14 15 4½	29 10 9½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	15
Ards.	St. Andrew's.	..	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Comber.	2 2 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	Ballymacarrett.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	10
do.	Kilmud.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
do.	Saintfield.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Lecale.	Rathmullan.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	6
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	37 9 0	149 16 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	0 2 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Clonallen.	9 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Blaris.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Newry.	Newry.	6 1 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Donacloney.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Upper Iveagh.	Garvaghy.	24 0 0	48 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
do.	Dunmanaad.	18 1 3	18 1 3	..	..	do.	1	1	2
..	..	15 6 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
..	..	3 1 4	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
..	..	20 6 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	..	6 18 5	21 18 3	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	..	5 18 0	11 16 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing.	1	1	1
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	10
Upper Iveagh.	Kilcoo.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Ballymacconnell.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	11
Dufferin.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Ards.	Ballyphilip.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	9 10 7	9 16 7	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	36 18 6	38 16 8½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	Tullynakill.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Newry.	Newry.	3 18 5½	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	11 3 2	25 3 6	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Lower Iveagh.	Garvaghy.	7 7 0	14 14 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Newry.	Newry.	23 15 2	28 2 9	..	..	do.	1	1	3
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Maghera.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Drumgooland.	3 9 11	3 9 11	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	3 17 6½	8 16 3	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	27 3 7½	33 13 8	..	..	do.	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	149	William Mussenden	David Orr, and another	Land	22 3 15C.
,,	150	Same	Same	do.	15 3 18C.
,,	151	James Craig	John Hewitt, and 10 others	do.	..
,,	152	Marquis of Londonderry	George Alexander, and 6 others	do.	7 3 36C.
,,	153	Patrick Walsh	Edward Murray	House	..
,,	154	Arthur Murdock	Nancy Boomer	do.	..
,,	155	John Cherry	Thomas Maxwell	Land	19 2 0C.
,,	156	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	William Morrow, and 2 others	do.	8 0 2C.
,,	157	Same	James Megraw	do.	16 0 22S.
,,	158	Same	Matthew M'Cann	do.	11 3 34S.
,,	159	Same	William Whitlaw	do.	7 1 8S.
,,	160	Same	John Campbell	do.	18 3 18S.
,,	161	Same	Patrick Murray	do.	8 0 37S.
,,	162	Same	Hugh Murray, and another	do.	7 3 38S.
,,	163	Same	William M'Clune	do.	11 1 13S.
,,	164	Same	James Megraw	do.	17 0 17S.
,,	165	Same	Edward Murray	do.	3 0 2C.
,,	166	Alexander Downing, and another	Hans. Potter, and another	do.	12 0 0C.
,,	167	Terence Flanegan	Patrick Burns	do.	5 0 0C.
,,	168	John Fitzsimons	Henry Fitzsimons	House	..
,,	169	James Starkey	Mary Starkey, and another	do.	..
,,	170	John R. Allen	Thomas Gray	Land	17 2 0C.
,,	171	Same	William M'Cornell	do.	5 0 0C.
,,	172	Same	William Reid, and 2 others	do.	4 2 0C.
,,	173	Same	Samuel M'Master	do.	3 2 0C.
,,	174	Same	John Blakely, and 2 others	do.	23 2 0C.
,,	175	Same	Thomas Johnston	do.	25 0 0C.
,,	176	Same	Robert Bailie	do.	8 2 0C.
,,	177	Narcissus Batt	James Kennedy, and 5 others	House	..
1833	1	Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnston	Matthew Carey, and 2 others	Land	7 0 0
,,	2	Patrick Sloan	James Sloane, and another	do.	4 0 0
,,	3	James Martin	Esther Hall	do.	3 2 30
,,	4	Rev. Holt Waring	Moore Quin	Houses and land	..
,,	5	Same	John M'Ilwan	do.	3 3 0
,,	6	Same	Eliza Harland, and another	Land	5 0 0
,,	7	Arthur Burns	John Fullerton	do.	0 0 35
,,	8	John Murphy	William Spiers	do.	4 2 0
,,	9	Same	Alexander Spiers	do.	4 2 36
,,	10	Same	Peter Depo	do.	3 1 9
,,	11	Robert Henan	Patrick M'Linden	House	..
,,	12	Same	Same	Land	4 0 12
,,	13	Same	Hugh Trevors	Houses and land	..
,,	14	John M'Ilroy, and another	William Wright	Land	7 0 0
,,	15	William Rea	John Ferguson	do.	3 0 0
,,	16	Elizabeth M'Ilroy	Matthew Carlin	do.	..
,,	17	Same	Mooley Sloan, and another	Houses and land	..
,,	18	Eliza Atkins	John Kelly	Land	3 1 11
,,	19	Same	Francis Kelly	do.	3 0 0
,,	20	John M'Cann	Aaron M'Cann	Houses and land	..
,,	21	Robert M'Murray, and 2 others	William Thompson, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	22	Thomas M'Murray	John M'Murray, and another	Land	..
,,	23	Hugh M'Calmont, and another	Roger M'Cormick	do.	4 0 6
,,	24	Richard Arnold	Charles M'Cormick, and 2 others	do.	3 0 0
,,	25	Robert Colwill	John Sloan	House	..
,,	26	William Brown	William Wilson	Land	3 0 0
,,	27	Mary Boyce	Benjamin Harris	do.	3 0 0
,,	28	Joseph Carswell	Thomas Dickson	do.	4 0 0
,,	29	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	James Kerr	do.	3 2 36
,,	30	Same	Henry Skeath	do.	9 1 7
,,	31	Same	Thomas Wills, and 3 others	do.	2 2 36
,,	32	Alexander R. Stewart	Henry M'Convill, and 5 others	do.	4 1 16
,,	33	Same	Robert Holland	do.	9 0 15
,,	34	Same	Pierce Harrison	do.	3 0 34
,,	35	Same	Felix Hanlon	do.	1 2 0
,,	36	Same	Isabella Curry, and 3 others	do.	7 2 20
,,	37	Same	William Campbell	do.	5 2 36
,,	38	Same	Jane Dickson, and 2 others	do.	3 3 15
,,	39	Same	Michael Devlin, and another	do.	7 2 16
,,	40	Same	James Montgomery	do.	9 1 15
,,	41	Marquis of Downshire	William Morgan, and another	do.	10 0 0
,,	42	Same	William Crothers	do.	5 1 12
,,	43	Same	John Young, and 3 others	do.	17 0 16
,,	44	Same	Charles Kelton, and another	do.	14 2 33
,,	45	Same	Alexander Mahood	do.	7 2 0
,,	46	Same	John Carothers, and 2 others	do.	8 2 31
,,	47	Same	James Gorman	do.	9 2 9
,,	48	Same	Thomas Trueman, and another	do.	41 0 30E.
,,	49	Same	James Reid, and another	do.	8 0 16
,,	50	Same	Michael Heaslim	do.	16 1 16E.
,,	51	Same	Robert Kingan, and 4 others	do.	26 3 11
,,	52	John Ledlie, and another	James Tufts, and 3 others	do.	2 3 0
,,	53	Francis Johnston	James M'Mullan	do.	..
,,	54	James Craig	John Hewitt, and 10 others	do.	..
,,	55	Patrick M'Mullan, and another	Patrick M'Mullan	do.	5 0 0
,,	56	Arthur Murdock	Nancy Boomer	House	..
,,	57	Marquis of Downshire	Henry Shiels	Land	5 3 10
,,	58	Marquis of Hertford	Samuel Johnston, and 3 others	do.	5 0 16
,,	59	Same	Edward Banister, and 2 others	do.	34 1 4
,,	60	Same	William Dowland, and 2 others	do.	26 3 0E.
,,	61	John R. Allen	Thomas Gray	do.	17 2 0C.
,,	62	Same	John Bleakley, and 2 others	do.	23 2 0C.
,,	63	Same	Henry M'Climon	do.	8 0 0C.
,,	64	Same	Richard Cligg	do.	9 0 0C.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Ballymacarrett.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	11
do.	Kilmud.	14 4 8	14 4 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	7
do.	Killileagh.	0 10 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelearty.	Magheradroll.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	30 14 2	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
Castlereagh.	Comber.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Ards.	Newtownards.	10 14 0	16 1 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	10 18 0	14 14 1	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	St. Andrew's.	25 12 0	49 0 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Castlereagh.	Comber.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Ards.	St. Johnstown.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	2
Lecale.	Loughinisland.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kilclief.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Ards.	Ballyphilip.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	St. Andrew's.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Knockbreda.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	3
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
Lower Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Drumgooland.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Drumballyroney.	13 9 2	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	12 18 10 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Clanduff.	4 18 9	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	5 16 3	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	2 16 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Drumgooland.	3 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	6 6 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
Newry.	Newry.	4 19 7	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	4 4 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	1 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	5
Lower Iveagh.	Donacloney.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 1 8	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	3
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
Lower Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Tullylish.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 4 6	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	15 16 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	7 7 10	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	3
do.	Aghaderg.	12 18 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
do.	Tullylish.	8 16 7	13 4 10½	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Hillsborough.	7 1 0	17 12 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	Dromore.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	Magherally.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Upper Iveagh.	Aghaderg.	9 18 0	24 15 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing	1	1	4
Lower Iveagh.	Hillsborough.	11 4 4	28 0 10	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	Moira.	8 7 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Dromore.	7 16 10	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	2
do.	Moira.	14 4 2	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Dromara.	42 11 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	5
Upper Iveagh.	Drumballyroney.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	4
Castlereagh.	Saintfield.	2 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	Ballymacarrett.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	11
Lecale.	Ballie.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Kinnelearty.	Magheradroll.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Lecale.	Down.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Lambeg.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	Lisburn.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Ards.	St. Andrew's.	32 9 4	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing	1	1	1
do.	do.	42 12 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	14 15 4	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	15 15 1	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	65	John R. Allen	Thomas Johnston	Land	25 0 0C.
,,	66	Same	William Reid, and 2 others	do.	4 2 0C.
,,	67	Same	William M'Connell	do.	5 0 0C.
,,	68	Same	Samuel M'Master	do.	3 2 0C.
,,	69	Same	Robert Bailie	do.	8 2 0C.
,,	70	Sarah Coffer	James Hamilton	House	..
,,	71	Robert Heron	Same	do.	..
,,	72	John Fitzsimons	Henry Fitzsimons	do.	..
,,	73	Richard Drake	Charles Drake	do.	..
,,	74	Edward Humphrey	John Thompson	do.	..
,,	75	Richard Keoun	Catherine Peak	Land	2 0 0
,,	76	Same	Edward Rogan	House	..
,,	77	Susanna Casement	George Rogan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	78	William Thompson, and another	Charles G. Cosslett, and 9 others	Houses and land	12 0 0
,,	79	William M'Cune	James M'Cune	Land	0 3 0
,,	80	Wills H. Macready	Joseph Wilson	do.	5 0 0
,,	81	Robert M'Murray, and 2 others	Hugh Strain, and another	do.	..
,,	82	James Martin	Esther Hall	do.	3 2 30
,,	83	Elizabeth Bowden, and 2 others	James Moore, and another	House	..
,,	84	Thomas Waring	Ann Prentice	Land	5 3 37
,,	85	Same	William Thompson	do.	3 1 0
,,	86	Edward Robinson, and another	John Moore, and 2 others	do.	4 1 30
,,	87	Alexander M'Mulland	Hugh Magennis, and 4 others	do.	7 0 0
,,	88	Felix M'Carty	John Devlin	do.	1 1 29
,,	89	Baron Garvagh	Patrick M'Vey, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	90	Jane Waddell	Peter Ryan	do.	..
,,	91	Arthur Murdock	Nancy Boomer	House	..
,,	92	James Cunningham	Hugh Dumphy	do.	..
,,	93	Alexander Loury	Mary Bell, and another	do.	..
,,	94	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	James Shaw, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	95	Same	John Alexander, and 3 others	Land	12 3 10C.
,,	96	Same	Arthur Alexander, and 4 others	do.	35 2 3C.
,,	97	Elizabeth Wallace, and another	Jane Tate, and 3 others	House	..
,,	98	Daniel Delacherois	James Innis, and another	do.	..
,,	99	Same	Matthew Beggs, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	100	William Hastings	Michael Crawford	Land	9 0 0C.
,,	101	Same	William Falloona	do.	7 2 0C.
,,	102	John Hunter, and another	Charles Maxwell, and another	do.	8 2 10E.
,,	103	Same	William Dowland, and 3 others	do.	20 0 33
,,	104	Same	James Innis	do.	16 2 6E.
,,	105	John Echlin	Samuel M'Dowell, and 2 others	do.	60 0 0
,,	106	Rev. John Cleland	James Moore	do.	34 0 0C.
,,	107	James Macartney	Thomas Lewis	House	..
,,	108	Marquis of Londonderry	John Douglas	Land	12 3 36C.
,,	109	Same	Robert Douglas, and another	do.	10 2 8C.
,,	110	James Craig	John Hewitt, and 10 others	do.	..
,,	111	Stafford Whittle, and 2 others	Solomon M'Cosker	do.	3 2 5
,,	112	Same	Thomas Wells, and 2 others	do.	2 0 4
,,	113	Alexander R. Stewart	Jonathan Hill, and 3 others	Houses and land	15 2 22
,,	114	Same	William Best, and 2 others	do.	5 0 6
,,	115	Same	Corbery Murphy	do.	3 1 23
,,	116	Same	Pierce Harrison	Land	3 0 34
,,	117	Same	Thomas M'Murray, and another	do.	5 1 6
,,	118	Same	Valentine Sefton, and 3 others	do.	20 1 0
,,	119	Same	William Hamilton, and 4 others	do.	6 1 5
,,	120	Same	Thomas Duff, and 6 others	do.	14 1 28
,,	121	Same	Michael Pepper	do.	4 0 27
,,	122	Same	Thomas Holland, and another	do.	8 3 2
,,	123	Same	Thomas Whiteside	do.	3 2 25
,,	124	Same	William Sands, and another	do.	5 2 36
,,	125	Paul Hawkins	Samuel Hawkins	House	..
,,	126	John Hunter, and another	William Dowland	Land	20 0 33
,,	127	Patrick Savage	Robert Scott, and another	do.	9 3 8C.
,,	128	Lord Dufferin and Claneboy	Patrick Murray	do.	8 0 37St.
,,	129	Same	Same	do.	7 3 38St.
,,	130	Same	John Loury	Houses	..
,,	131	Same	John Loury, and 5 others	House	..
,,	132	Earl Annesley	James Girvan	Land	8 0 0C.
,,	133	Same	Robert Girvan	do.	12 1 21E.
,,	134	William Johnston	Hugh M'Namara, and 3 others	House	..
,,	135	Agnes Rapherty	Terence Conolly	do.	..
,,	136	Roger Hall	John Rice	Land	5 2 20
,,	137	Same	Daniel M'Connell	do.	6 3 18
,,	138	Same	Mary M'Nulty	do.	13 3 3
,,	139	Nicholas C. White	Samuel Moorhead, and 4 others	do.	9 3 26
,,	140	Same	George Fleming, and another	do.	4 0 25
,,	141	Same	Henry Barnett	do.	4 3 3
,,	142	Joseph Murphy	David Bell, and another	do.	6 0 0
,,	143	Hugh Seed	Catherine Dougan	do.	3 0 0
,,	144	Elizabeth Stephenson	Thomas Lowey, and 7 others	House	..
,,	145	Marquis of Downshire	Richard Wilson, and 2 others	Land	9 1 18
,,	146	Rev. G. H. M'Dowell Johnston	Thomas Adams, and 2 others	do.	3 0 4
,,	147	Earl Annesley	Patrick Conalty	do.	8 1 22
,,	148	Same	Alexander Steele, and 6 others	do.	4 1 14
,,	149	Same	Same	do.	7 0 2
,,	150	Same	John Kennedy, and another	do.	..
,,	151	Same	Alexander Steele, and 6 others	do.	4 1 14

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Ards.	St. Andrew's.	41 19 2	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 9 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	8 2 4	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	5 19 3	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 18 6	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
Lecale.	Kilclief.	0 10 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Bright.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Kilmore.	4 15 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Lecale.	Saul.	3 13 10	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	Down.	4 4 0	10 10 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	6 6 0	9 9 0	..	..	do.	1	1	4
Kinnelearty.	Loughinisland.	24 0 0	36 0 0	..	..	do.	1	1	10
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Glaskerbeg.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	2
do.	Seapatrick.	8 5 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	11 11 0	11 11 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	..	..	..	1	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	11 8 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
Upper Iveagh.	Clanduff.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Clonallon.	10 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
do.	do.	3 16 8	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Kinnelarty.	Magheradroll.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	1
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	1 18 5½	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	do.	1 0 0	11 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	3
Castlereagh.	Killinchy.	8 10 0	12 13 1	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	37 19 0	52 10 11	..	..	do.	1	1	5
Lecale.	Down.	41 10 9	41 10 9	..	..	do.	1	1	4
Ards.	Donaghadee.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	do.	1 12 6	4 6 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	7
do.	Ballyphilip.	18 18 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	36 15 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Ards.	..	..	..	..	1	Dismissed	..	..	3
Castlereagh.	Dundonald.	32 15 5	49 3 1½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
Ards.	Newtown.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Kilmud.	20 7 10	29 12 10	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	14 5 5	20 14 11	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	..	17 1 3	..	..	..	Stands over	..	..	11
Lower Iveagh.	Tullylish.	6 0 0	..	..	1	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	3
do.	..	32 11 8	50 8 5	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	Tullylish.	10 11 6	12 17 0	..	..	do.	1	1	3
do.	do.	7 2 6	12 1 0	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	7 1 8½	13 12 11	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	4 1 0	..	..	1	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	25 10 4	42 13 8	..	..	do.	1	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	7
do.	do.	4 17 0	12 2 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	18 8 0	22 7 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	7 13 6¾	9 6 6	..	..	do.	1	1	1
do.	do.	13 13 6	15 2 8	..	..	do.	1	1	2
Kinnelearty.	Magheradroll.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Castlereagh.	Drumbo.	37 0 7½	37 0 7½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Saintfield.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Dufferin.	Killileagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	6
Castlereagh.	Dundonald.	12 18 5½	20 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	do.	12 18 1	33 13 9	..	..	do.	1	1	1
Lecale.	Down.	2 0 0	7 19 0½	..	..	do.	1	1	4
Newry.	Newry.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1
..	Clonallen.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Upper Iveagh.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
do.	Seapatrick.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Aghaderg.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Drumballyroney.	16 12 4	25 5 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	2
Mourne.	Kilkeel.	1 0 6 +	..	..	1	do.	1	1	1
Lower Iveagh.	Dromore.	18 9 2½	18 9 2½	..	..	do.	1	1	8
do.	Annahilt.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	3
Upper Iveagh.	Kilmegan.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Drumgooland.	9 17 1	24 13 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	1	1	1
do.	Kilmegan.	25 17 5	64 13 0	..	..	do.	1	1	7
do.	do.	12 2 5	35 2 0	..	..	do.	1	1	7
do.	do.	4 11 0	12 3 0	..	..	do.	1	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	7

Which I certify and return this 29th day of March 1834.

JOHN CRAIG,
Clerk of the Peace, County Down.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Fermanagh, from the Year 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	Sir Henry Brooke	John Hall, and 5 others	Lands	20 0 0
,,	2	Same	Henry Crudden, and 2 others	do.	35 3 15
,,	3	Joseph Wright	Mary Kerr	do.	19 0 0
,,	4	Earl of Erne	Hugh Gordon	do.	2 0 0
,,	5	James Scollon, and Edward Scollon	George Scollon, and another	do.	..
,,	6	Henry Dundass	Catherine Walsh, and another	do.	..
,,	7	Rev. John Richardson	Thomas Maguire	do.	..
,,	8	Rev. Robert Burrows	Edward Gamble	Shop and tenement	..
,,	9	Rev. John Richardson	Hugh Keys	Bog	..
,,	10	Mary Breden	John Kelly, and another	Lands	..
,,	11	Hugh Smyth	William Sinclair	do.	..
,,	12	Joseph Wright	Mary Keer	do.	18 0 0
,,	13	Nathaniel Clarke	James Ramsay	Half of a house, and tenement.	..
,,	14	Gorges Marcus Irvine	John M'Gregor	Lands	9 3 17
,,	15	Same	Richard Crowe	do.	7 0 34
,,	16	Same	William Armstrong, and another	do.	5 0 0
,,	17	Same	Daniel Muldoon, and another	do.	7 1 5
,,	18	Robert Dundass	James Kohen	House and premises	..
,,	19	William M'Manus	Mary Reilly	Lands	6 0 0
,,	20	Mark M'Mullen	Miles M'Mullen	do.	4 2 0
,,	21	Ambrose upon Gledstanes	James Macan	do.	..
,,	22	William Armstrong	Robert Whitely, and another	do.	8 0 0
,,	23	George Marshall Knipe, and Marshall Burrows Thornton.	John Kelly, and 3 others	do.	22 0 0
,,	24	Owen M'Caffry	John M'Caffry, and 2 others	do.	9 0 0
,,	25	Earl of Erne	Thomas Robinson	do.	4 1 29
,,	26	Same	Nathaniel Maguire, and 9 others	do.	49 0 0
,,	27	Edward Anderson	Archibald Anderson	do.	2 2 20
,,	28	Chamberlain William Walker	Stephen Fee, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	29	Same	Peter Gillen, and another	do.	..
,,	30	Same	James Nolan	do.	..
,,	31	Same	John Bell	do.	..
,,	32	Rev. Edward Barton	Mary O'Donnell, sen., and 2 others	do.	..
,,	33	Edward Scollon	George Scollon, and Hugh Scollon	do.	5 0 0
,,	34	James Scollon	George Scollon, and another	do.	..
,,	35	John Thomas Galbrath	Bernard Magee	House and garden	..
,,	36	Adam Johnston	Michael Wilson	Lands	6 1 0
,,	37	Constantine Maguire, heir-at-law of Hugh Maguire.	James M'Aloon, and 7 others	do.	25 0 0
,,	38	William Humphrys	Anthony Daly, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	39	Thomas Donnelly	Patrick Galher	do.	..
,,	40	Henry Betty	James O'Boyle, and 3 others	House and tenement	..
,,	41	Edward Denny	Francis Rourke, and another	Lands	..
,,	42	Same	Joseph Trimble, sen., and another	do.	..
,,	43	Same	Laurence Mullen, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	44	Same	Mary Keenan, and Ann Keenan	do.	..
,,	45	Earl Belmore	James Hunter	do.	..
,,	46	Same	Alexander Coulter	do.	..
,,	47	Same	Thomas Robinson	do.	..
,,	48	Francis Faussett	Charles Maginny, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	49	James Rankin	George Moran	do.	.
,,	50	William Thompson	James Moore, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	51	Same	Miles Murphy, and another	do.	..
,,	52	Mary Kiernan, and Catherine Kiernan	William Stinson	do.	2 2 28
,,	53	Alexander Bell, and Catherine Bell, his wife; Joseph Lucy, and Jane Lucy, his wife; and Elizabeth Johnston, a minor, by Jane Quinton, her friend	James M'Entire	Houses and garden	..
,,	54	Henry Simpson	Ann Shuite, and another	Lands	5 0 18½
,,	55	Andrew Armstrong	James Wiley, and another	do.	20 0 0
,,	56	Sir Henry Brooke	James Maguire, and 4 others	do.	20 0 0
,,	57	Earl of Erne	Nathaniel Maguire, and 8 others	do.	..
,,	58	Sanderson Irvine, Mary Ann Irvine, and Martha Irvine, administratrix of Gerrard Irvine	Malcolm Forster, and another	do.	12 2 0
,,	59	Charles Christopher Irvine	Henry M'Vity	do.	100 0 0
,,	60	William Armstrong	Robert Whitely, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	61	Chamberlain William Walker	John Plunkett, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	62	Same	John Bell	do.	..
,,	63	Same	James Nolan	do.	..
,,	64	John Armstrong	Denis Gilmurry, and another	do.	5 3 6
,,	65	Henry Beatty	Francis O'Boyle, and 3 others	House and tenement	..
,,	66	Allan Cathcart	Ann Shuite, and another	Lands	5 0 18½
,,	67	John Neville	Walter Bell, and another	Turf bog	..
,,	68	William Watkins	James M'Mullan, and 3 others	House and premises	..
,,	69	Mary Kiernan, and Catherine Kiernan	William Stinson	Lands	2 2 0
,,	70	Cormick Cox, and Owen Cox	Owen Cox, and 3 others	do.	..
1828	1	Sir Henry Brooke	William Greer, and 2 others	do.	9 2 19
,,	2	Terence Smith	Thomas Tiernay	do.	3 2 0
,,	3	John Devine	James Hogg, and another	do.	..
,,	4	Hon. William Saurin, & Edward Mayne	Philip Reilly, and 7 others	do.	10 1 12
,,	5	Edward Mayne	Thomas Smith, and 5 others	do.	8 1 0
,,	6	Same	Charles M'Cormick	do.	3 1 30
,,	7	Same	Patrick M'Gorran, and 2 others	do.	3 1 20

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	15 0 0	20 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	6
do.	do.	10 0 0	10 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	8 8 3	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Clonkelly.	Galloon.	1 8 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	6 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	13 0 0	24 0 0B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	1 2 9	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	4 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Coole.	Drummully.	2 5 6 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	16 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	26 0 0	13 0 0	Absconded.	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	1 16 0 per acre.	28 1 8½	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 14 1½ per acre.	24 8 9	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 0 0	19 16 10½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	2
do.	Magheracross.	15 0 0	32 8 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	0 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	6 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	9 12 4½	4 19 2	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 19 2	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	Aughavea.	7 13 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Clonkelly.	Galloon.	23 9 4	25 0 0B.	..	..	do.	..	..	4
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	0 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	3
Clonkelly.	Clones.	6 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	48 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	10
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Glenawly.	Kinawley.	7 15 8	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	3
do.	Cleenish.	3 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	3
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Rossory.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	17 17 0	44 19 4B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	8
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	20 13 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	9 6 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	14 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	..	4
Tyrkennedy.	Derryvollan.	19 3 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	26 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	25 16 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	7 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Derrybrusk.	13 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Enniskillen.	11 8 10	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	Derrybrusk.	11 9 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Glenawly.	Bohoe.	11 7 6	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	Issued	..	5
do.	Cleenish.	13 3 0½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Glenawly.	Rossory.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	4 2 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	8 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	15 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	48 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	9
Clonkelly.	Galloon.	22 16 8	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Clones.	12 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	7 13 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	3
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	3 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	8 17 6	21 5 11	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	14 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
do.	Devenish.	4 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	4
Glenawly.	Rossory.	5 14 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	4 6 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	29	4
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	6 6 7	6 6 7	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	3
Clonkelly.	Clones.	5 0 5	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	4 8 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	2
Coole.	Currin.	10 0 0	23 1 7 B	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	8
do.	do.	12 7 6	40 10 7 B	..	..	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	do.	5 3 0	9 10 2 B	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 10 0	10 19 3 B	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	3

N.B.—All sums in the above Return, except those marked with the letter B, are Irish currency.

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	8	Hon. John Creighton	Henry M'Caddam, and 2 others	Lands	9 0 1
,,	9	Charles Christopher Irvine	Henry M'Vety and Philip Maguire	do.	100 0 0
,,	10	John Armstrong	Denis Gilmurry, and 2 others	do.	5 3 6
,,	11	Rev. John Richardson	Thomas Maguire	do.	..
,,	12	Robert Johnston Weir	Patrick Higgans	do.	..
,,	13	Terence Mihan	James Timony, jun., and 3 others	A tenement, in front 25 feet, and from front to rear 40 feet.	
,,	14	Francis M'Hugh	James M'Donagh, and 1 other	Lands	..
,,	15	Edward Mayne	Mary Smith, and 6 others	do.	18 1 0
,,	16	Earl of Erne	Thomas Wiggans and Mary Wiggans	do.	15 1 14
,,	17	Sir Henry Brooke	Samuel Forsyth, and 3 others	do.	12 0 0
,,	18	John Dixon	John Johnston	do.	3 0 0
,,	19	Phillip Murphy	Ann Gillon, widow	do.	1 0 0
,,	20	John Armstrong	Denis Gilmurry, and 3 others	do.	5 3 6
,,	21	James Maguire	Gabriel Montgomery	Dwelling-house	..
,,	22	Francis M'Hugh	Bernard M'Donagh & James M'Donagh	House and lands, &c.	..
,,	23	Miles Connor, and Cormick Keer, executors of John Magee.	Edward Scollon	Lands	..
,,	24	Earl of Erne	Patrick Corren, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	25	Archibald Armstrong	James Grudden	do.	9 2 0
,,	26	William Sinclair	Nathaniel Draffin	do.	..
,,	27	John M'Clintock	Philip Fitzpatrick	do.	..
,,	28	Same	Michael Tummon	do.	..
,,	29	Same	Michael Elliott, and 2 others	do.	3 2 2
,,	30	Same	John Maguire	do.	..
,,	31	Same	Edward Carberry	do.	8 2 5
,,	32	Same	Ann Cassidy, and 3 others	do.	4 1 5
,,	33	Same	Philip Sharry, and 1 other	do.	4 1 5
,,	34	Same	Daniel M'Caddam, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	35	Same	John M'Caddam	Land	..
,,	36	Same	Denis Maguire	Lands	..
,,	37	Same	George M'Caddam, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	38	Same	Catherine Maguire and John Maguire	do.	..
,,	39	Same	Robert Beatty, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	40	Frederick Hearn	Catherine Brogan and Patrick Brogan	House, land, and turf bog	4 0 26
,,	41	James Haire	David Lunchy and John Murphy	Lands	..
,,	42	Penelope Armstrong	John Draffin	do.	..
,,	43	Same	Thomas Kenny, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	44	William M'Cartney	Patrick M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	45	Samuel Clemments	Charles Owens	do.	..
,,	46	George Spear	Bryan Murphy, and 1 other	do.	10 0 0
,,	47	Hugh Montgomery	James Primrose	do.	..
,,	48	William Tennant	Edward Hunter, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	49	James Benson	Stephen Johnston	do.	..
,,	50	James Hyde	James Aikins	do.	..
,,	51	William Thompson	James Moore, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	52	John Johnston	John M'Nulty	House	..
,,	53	Constantine M'Caffiy	Edward M'Caffry and William M'Caffry	Lands	1 0 0
,,	54	Edward Kerrigan	Matthew Mageever	do.	..
,,	55	Thomas Johnston, and Margaret Johnston, otherwise Wallace, his wife.	John Montgomery, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	56	Edward Little	James Henderson, and 4 others	Tenement, &c.	..
,,	57	William Trotter	Frances Tressy	Lands	..
,,	58	Thomas Wilkin	Con O'Donnell	House, lands, &c.	..
,,	59	Liddle Baxter	Thomas Quinton	House and premises	..
,,	60	Daniel Crumlis	James O'Neil	do.	..
,,	61	John Douglas Johnston	John Brown	Lands	4 3 0
,,	62	John Noble	William Carleton	do.	..
,,	63	Patrick Conner	Ralph Stewart	do.	..
,,	64	William Thompson	Myles Murphy	do.	..
,,	65	John Gilroy	Thomas Gilroy	House and land	1 2 0
,,	66	John Deering	John Halpen, and 1 other	Stone quarry	..
,,	67	Penelope Armstrong	Thomas Kenny, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	68	Same	John Draffin	do.	..
,,	69	William Brooke	Andrew Crawford, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	70	William Tennant	Edward Hunter, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	71	Robert Clegg	Susan Lambert, administratrix of Henry Lambert, and 7 others.	House, offices, &c.	..
,,	72	William Armstrong	James Armstrong	Tenement & half a garden	..
,,	73	Constantine Maguire	Archibald Campbell, and 1 other	Houses and garden	..
,,	74	John Burgess	Robert Weir	Lands	..
,,	75	William Thompson	James Moore, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	76	Same	Myles Murphy, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	77	Thomas Johnston, and Margaret Johnston, his wife.	John Montgomery, and 2 others	House and premises	..
,,	78	Patrick Corley	John M'Donald	Lands	5 0 0
1829	1	Michael M'Corry	James Seery	House and lands	6 3 15
,,	2	Edward Mayne	William Sinclair, and 3 others	Lands	5 2 30
,,	3	John Thomas Galbrath	Patrick Cavanagh, and 3 others	do.	15 3 12
,,	4	Terence M'Manus, a minor, by Philip M'Manus, his father, and Mary M'Manus	Roger M'Cabe, sen., and 2 others	do.	10 2 20
,,	5	James Monaghan	Patrick Tummelty	do.	..
,,	6	William Hassard	Andrew Buchannon	do.	..
,,	7	James Crooke	William Donnelly, otherwise O'Donnell, and his wife.	House and tenement	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	1 7 6 per acre.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	3
Clonkelly.	Clones.	12 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	8 17 6	25 19 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	2 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Enniskillen.	2 10 0	17 8 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	7 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2
Coole.	Curren.	12 7 6	35 3 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	7
Clonkelly.	Galloon.	27 6 9	35 18 4	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	10 0 0	18 15 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
do.	do.	3 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	0 18 6	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	8 17 6	25 19 1½	..	..	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	4
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	0 5 3 weekly rent.	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
do.	Drumkeeran.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	10 13 3	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Coole.	Galloon.	14 3 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	0 2 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
do.	Drummully.	7 9 6½	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 4 1	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Clonkelly.	Clones.	6 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Coole.	Drummully.	5 1 11½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Clonkelly.	Clones.	14 10 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 15 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
do.	do.	6 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Coole.	Galloon.	13 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	18 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Drummully.	8 2 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Galloon.	16 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Drummully.	7 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	18 8 9	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	6 17 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Aughalurcher.	46 7 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	2
do.	Aughavea.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Clonkelly.	Drummully.	10 18 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	2 5 10	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	18 13 6	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	12 10 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
Lurg.	Trory.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Drumkeeran.	0 11 4½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Glenawly.	Kinawley.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	3
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
do.	Innismacsaint.	0 16 3	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Devenish.	3 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Enniskillen.	46 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	do.	19 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Cleenish.	1 14 1½ per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	1 12 10½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	25 2 10	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
do.	Innismacsaint.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	0 10 0 and weaving 50 yds. of linen	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	5 13 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	2
do.	Aughavea and Aughalurcher.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Aughavea.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	10 4 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	3 12 8	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	8
do.	Magheracross.	4 11 0	25 4 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	Enniskillen.	2 10 0	9 18 2½	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	8 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
do.	Innismacsaint.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Glenawly.	Kinawley.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	37	3
Clonkelly.	Clones.	5 13 9	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	9 14 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Coole.	St. Mary Drumcrin.	7 15 0	10 7 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	4
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	33 14 9	50 0 5B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	12 1 8	34 3 4	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	3
Glenawly.	Killesher.	2 16 0	..	.	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Cleenish.	22 18 2	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Rossory.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1829	8	William Maguire	Patrick Maguire	Lands		..	
,,	9	John Burgess	Robert Weir	do.		..	
,,	10	Sir Henry Brooke	James Grenary, and 1 other	do.	8	0	22
,,	11	Gerard Irvine	Oliver Gibson	do.		..	
,,	12	Same	George Gibson, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	13	Philip M'Manus	Roger M'Cabe, sen., and 3 others	do.	10	2	24
,,	14	John Douglas Johnston	John Brown	do.	4	3	32
,,	15	David Gumly	Patrick Kearny, and 2 others	do.	12	0	3
,,	16	Jane Clarke	Henry Conlan	House, garden, & orchard	0	2	0
,,	17	John M'Clintock	Francis M'Caddam	Lands	8	3	0
,,	18	Same	Jane Barkagh, and 1 other	do.	0	2	39
,,	19	Same	Thomas Flemming	do.	16	2	31
,,	20	Same	Edward Carberry	do.	8	2	5
,,	21	Humphry Butler	James Maguire, and 2 others	do.	4	2	0
,,	22	John Deering	James Breslin, and 1 other	do.	8	3	15
,,	23	Alexander Hudson	Donald M'Donald	House and garden		..	
,,	24	John Deering	George Kettle, and 4 others	Lands	18	2	20
,,	25	Same	Francis Armstrong, and 4 others	do.	27	3	23
,,	26	John Forster	John Hannagan	House and offices		..	
,,	27	Elizabeth Winslow	Matthew Green	Lands		..	
,,	28	Francis M'Cawell	Andrew Moffat, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	29	Irvine Thompson	Oliver Coulter	Lands, houses, buildings, and edifices.	11	2	0
,,	30	John Morton	Sarah Trotter	House and land		..	
,,	31	Thomas Nixon	Robert Cranston	Lands	3	2	5
,,	32	Same	Loughlin M'Manus	do.	3	0	15
,,	33	George Nixon	Robert Cleary	Land	0	2	0
,,	34	Redmond M'Cusker and Phil. M'Cusker	William Elliott	Lands		..	
,,	35	James Green	John Hannah	do.		..	
,,	36	Neal Doorish	Patrick Higgans	do.		..	
,,	37	William Shaw	John Irvine	House and tenement		..	
,,	38	Elizabeth Cochran	William Hinds, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	39	Philip M'Manus	Roger M'Cabe, sen., and 3 others	Lands	10	2	20
,,	40	Thomas Wilkin	Con O'Donnell	do.	1	0	0
,,	41	Myrvin Archdall	James Murphy and Philip Maguire	do.		..	
,,	42	Same	James Carleton, and 4 others	do.		..	
,,	43	John Johnston	John M'Nulty	House and tenement		..	
,,	44	The Governors of the Charter School erected and endowed by the last will of George Vaughan, Esq.	Edward Scollon, and 13 others	Lands	27	3	0
,,	45	Martha Keys and Robert Keys	John Armstrong, and 2 others	House and tenement		..	
,,	46	Archibald Collum	Archibald Stutt	Mill, dwelling-house, houses, and premises.		..	
,,	47	Ambrose Upton Gledstanes	Alexander M'Clintock	Houses and lands		..	
,,	48	Same	Henry Levingston	do.		..	
,,	49	James Tubman	Arthur Macquade	Lands	0	2	0
,,	50	Francis M'Cowell	Andrew Moffatt, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	51	James M'Elroy	Thomas M'Avina	do.		..	
,,	52	Henry John Clements and John Enery, committee of the fortune of George Montgomery, a lunatic	Margaret Lynch and David Lynch	House and land		..	
,,	53	Same	John Murphy, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	54	James Shanly	Patrick Maguire, and 1 other	Lands		..	
,,	55	Philip M'Manus	Roger M'Cabe, and 3 others	do.	10	2	20
,,	56	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine	Launcelot M'Quade, and 2 others	do.	2	3	0
,,	57	Henry John Clements and John Enery, committee of the fortune of George Montgomery, a lunatic	John Murphy	House and lands		..	
,,	58	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine	Wm. Trotter, sen., and Wm. Trotter, jun.	House and offices		..	
,,	59	Same	Wm. Trotter, and 3 others	Lands and tenements	9	0	29
,,	60	Same	Thomas Gray, and 2 others	Lands	7	0	34
,,	61	John Gordon and Hugh Loftus Gordon	William Cregan	do.		..	
,,	62	The Governors of the Charter School erected and endowed by the last will of George Vaughan, Esq.	Edward Scollon, and 13 others	do.	27	3	0
1830	1	Patrick Corley	Alexander Kearney, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	2	John Deering	Connor Breslin, and 1 other	do.	15	0	3
,,	3	Henry Leslie	Chas. Correy, sen., and Chas. Correy, jun.	do.	8	0	25
,,	4	Same	Samuel Eskin	do.	8	0	25
,,	5	Archibald Collum	Archibald Stutt, and 1 other	do.		..	
,,	6	James Sheills	James Murphy and Hugh Murphy		3	0	0
,,	7	Earl of Enniskillen	George Lannon	Lands and house	7	2	34
,,	8	John Touchburn	John Gibson	Lands		..	
,,	9	Same	Susan Caddan	do.		..	
,,	10	James Crooke	William O'Donnell and Jane O'Donnell	House and tenement		..	
,,	11	John Richardson and Alexander Perceval	Neal Magrath, and 1 other	Lands		..	
,,	12	Same	William Tiernan	do.		..	
,,	13	Thomas Cue	Elizabeth Graham, and 2 others	House and tenement		..	
,,	14	Owen M'Iver	Francis Stewart	Lands	8	0	0
,,	15	Rev. Charles Mayne	Patrick Kelly	do.	2	1	0
,,	16	Same	John M'Caffry	do.	4	2	0
,,	17	Same	Hugh Smith, and 5 others	do.	15	1	0
,,	18	Same	Edward Cassidy	do.	2	2	0
,,	19	Patrick Corley	Alexander Kearny and Patrick Kearny	do.		..	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney	6 16 6	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on consent .	Issued.	..	1
Magherastephana	Aughalurcher.	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney	12 2 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	28 8 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	12 1 8	24 3 4	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	4
do.	Cleenish.	1 10 6 per acre.	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Coole.	Galloon.	19 2 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	3
Clonkelly.	Clones.	1 14 1½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Coole.	Galloon.	10 15 10½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Drummully.	1 4 8	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Galloon.	18 0 0	27 1 1	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Clonkelly.	Clones.	13 8 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Coole.	Drummully.	6 15 0	9 6 11B.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Magherastephana	Aughalurcher.	10 10 0	51 9 11¾B	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	2
Clonkelly.	Clones.	4 12 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana	Aughalurcher.	21 4 11	208 1 10B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	39 0 0	105 16 10B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
do.	Aughavea.	7 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	11 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Magherastephana	Aughalurcher.	22 15 4½	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	3
do.	Fourteen Tales.	10 10 0B.	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinnawley.	5 0 0B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	4 6 7	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Magheracross.	4 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Rossory.	10 14 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Derryvollan.	2 5 6	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	do.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	3
do.	do.	12 10 8	34 3 4	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	4
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	3 8 3	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	19 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Lurg.	Trory.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	Drumkeeran.	9 14 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	14
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
Magherastephana	Aughavea.	11 bar.oatmeal	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	Aughalurcher.	1 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	10 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Knockninney.	Kinawley.	2 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana	Aughalurcher.	22 15 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
Knockninny.	Tomregan.	1 2 9	5 2 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
do.	do.	1 2 9	6 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Glenawly.	Bohoe.	14 10 0	..	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Cleenish.	11 7 6	34 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	2 10 0 per acre.	13 18 8B.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Knockninny.	Tomregan.	1 2 9	4 19 9½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	5 0 0	19 7 8B.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 0 1 with fees.	25 13 10B.	..	..	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	1 14 1½ per acre.	39 7 10B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	3
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	6 12 4B.	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing.	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	9 14 3 with fees.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	35	14
Clonkelly.	Drummully.	13 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	17 1 3	103 4 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	7 16 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	7 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Aughavea.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Clonkelly.	Clones.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Rossory and Enniskillen.	39 5 7	19 12 9½	Absconded.	..	do.	do.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	2 3 4	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 3 4	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Rossory.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing.	Issued.	..	2
Lurg.	Derryvolane.	4 12 4	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	12 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	9 2 0	18 4 0	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	7 0 11½	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing.	Issued.	..	1
Coole.	Drummully, otherwise St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	3 7 6	3 7 6	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 15 0	6 15 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	14 0 0	23 14 9B.	..	..	do.	..	..	6
do.	do.	3 15 0	10 6 0B.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Clonkelly.	Drummully, otherwise Galloon.	13 11 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing.	Issued.	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1830	20	Edward Archdall	William Noble	Lands	..		
,,	21	Francis Bleakly	Christopher Robinson, and 1 other	House and tenement	..		
,,	22	William Tennant	Elizabeth Callaghan, and 6 others	Lands	..		
,,	23	Rev. Charles Cobb Beresford	William Bowls, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	24	Miles Connor, and Cormick Keon	Edward Scollon	do.	..		
,,	25	William Graham	Thomas M'Cue	do.	2	3	28
,,	26	Sir Henry Brooke	Thomas Fisher, and 4 others	do.	19	0	20
,,	27	Same	John Thomas Galbrath, and 14 others	do.	41	0	0
,,	28	Same	James Buchanon, and 1 other	do.	8	0	9
,,	29	Same	John Thomas Galbrath, and 8 others	do.	28	0	0
,,	30	Same	John Thomas Galbrath, and 1 other	do.	12	3	23
,,	31	John Pemberton Heywood	Edward Tierny, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	32	William Brooke, and Honoria Irvine	Hugh Droogan	do.	..		
,,	33	Same	Arthur Scoles	do.	..		
,,	34	Same	John Graham	do.	..		
,,	35	Same	James Maglin, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	36	Same	Patrick Doogan	do.	..		
,,	37	Same	Andrew Crawford, and 4 others	do.	..		
,,	38	Same	Henry Crawford, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	39	Hon. John Creighton	Thomas Loyd, and 4 others	Lands and tenements	7	3	20
,,	40	Same	Same	do.	9	0	0
,,	41	John Clarke	George Wadsworth, and 1 other	Lands	11	2	0
,,	42	Catherine Gardner, Archibald Gardner, and Adam Gardner.	Sarah Cavanagh	do.	..		
,,	43	Rev. Charles Cobb Beresford	Patrick Murray, and 4 others	do.	..		
,,	44	Same	Patrick Cassidy	do.	..		
,,	45	Same	Francis M'Manus	do.	..		
,,	46	Same	Michael M'Connell	do.	..		
,,	47	Same	Felix M'Caffry	do.	..		
,,	48	Same	Patrick M'Connell, & Hannah M'Connell	do.	..		
,,	49	John Arnold Tredennick	John M'Gullien	do.	..		
,,	50	Same	Roger Gallagher, and 4 others	do.	..		
,,	51	Alexander Corry	John Carrin	do.	12	0	0
,,	52	Henry Beatty	William Crozior, and 2 others	House and tenement	..		
,,	53	Cormick Keer, and Miles Conner	Edward Scollon	Lands	..		
,,	54	Thomas Nixon	Robert Cranston	do.	..		
,,	55	Jane Quinton	James M'Entire	House and tenement	..		
,,	56	Joseph Arbuckle	John Holland	do.	..		
,,	57	John Chittick	Hugh Davis, and 4 others	Lands	31	2	0
,,	58	Walter Johnston	George Robinson	Turf bog	..		
,,	59	John Maxwell Crawford	Jane Ovens, and 1 other	Lands	..		
,,	60	James M'Cartney	Hugh Kernaghan, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	61	Mervyn Archdall	Andrew Clendinnin, and 4 others	do.	..		
,,	62	Gerrard Johnston	James Johnston	House and garden	..		
,,	63	Rev. William Faussett	Patrick Ross, and 3 others	Lands	7	3	27
,,	64	Matthew Wilkin	Matthew Elliott	do.	..		
,,	65	William Porteus	George Keer, and 1 other	do.	1	2	0
,,	66	John Rogers	John Gardner	do.	3	0	0
,,	67	Catherine Gardner, Archibald Gardner, and Adam Gardner.	Sarah Cavanagh	do.	..		
,,	68	Sir Henry Brooke	Robert Irvine, and 3 others	do.	24	1	0
,,	69	John M'Clintock	Daniel Sheridan, and 1 other	do.	12	2	3
,,	70	Same	James Tressy, and Philip Tressy	do.	13	3	33
,,	71	Same	Philip Maguire, and 1 other	do.	17	3	2
,,	72	Same	Robert Armstrong, and 1 other	do.	8	3	39
,,	73	Same	William Atwell, sen., and 1 other	do.	17	1	6
,,	74	Same	Mary Reilly, and 3 others	do.	16	2	38
,,	75	Same	Thomas Flemming, and 2 others	do.	16	2	31
,,	76	Same	John M'Caddam	do.	6	3	0
,,	77	Same	Bernard Tummon, and 1 other	do.	11	2	18
,,	78	John Killigrew Dunbar	John Feely, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	79	Same	Thomas Mihan, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	80	Same	John Ovens	do.	..		
,,	81	Same	Thomas Bustard, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	82	Same	Thomas Ovens, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	83	Same	James Howden, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	84	Same	William Ovens, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	85	William Shaw	Thomas Cassidy	House and tenement	..		
,,	86	Edward Kerrigan	Matthew Mageever	Lands	..		
,,	87	John Brown	Thomas Corrigan, and 1 other	do.	..		
,,	88	Rev. Charles Cobb Beresford	Owen M'Connell	do.	..		
,,	89	Same	Donald M'Manus	do.	..		
,,	90	William Berney	Andrew Knox, and 1 other	do.	..		
1831	1	William Armstrong	Constantine M'Manus, and 2 others	Lands	12	0	0
,,	2	Same	Patrick M'Manus	do.	5	0	0
,,	3	Same	Peter Gillice	do.	7	0	13
,,	4	Same	William Maguire, and 2 others	do.	8	0	0
,,	5	Rev. Charles Mayne	Edward Cassidy	do.	2	2	0
,,	6	The Right Hon. William Saurin and Rev. Charles Mayne.	Philip Reilly, and 3 others	do.	10	1	12

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	3 7 0	5 0 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	Derryvollan.	9 0 0B.	14 3 3B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	13 3 1B.	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing.	do.	..	7
Glenawly.	Killesher.	9 0 0B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	3
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	17 12 3	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Derryvollan.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing.	Issued.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	19 1 4½ with duties.	38 2 9 with duties.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
do.	do.	48 14 9 with duties.	74 19 4½ with duties.	..	..	do.	do.	..	15
do.	do.	12 1 6 and duties.	24 3 0 and duties.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	30 16 0 with agent's fees.	46 4 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	9
do.	do.	19 7 3 and fees.	29 0 10½	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	4 4 8	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 19 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	3 8 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	5
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
Clonkelly.	Clones.	1 16 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	1
Glenawly.	Killesher.	24 2 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
do.	Kinawley.	7 2 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	9 1 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Killesher.	6 15 0½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kinawley.	6 1 11½	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Killesher.	5 5 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	13 0 0	12 0 0B.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	31 1 2	34 12 4¾	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	5
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	18 8 2B.	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	3
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	17 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	4 6 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Drumkeeran	1 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	27 1 6 with duties.	38 10 6	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	Magheraculmoney.	0 6 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Glenawly.	Bohoe.	20 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	2
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	6 10 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	Derryvollan.	7 7 8½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Glenawly.	Rossorry.	14 1 1½	23 10 0B.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	11 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	4 0 1½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	12 3 0	14 14 3¼	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
Coole.	Galloon.	15 17 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	15 17 6	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	20 4 1	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	B.11 18 8½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	B.22 18 9½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	20 1 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	£18. cond. to pay 10 16 5	18 0 0	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	8 2 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	14 14 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	4 14 9	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2
do.	do.	23 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	3
do.	do.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	8 0 0	4 0 0	Absconded.	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	4 11 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	2 16 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2
Glenawly.	Killesher.	2 7 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	11 2 4	..	..	do.	Decreed by award .	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	12 17 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	6 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	7 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	9 2 10	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
Coole.	Drummully, otherwise St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	3 15 0	8 13 8B.	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Currin.	10 0 0	18 9 3B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	7	Sir Henry Brooke	Bernard M'Cawell, and 3 others	Lands	21 0 0
,,	8	William Ball, and Margaret Ball, his wife.	Patrick Keenan and Philip Murphy	do.	..
,,	9	Alexander Percival and John Richardson	William Hoey, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	10	John Arnold Tredennick	John Maguire	do.	..
,,	11	Same	Christopher Johnston	do.	..
,,	12	Rev. Thomas Johnston	Alexander Phair	do.	..
,,	13	John Arnold Tredennick	Patrick Farry	do.	..
,,	14	John Killegrew Dunbar	John Feely, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	15	Same	Thomas Meighan, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	16	Same	William Ovens, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	17	Same	James Howden, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	18	Same	Thomas Bustard, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	19	Same	Thomas Ovens, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	20	Robert Graham	Patrick M'Manus, and 4 others	do.	7 2 0
,,	21	William Brooke, and Honoria Irvine	Arthur Scales	do.	..
,,	22	Same	Andrew Crawford, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	23	Same	Henry Crawford, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	24	John M'Clintock	Bridget M'Carney, and 2 others	do.	3 3 0
,,	25	William Beatty	Hugh Cassidy, and 3 others	do.	3 0 3
,,	26	James Moffatt	Thomas Gilkison	House and tenement	4 0 0
,,	27	Patrick M'Bride	Christopher Brown	Lands	..
,,	28	William Moffett, Andrew Moffett, and James Moffett.	Thomas Scott, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	29	William Moffett	Miles Gallogly	do.	..
,,	30	Rev. Thomas Johnston	Alexander Phair	do.	..
,,	31	Alexander Fitzgerald Crawford	John Robinson, and 9 others	do.	..
,,	32	James Denham	John M'Manus	do.	5 2 0
,,	33	Earl of Enniskillen	Terence Magrath, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	34	John Killegrew Dunbar	William Ovens	do.	..
,,	35	Same	John Howden, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	36	William Corry	Robert Bushell, and 2 others	do.	11 1 26
,,	37	William Beatty	Hugh Cassidy, and 4 others	Houses and lands	3 0 3
,,	38	Archibald Armstrong	Owen Tearney	Lands	..
,,	39	Humphry Butler	James Liddle, and 3 others	do.	17 0 20
,,	40	Thomas Briden	Adam Beavis, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	41	John Adams	Arthur Peters	House and tenement	..
,,	42	Sanderson Irvine, Charles Christopher Irvine, Mary Anne Irvine, and Martha Irvine.	Bernard Neeson	Houses and lands	7 1 27
,,	43	Sir Henry Brooke	John Thomas Galbrath, and 1 other	Lands	12 3 23
,,	44	Same	William Beatty, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	45	Same	James Burnside, and 2 others	do.	24 3 0
,,	46	Same	John Thomas Galbrath, and 11 others	do.	41 0 0
,,	47	Same	John Thomas Galbrath, and 5 others	do.	28 0 0
,,	48	Patrick Cassady	Catherine M'Arow	do.	..
,,	49	Ambrose Upton Gledstanes	John M'Manus, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	50	Same	Andrew Cassady	do.	..
,,	51	Same	Same	Tenement and premises	..
,,	52	William Hassard	Bartley Lunny, and 23 others	Lands	..
,,	53	John Fodaghan, and Frances Fodaghan	Philip Monaghan	do.	..
,,	54	Simon Armstrong	William Craig, and 3 others	do.	20 2 25
,,	55	Robert Clegg	Philip Gunn, and 3 others	House and tenements	..
,,	56	Rev. George Millar	Charles Thompson, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	57	Same	Thomas Coar, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	58	Thomas St. George	Alexander Aiken, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	59	Hamilton Irvine	William Elliott, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	60	Same	William Nixon, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	61	Thomas Scott	Mary Cassady	do.	..
,,	62	Marquis of Ely	David Woods, and 1 other	Mill, and mill-holdings, lands, &c.	4 2 0
,,	63	Same	John Maguire, and 4 others	Lands	9 1 11
,,	64	Same	William Moohan	do.	15 0 17
,,	65	Same	Owen Magarrigle, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	66	Same	Michael Keenan, and 1 other	Lands, bog and moor, &c.	..
,,	67	Same	William Quin, and 2 others	Lands	15 2 26
,,	68	Same	Denis Dolan, and 1 other	do.	10 0 34
,,	69	Same	Edward Magarrigle, and 1 other	do.	6 2 37
,,	70	William Scott	William Treacy, and 4 others	Houses and land	..
,,	71	Bernard Treacy	Patrick Treacy	Lands	..
,,	72	John Richards	Francis M'Caffry, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	73	Alexander Fitzgerald Crawford	John Robinson, and 10 others	do.	..
,,	74	David Cowan	Gerrard M'Donagh, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	75	Robert Macartney	Phillip M'Avinea	Houses and lands, &c.	..
,,	76	Robert Hall	Archibald Armstrong	Turf bog	..
,,	77	Same	Jane Flanagan	House and turf bog	..
,,	78	George Nixon	Michael M'Donald, and 8 others	Lands	8 0 38
,,	79	Sir Henry Brooke	Samuel Someril, and 2 others	do.	14 1 15
,,	80	Marquis of Ely	Edward Magarrigle, and 1 other	do.	6 2 37
,,	81	Robert Macartney	Phillip M'Avinea	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	9 0 0	21 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
Tyrkennedy.	Derryvollan.	18 15 10	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2
Lurg.	do.	23 5 4	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
do.	Bohoe.	5 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Innismacsaint.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	Devenish.	4 14 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	23 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	4
do.	do.	28 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	3
do.	do.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	8 11 2	17 2 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	5
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	10 19 8	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	do.	3 8 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Clonkelly.	Clones.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	7 0 0	10 19 6¾B	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	4
Lower Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	0 10 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	17 8 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	8
do.	Drumkeeran.	6 2 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Bohoe.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Magheracross.	16 18 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	10
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	14 0 0	7 0 0	Absconded.	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	Kinawley.	5 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	20 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	28 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2
Clonkelly.	Galloon.	15 8 1	15 10 7	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	7 0 0	12 17 2B.	..	..	do.	..	..	5
Coole.	Drummully, otherwise Galloon.	6 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	14 11 1	33 11 11B.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	26 5 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	2
Coole.	Galloon.	0 14 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Clonkelly.	do.	10 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	19 7 3I & fees & duties.	23 2 6B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Aughalurcher.	19 1 0I & fees, duties, &c.	19 19 11½B	..	..	do.	do.	..	8
do.	do.	19 17 3B with fees & duties.	38 11 0B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	48 14 9 and fees, duties.	89 19 8B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	12
do.	do.	30 16 0 & fees & duties.	30 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	27 7 3	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
do.	do.	2 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	5 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	34 2 6	83 1 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	24
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	8 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	26 0 0	39 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	28 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	4
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	5 10 9B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	3
do.	do.	11 11 8B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	6
do.	Magheraculmoney.	34 2 6	63 0 0B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Glenawly.	Killesher.	35 16 4B.	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	34 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	1
do.	Innismacsaint.	16 0 0	25 4 0	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	2
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
do.	do.	17 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	7 14 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	14 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	8 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	10 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	8 15 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Devenish.	7 15 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	Innismacsaint.	3 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	15 0 0	34 14 9	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	6
do.	Magheracross.	16 18 0	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	11
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	11 12 7½B	15 12 4	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	8 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Clonkelly.	Clones.	1 15 0 per acre.	25 7 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	9
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	18 13 0I.	18 1 4B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	8 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1831	82	Earl of Enniskillen	Patrick Drum	Lands			
,,	83	John Weir, William Fiddes, Margaret Fiddes, Mary Fiddes, Alexander Auchenleck, a minor, by Rev. Alexander Auchenleck, his grandfather, Cope Corny, and Francis Corny, otherwise Fiddes, his wife.	Francis Dundass, and 27 others	do.			
,,	84	Constantine Maguire	Archibald Campbell, and 7 others	Building grounds, &c.			
,,	85	William Hassard	Mary Green, administratrix of Joseph Green, and 3 others.	Lands	15	0	0
,,	86	John Richards	John Lavel	do.			
1832	1	Hannah Lindsay, Rebecca Lindsay, Mary Lindsay, Elizabeth Lindsay, Ann Lindsay, James Lindsay, Robert Lindsay, and William Lindsay	James Murphy, and 5 others	do.	8	2	20
,,	2	William Babbington	Edward M'Hugh	do.	5	2	39
,,	3	Same	Patrick Collins, otherwise M'Callan	do.	5	3	2
,,	4	William Beatty	Hugh Cassidy, and 4 others	do.	3	0	3
,,	5	Rev. Alexander Johnston Montgomery	Ann M'Dade, and 2 others	do.	10	0	0
,,	6	Same	John Charles, and 1 other	do.	6	0	0
,,	7	Same	Anthony Maguire, and 1 other	do.	3	0	0
,,	8	George Patterson, otherwise Kilfeather	Patrick Moony	do.			
,,	9	Rev. William Faussett	John Maguire, and James Davis	do.	5	3	0
,,	10	Gorges Marcus Irvine	William Seery	do.	3	2	0
,,	11	Same	James Wilson	do.	7	2	20
,,	12	Gorges D'Arcy Irvine	William Forster, and 1 other	do.	11	3	2
,,	13	Hugh M'Donagh	William Bird, and 4 others	do.			
,,	14	Rev. Thomas Brooke	John Bogue	do.	13	1	36
,,	15	Robert Graham	Jane Bready, and 1 other	do.	16	0	4
,,	16	Sir Henry Brooke	John Thomas Galbrath, and 6 others	do.	41	0	0
,,	17	Same	William Lucy, and 15 others	do.	35	2	23
,,	18	Robert Hall	Edward Hughes, and 2 others	do.	6	2	20
,,	19	Sir Josias Wm. Hort, Louisa Georgiana Hort, his wife; John Colpoys Bloomfield, and Frances Arabella, his wife	Malcolm Leith	do.	12	2	0
,,	20	William Babbington	Bernard Collins, otherwise M'Callan	do.	3	3	21
,,	21	James Bell	James M'Donald	House, &c.			
,,	22	William Graydon	Thomas Greenlees, and 1 other	Lands	5	0	29
,,	23	Thomas Keef	John Keef and David Magee	do.			
,,	24	William Babbington	Edward M'Hugh	do.	5	2	30
,,	25	Same	Patrick Collins, otherwise M'Callian	do.	5	3	2
,,	26	Hon. John Creighton	Edward Connolly, and 3 others	do.			
,,	27	Thomas Beatty	Andrew Flemming	do.	5	2	6
,,	28	John M'Clintock	Philip Fitzpatrick	do.	8	0	3
,,	29	Same	Michael Tummon, and 1 other	do.	6	1	2
,,	30	Same	George M'Caddam, and 4 others	do.	14	2	30
,,	31	Same	Constant M'Caffry	do.	7	1	32
,,	32	Same	Bartley M'Caffry, and 1 other	do.	7	0	32
,,	33	Hon. John Creighton	Edward Connolly, and 2 others	do.			
,,	34	Same	Felix Cassady, and 2 others	do.			
,,	35	Rosanna Adams	Edward Carbra	House and tenement			
,,	36	Rev. John James Fox	Margaret Maguire	Lands			
,,	37	John Hall	William Armstrong, and 1 other	do.	3	1	3
,,	38	Rev. Alexander Johnston Montgomery	Mary M'Manus, and 2 others	do.	6	0	0
,,	39	John Mortin	John M'Donald, otherwise M'Daniel	do.			
,,	40	Rev. Alexander Johnston Montgomery	John Graham, and 1 other	do.	6	0	0
,,	41	Same	Andrew Leard	do.	14	0	0
,,	42	Same	William Burnside	do.	5	0	0
,,	43	John Milligan	James Keon	do.	0	2	0
,,	44	Same	John Keon	do.	0	2	0
,,	45	Alexander Nixon Montgomery	William Nixon	do.			
,,	46	Alexander Nixon	John Quigly	do.			
,,	47	Same	James Lunny	do.			
,,	48	Rev. Charles Cobb Beresford	James Drogan	do.			
,,	49	Same	Mary Lunny, and 1 other	do.			
,,	50	Same	Philip M'Manus, and 1 other	do.			
,,	51	Same	James Maguire, and 3 others	do.			
,,	52	Rev. George Miller	Henry Irvine, and 3 others	do.			
,,	53	Same	Alexander Ramsay, and 2 others	do.			
,,	54	Same	Thomas Keer, and 1 other	do.			
,,	55	Same	James M'Gurran, and 2 others	do.			
,,	56	Marquis of Ely	Patrick Magarrigle	do.			
,,	57	Same	Denis Keon, and 2 others	do.			
,,	58	Same	Teague Maguire, and 2 others	do.			
,,	59	Same	William M'Brine	Mill, kiln, dwelling-houses, and land.			
,,	60	William Porteus	George Keer, and 1 other	Lands	1	1	0
,,	61	Rev. William Faussett	William Dougherty, and 4 others	do.	12	0	2
,,	62	James Monaghan	Margaret M'Caffry	do.			
,,	63	William Graydon, jun.	James Callaghan, and 2 others	do.	10	3	10
,,	64	William Babbington	Bernard Collins, otherwise M'Callan	do.	3	3	21

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Glenawly.	Kinawley.	2 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	23 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	28
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	2 10 0	7 10 0	..	..	Agreed	..	..	8
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	1 2 9 per acre.	49 8 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	2 0 0	16 9 1	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	{ 1 17 0 per acre. }	16 14 8	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	6
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	7 0 0 I.	16 1 9½B	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	5
do.	do.	16 19 7½	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	8 2 11½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	5 5 3½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	1 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	15 18 5B.	19 6 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	1 14 1½ per acre.	6 6 4B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 4 0 per acre.	15 1 6B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	1 14 1½ per acre.	27 4 9B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Coole.	Drummully.	21 15 0 I.	23 9 5½B	..	..	Agreed	..	..	5
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	30 12 10½	15 6 5½	Absconded.	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	39 5 2	49 3 4¾	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	48 14 9	47 9 9½B	..	..	do.	do.	..	7
do.	do.	26 3 11 I.	30 4 5B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	16
do.	do.	12 15 0 I.	15 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	3
Magheraboy.	Rossory.	13 16 11	55 7 8	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Aughavea.	7 8 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	6 5 7	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	18 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
Coole.	Galloon, late Drummully.	4 5 10	15 6 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	St. Mary, Drumcrin.	8 11 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Galloon.	16 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	5
do.	St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	13 0 11	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	13 0 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	14 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	11 15 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Coole.	Galloon.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	2 4 3	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	6 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	10 1 0	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	3
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	10 13 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	10 0 5	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	2
do.	do.	19 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	0 15 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	9 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kinawley.	3 5 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 0 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	6 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	25 7 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	4
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	22 2 6	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	17 8 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	3
Tyrkennedy.	do.	9 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	2 10 10	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
Magheraboy.	Innismacsaint.	9 3 10	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Devenish.	1 11 6	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	20 9 11	20 9 11	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	5
Lurg.	Drumkeeran.	6 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughavea.	14 9 5B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	65	William Babbington	Edward M'Hugh, and 1 other	Lands	5 2 30
,,	66	Same	Patrick Collins, otherwise M'Callan	do.	5 3 2
,,	67	Sir Henry Brooke	John Thomas Galbrath, and 12 others	do.	41 0 0
,,	68	Same	John Thomas Galbrath, and 11 others	do.	28 0 0
,,	69	Robert Mayne	Francis Fodaghan, and 1 other	do.	6 1 37
,,	70	Thomas Beatty	Thomas M'Mahon	House and garden	..
,,	71	John M'Clintock	Thomas Courtney, and 1 other	Lands and bog	6 3 30
,,	72	Same	John Courtney, and 2 others	do.	15 0 7
,,	73	Same	John Courtney and John Elliott	do.	17 3 25
,,	74	Rev. John James Fox	Margaret Maguire	Lands	..
,,	75	Earl of Enniskillen	William Crooke, and 3 others	do.	8 0 35
,,	76	John Richardson	John Lavel	do.	..
,,	77	Constantine Maguire	George Mitchell, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	78	William Johnston	James Mackey	One apartment of a house	..
,,	79	Marquis of Ely	David Woods, and 1 other	Mill and mill-holdings	4 2 0
,,	80	Mary Gamble	Christopher Buchanan, and 4 others	Lands and houses	23 0 0
,,	81	Baptist Gamble	Same	do.	23 0 0
1833	1	Robert Graham	Felix Lunny	Lands	2 0 0
,,	2	John Pemberton Heywood	Thomas Atwell, and 2 others	do.	3 3 32
,,	3	William Armstrong	John Brooks	Houses and land	12 2 12
,,	4	Gorges Marcus Irvine	James Anderson, and 7 others	Lands	25 2 25
,,	5	Isabella Robinson	Jane Flanagan, and 3 others	House and premises	..
,,	6	Bernard M'Hugh, and Hugh M'Hugh (a minor).	John M'Dermott	Lands	..
,,	7	Same	Andrew M'Aleer	do.	..
,,	8	William Hinds	Mary Maguire, and 2 others	House and tenement	..
,,	9	Jason Hassard	Thomas Gutridge, and 1 other	Building ground	..
,,	10	Nichola Sophia Pratt	John Clancy, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	11	Hugh M'Cusker	Henry Slevin	do.	..
,,	12	Alexander Fairbrother Percevil and John Richardson.	Edward Archdall, and 15 others	do.	21 0 0
,,	13	Ambrose Upton Gledstanes	Arthur Crawford, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	14	John Pemberton Heywood	Thomas Atwell, and 2 others	do.	3 2 33
,,	15	Sir Henry Brooke	John Thomas Galbrath, and 1 other	do.	12 3 23
,,	16	Hon. John Creighton	Charles Moorhead, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	17	John Irvine	William Little, and 1 other	Messuage and tenement	..
,,	18	Same	Jane Vance, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	19	Henry Lucas St. George	Charles Trotter, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	20	Same	Mary Chittick	do.	..
,,	21	Same	Sarah Irvine, otherwise Campbell, and 1 other.	do.	..
,,	22	Same	John Johnston	do.	..
,,	23	Sir Josias William Hort and John Colpoys Bloomfield.	William Gabbett, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	24	Marquis of Ely	Christopher Graham, and 13 others	do.	51 1 28
,,	25	James Denham	George Dolan, and 1 other	do.	5 0 20
,,	26	Earl of Enniskillen	James Scott, sen., and James Scott, jun.	do.	..
,,	27	William Charles Quin	John Cassady	do.	..
,,	28	Same	Bryan Maguire, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	29	Same	Andrew Taylor	do.	..
,,	30	Same	James Maguire	do.	..
,,	31	Same	Patrick Maguire, sen.	do.	..
,,	32	Same	John M'Manus	do.	..
,,	33	Same	Charles Heavy	do.	..
,,	34	Same	James Magrath	do.	..
,,	35	Thomas Earl Ranfurly	Bernard M'Carron, and 1 other	do.	18 0 20
,,	36	John Robinson	Andrew Knox, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	37	John M'Clintock	Ralph Scott, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	38	Archibald Armstrong	Thomas Cosgrove, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	39	Hugh Riddle	Samuel Crummer	do.	7 0 0
,,	40	Same	Bernard Kelly, and 1 other	do.	4 2 0
,,	41	Connor Breslin	Thomas M'Avinea	do.	..
,,	42	Adam Lunny	David Clarke, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	43	Thomas Armstrong	Bernard Lere, otherwise Mulvornough, and 1 other.	do.	..
,,	44	Alexander Percevil	James Keon, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	45	Same	Joseph Gamble	do.	..
,,	46	Same	William Gamble, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	47	Terence Maguire	Bryan Smith, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	48	John Williamson	William Quin, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	49	Christopher Carleton	William Walsh, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	50	Same	Roger M'Manus	do.	..
,,	51	Same	Thomas M'Loughlan	do.	..
,,	52	Same	Mary Patterson	do.	..
,,	53	Same	Barbara Thompson	do.	..
,,	54	Same	Patrick Gallagher	do.	..
,,	55	Same	Terence M'Aspirit	do.	..
,,	56	Same	George Miller	do.	..
,,	57	Same	Andrew Miller	do.	..
,,	58	Rev. George Miller	Henry Irvine, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	59	Same	Neal M'Bride	do.	..
,,	60	Cormick Green and Mary Green, otherwise Harin, his wife; & Cath. Harin.	James M'Gowan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	61	Montgomery Moore	James Keenan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	62	Hugh Riddall	Samuel Crummer, and 1 other	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing.	Issued.	..	2
do.	do.	1 5 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	48 14 9 fees & duties.	44 19 9B.	..	..	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	13
do.	do.	40 16 0 fees & duties.	36 6 11B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	12
Clonkelly.	Clones.	1 10 0 per acre.	34 15 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
Coole.	Galloon.	4 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Drummully.	13 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	26 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	40 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	2 4 3	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Rossory.	30 11 9	30 11 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	2 0 0	18 9 1	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	5 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	4
Magheraboy.	do.	0 1 8 weekly rent.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Innismacsaint.	16 0 0	38 15 5B.	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Glenawly.	Bohoe.	31 4 9B.	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	do.	31 4 9B.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	2 12 0	6 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	12 4 8B.	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	3
Knockninny.	Kinawley.	14 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	14 1 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	8
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	16 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	6 6 0B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	6 6 0B.	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Magheraboy.	Enniskillen.	15 10 0	15 10 0	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	3
do.	do.	5 0 0	9 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Glenawly.	Bohoe.	5 5 3	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	3
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	6 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	20 0 0 I.	41 2 7½B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	16
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	1 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	do.	12 4 8B.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	Aughavea.	19 7 3	19 7 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Aughalurcher.	18 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	7
do.	Aughavea.	4 17 4B.	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	7 15 9B.	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	2
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	14 3 4	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	8 19 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	14 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Magheraboy.	Rossory.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Devenish.	38 2 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	14
Glenawly.	Rossory.	12 16 3	12 16 3	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	2
do.	Kinawley.	14 15 9	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	2
do.	Cleenish.	10 6 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Kinawley.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
do.	do.	4 9 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Killesher.	2 1 6	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 1 1	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	2 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	2 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
Tyrkennedy.	Enniskillen.	21 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	2
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	12 6 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Clonkelly.	Clones.	6 2 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Coole.	Galloon.	31 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	9 6 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Clonkelly.	Clones.	1 17 0 per acre.	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Glenawly.	Bohoe.	10 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	Issued.	..	2
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	15 12 8	..	..	do.	Agreed	do.	..	4
do.	do.	14 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	36 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
Glenawly.	Bohoe.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Magheraboy.	Devenish.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	29 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	9 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	14 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	12 14 3	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 11 5	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Bohoe.	5 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Lurg.	Derryvollan.	20 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	6 17 6	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	1
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	5 10 11B.	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2
Tyrkennedy.	Derrybrusk.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	2
Coole.	St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure.
					A. R. P.
1833	63	John Doonan	Rebecca Doonan	Lands	1 0 15
,,	64	Ambrose Upton Gledstanes	Robert Hall, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	65	Same	Robert Hall	Tenements	..
,,	66	Eliza Noble (a minor)	Henry M'Dermott	Lands	..
,,	67	Hugh Ridall	Patrick M'Cawl	do.	..
,,	68	Same	Bernard Kelly, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	69	William Hassard	James Maguire, jun.	do.	..
,,	70	Same	Darby Corrigan	do.	..
,,	71	Same	Patrick Magauvren	do.	..
,,	72	Same	James Lilly	do.	..
,,	73	Cormick Green, and Mary Green, otherwise Harin, his wife; & Cath. Harin.	James M'Gowan, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	74	Thomas St. George	Margaret Sproul, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	75	Same	Francis Maguire, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	76	Alexander Percevil	Joseph Gamble	do.	..
,,	77	Same	James Kone, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	78	Same	William Gamble, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	79	John Irvine	James Forster, and 6 others	do.	13 2 17

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Clonkelly.	Clones.	1 8 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing.	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	11 8 1	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	do.	..	3
Magherastephana.	Aughalurcher.	2 0 0	10 0 0	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Galloon.	Clonkelly.	9 17 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	1
Coole.	St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	9 6 9	..	..	do.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	1
do.	do.	9 6 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	3
Glenawly.	Cleenish.	3 6 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	2 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	4 8 11	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	5 10 11B.	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	..	2
Lurg.	Magheraculmoney.	29 8 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	30 3 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	Derryvollan.	14 15 4	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	do.	14 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	4
do.	do.	36 18 6	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	Trory.	17 13 0	19 8 9¼B.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	32	7

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING RETURN.

Year.	Entries.	Decrees upon Hearing.	Decrees by Consent.	Dismisses upon Hearing.	Causes agreed.	Total Number of Decrees issued.	Total Number of Defendants.
1827	70	28	1	18	23	29	158
1828	78	34	3	14	27	37	168
1829	62	31	4	11	16	35	145
1830	90	44	..	14	32	44	208
1831	86	51	2	13	20	53	305
1832	81	43	7	4	27	50	209
1833	79	29	3	9	38	32	189
Total .	546	260	20	83	183	280	1,382

All Decrees and Dismisses issued.

ADAM NIXON,
Clerk of the Peace, County Fermanagh.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Londonderry, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1827	1	John Brown	John M'Guiggan	House and lands		..	
,,	2	Robert M'Clintock	Ann M'Laughlin	Houses and lands		..	
,,	3	William Curry	Denis Harkin	Tenement and premises		..	
,,	4	Rev. James Allison	Thomas Quigley, and 5 others	Houses and lands		..	
,,	5	Marquis of Waterford	Philamy M'Keever, and others	do.	17	2	33
,,	6	Same	William Sherrar	do.	8	1	10
,,	7	Matthew Mullan, sen.	William Wallace	Houses and garden		..	
,,	8	Robert Kennedy	George Given, and another	House and garden		..	
,,	9	Philamy M'Keever	Ann M'Keever	Lands		..	
,,	10	Same	Catherine M'Keever	do.		..	
,,	11	James M'Elhatton	Andrew O'Neill	House and lands		..	
,,	12	Same	James M'Quillan	do.		..	
,,	13	George Hutchison	John M'Nally	do.	6	2	18
,,	14	H. B. Hunter	Andrew M'Ateer, sen.	do.	10	0	12
,,	15	Lord Garvagh	Teddy M'Eclane, and 3 others	do.	13	0	14
,,	16	John D. Nesbitt	Matthew Farrell, and 2 others	Lands		..	
,,	17	Same	Charles M'Nulla, and 6 others	do.		..	
,,	18	Adam G. Downing	Michael Mulhemon, and another	House and land		..	
,,	19	Same	Patrick Nichol, and 2 others	Lands		..	
,,	20	Warwick P. Bell	Henry O'Neill	do.	5	1	30
,,	21	Same	Hugh Mulholland	do.	5	1	30
,,	22	Same	Richard Shepherd, and 3 others	do.	5	2	0
,,	23	Rev. J. B. Stirling	John M'Fettrige	House and land		..	
,,	24	Same	James Mitchell	do.		..	
,,	25	Same	James M'Cormick, and another	Lands	7	1	7
,,	26	Sir Robert Staples, and another	Arthur M'Cann	Houses and lands		..	
,,	27	Same	William M'Conkey	do.		..	
,,	28	Same	Sally Meghan	do.		..	
,,	29	The Drapers' Company	William Hutchison, and another	Lands		..	
,,	30	Same	John Feeny	do.		..	
,,	31	Same	William Lilly	do.		..	
,,	32	Same	Nathaniel Burns	do.		..	
,,	33	Same	Robert Clark, and another	do.		..	
,,	34	Same	Patrick Devlin	do.		..	
,,	35	Same	Roger M'Cormick	do.		..	
,,	36	Same	Peter Morgan	do.		..	
,,	37	William Scott	John Wright, and 3 others	Houses and garden		..	
,,	38	John M'Dowell, and others	Arthur Hagan	Lands		..	
,,	39	Marquis of Londonderry, and others	Hugh Hagan, and another	do.		..	
,,	40	Same	Richard Boyd, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	41	Rev. J. A. Vesey	Ann Donaghy, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	42	Same	Thomas Duncan	do.	3	0	0
,,	43	Same	James Markell, and 3 others	do.	8	3	20
,,	44	Same	Randal M'Donnell	do.	8	0	25
,,	45	Same	Thomas Keepan, and 2 others	do.	4	3	0
,,	46	Same	John Mills, and 3 others	do.	6	0	0
,,	47	Same	Richard Stanley	do.	7	3	30
,,	48	Same	James Magill, and another	do.	4	0	0
,,	49	Bernard Demsey	Daniel M'Erlane	Dwelling-house		..	
,,	50	Henry Hagan	Mary Somerville	Lands		..	
,,	51	William H. Matthew and wife	John M'Quillan	House		..	
,,	52	Abel Labertouche	Joseph M'Lenaghan	do.		..	
,,	53	James Acheson, and others	Samuel Caldwell	Houses and lands		..	
,,	54	Rev. J. Jones, and others	James Henry, and others	do.		..	
,,	55	Same	Paddle F. Scullin	do.		..	
,,	56	Robert Brown	William George	do.		..	
,,	57	Jackson Gray	John Gregg	do.		..	
,,	58	Martha Richards	John Shannon	House		..	
,,	59	Henry Blacker	Patrick Brolly	Houses and land		..	
,,	60	Same	Peter Brolly	do.		..	
,,	61	Fishmongers' Company	Hugh Wright	do.	14	0	20
,,	62	Same	Bryan Bradley	do.		..	
,,	63	James Acheson, and J. A. Smyth	Robert Craig	Lands		..	
,,	64	Denis Moore	Christopher C. Hilliard	House		..	
,,	65	Robert Brown	William George	Houses and lands		..	
,,	66	Andrew Cullin	James Larkin	do.		..	
,,	67	Ann Hunter	John Kennedy	House and garden		..	
,,	68	George Stevenson	William Martin	Houses		..	
,,	69	Frederick M'Causland	Robert Ross	Lands	6	3	11
,,	70	James Acheson	Catherine and William M'Laghlin	Houses		..	
,,	71	Robert Thompson	William Alcorn	do.		..	
,,	72	James Laird	Nancy Haughney, and others	Lands		..	
,,	73	George Hutchinson	Peter M'Irlean, and others	do.	9	0	9
,,	74	Same	Michael Corilly, and others	do.		..	
,,	75	Same	Felix O'Donnell, and others	do.	6	0	0
,,	76	John Mulholland	John Mulholland, sen., and others	do.	12	0	5

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Upper Cumber.	2 18 1	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	do.	Not proceeded on .	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	12 18 5½	Notice to quit.	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Cumber.	..	do.	..	do.	do.	..	..	6
do.	Tamlaght.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	6 13 0	33 16 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Kennaught.	Aghanloo.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	..	1
do.	Drumachose.	6 6 0	6 6 0	..	..	Decree issued . .	do.	1	2
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	18 2 0	18 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Tamlagtocrilly.	11 0 0	13 6 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	13 17 0	13 17 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Termaneney.	10 8 1	Notice to quit.	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 13 4½	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Artrea.	..	do.	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aghadwey.	..	do.	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	22 6 1	22 6 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Lissan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kilconaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilcronaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ballinderry.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed by consent .	do.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Killowen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aghadwey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Kilconaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Kilconaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
City of Londonderry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Kennaught.	Bovevagh.	3 13 10	3 13 10	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	3 13 10	3 13 10	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tamlaght.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Banagher.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
City of Londonderry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	4 4 4½	4 4 4½	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilrea.	12 0 0	12 0 0	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
City of Londonderry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Cumber.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
Liberty of Londonderry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Stands over . . .	..	..	3
Loughinsholin.	Ballyscullion.	16 1 5½	16 1 5½	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	12 18 3	12 18 3	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	7 4 0	7 4 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	7 4 0	7 4 0	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	5

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	77	Archibald Dunlop	Patrick Margy, and others	House and garden	..
,,	78	Alexander Stewart	Hugh Bolten	Lands	..
,,	79	Same	Thomas Kane	do.	3 0 0
,,	80	Same	John Quig	do.	0 2 0
,,	81	Same	Thomas Frew	do.	7 0 15
,,	82	Same	William Neilson	do.	6 0 0
,,	83	Stephen Bennett	Hercules Heyland	Houses	..
,,	84	Same	Margaret M'Cuttle	do.	..
,,	85	Robert Mullan	Alexander Stewart	do.	..
,,	86	John Downing	Peter Rooney, and others	Lands	3 3 20
,,	87	Alexander M'Kean	Francis Morton	House and premises	..
,,	88	Frederick Quig, and others	John Colgan, and others	House and garden	0 2 6
,,	89	James Connell	John Gray	do.	..
,,	90	Richard Hunter	Patrick Breeson, and others	Lands	..
,,	91	James Laird	Nancy Haughney, and others	do.	..
,,	92	William O'Doherty	Daniel M'Davitt, and others	House	..
,,	93	Robert Patton	Joseph Scott, and others	do.	..
,,	94	William Moore	Daniel Campbell	Lands	..
,,	95	Same	James Daley, and others	do.	..
1828	96	John Ross	Benbow Ferguson, and others	House	..
,,	97	V. Skipton	Hugh and Margaret Magenniss	Lands	..
,,	98	Rev. R. Olphert	John Hamilton, and others	do.	..
,,	99	Same	Lavinia Hillas, and others	do.	..
,,	100	William H. Field	James Posten, and others	Houses and lands	..
,,	101	James Laird	Nancy Haughney, and others	Lands	..
,,	102	William Magill	Grace Lynch	do.	..
,,	103	Marquis of Waterford	William and John Kelly	Houses	..
,,	104	Same	Patrick Maddigan	Houses and lands	..
,,	105	Same	Daniel Harvey, and others	Lands	15 2 23
,,	106	Same	Samuel and Jos. Grumbley	do.	6 2 13
,,	107	Samuel Ferguson	John M'Cook, and others	do.	..
,,	108	George G. Young	Elizabeth Hempton	House	..
,,	109	Same	Jane Risk	do.	..
,,	110	Frederick M'Causland	Robert Given, and others	do.	..
,,	111	Robert Maxwell	Jacob Dale	House and lands	..
,,	112	Joseph Dollass	Mary Morrison, and others	Lands	4 0 0
,,	113	William Irwin	James Baird, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	114	John Thompson	Mary Kelly, and 2 others	House and lands	..
,,	115	Rev. William Manleverer	James Graham	do.	2 2 0
,,	116	Same	William Graham	do.	27 0 0
,,	117	Rev. William Knox	James Bradley, and another	Lands	..
,,	118	Same	Charles Bradley	do.	..
,,	119	Jane Maxwell	James Weir	do.	..
,,	120	Worshipful Drapers' Company	Nicholas Cassidy	do.	..
,,	121	Same	John Allen, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	122	Same	Thomas Hughes, and another	do.	..
,,	123	Same	Redmond Henry, and another	do.	..
,,	124	Same	Richard Hughes, and others	do.	..
,,	125	Same	Dominick Crilly	do.	..
,,	126	Same	John Mulloy	do.	..
,,	127	Same	John Hagan	do.	..
,,	128	Same	John Higgins	do.	..
,,	129	Same	Patrick Henry	do.	..
,,	130	Same	Robert Henry, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	131	Henry Ellis	James Collins	do.	..
,,	132	Joal Briens	Francis Breen	House and land	..
,,	133	John Wilson	Daniel Carlton	do.	3 3 0
,,	134	Rev. T. A. Vesey	Peter Martin	do.	..
,,	135	Same	James Taylor	do.	..
,,	136	Same	Matthew Love	do.	..
,,	137	Same	Richard Stanley, and another	do.	..
,,	138	Same	John Caulfield	do.	..
,,	139	Same	James Crawford	do.	..
,,	140	Same	Anne and John Donaghey	do.	..
,,	141	Same	Samuel Carmichael	do.	..
,,	142	James Henry	Rachael O'Neill, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	143	John Sheil	Hugh Kirkwood	Lands	6 1 26
,,	144	Warwick P. Bell	Robert Dixon	do.	5 2 10
,,	145	Same	Henry O'Neill	do.	5 1 30
,,	146	James Vance	William Magill	do.	..
,,	147	John Hill	Edw. M'Garvey, jun., & Mich. M'Garvey	do.	..
,,	148	John Mulholland	John Mulholland, and 6 others	do.	12 0 5
,,	149	Hugh Boyle	James Boyle	do.	..
,,	150	Alexander Stewart	Hugh Bolten	do.	..
,,	151	Same	William Fairy	do.	..
,,	152	Same	John Quig	do.	..
,,	153	Adam G. Averell	Patrick M'Ilwee	do.	..
,,	154	Abel Labertouche	Robert Pollock	Houses and land	..
,,	155	Same	James Pollock	do.	..
,,	156	Same	Alexander Tosh	do.	..
,,	157	Same	Daniel M'Mullan	do.	..
,,	158	Same	Samuel Purdy	do.	..
,,	159	Same	Mary Dougherty	House and garden	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Loughinsholin.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Maghera.	..	45 7 0	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	41 8 6	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Mecosquin.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	0 11 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Derryloran.	7 15 0	7 15 0	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	Desertlynn.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilcronaghan.	34 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	..	..	..	do.	Stands over . . .	..	..	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Banagher.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Kennaught.	Bovevagh.	15 0 0	20 15 4	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Banagher.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Bovevagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	10 10 7	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Tamlaghtfinlagan	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
do.	Tamlaghtfinlagan	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	5
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Desertlynn.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Lissan.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	3
do.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 9 6	..	..	do.	Possession decreed .	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	Kilcronaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	4
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ardtrea.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ballinderry.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Artrea.	3 11 11	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	4 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	20 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 7 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	7 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	7
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilrea.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Desertoghill.	0 0 5½	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Killowen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1828	160	Abel Labertouche	Daniel Farron	House and garden		..	
,,	161	Same	Patrick M'Cormick	do.		..	
,,	162	Same	John Bradley	House and land		..	
,,	163	William H. Mathew, and another	Hugh Dempsey	do.		..	
,,	164	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	Joseph Montgomery, and 3 others	Lands		..	
,,	165	Same	Hugh and Edward Conwell	do.		..	
,,	166	Same	William and Hugh Campbell	do.		..	
,,	167	Same	Thomas M'Quire, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	168	Hugh H. Sharp	John M'Guckin, and 7 others	do.		..	
,,	169	James Johnson	Philip M'Callion	House and garden	5	0	0
,,	170	John Downing	Rose Crilly	Houses and lands.		..	
,,	171	Same	Henry M'Quade	do.		..	
,,	172	Same	Charles M'Teague	Lands		..	
,,	173	Same	Patrick M'Williams, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	174	Marquis of Waterford	Daniel Harvey, and 4 others	do.	15	2	23
,,	175	Same	William Maddigan, and another	do.	3	1	27
,,	176	Same	Joseph Ross	do.	7	3	6
,,	177	Same	James and John Harkin	do.	4	3	3
,,	178	Same	Patrick Mullan, and 2 others	do.	5	2	16
,,	179	Same	Edward Mullan, and 2 others	do.	17	3	16
,,	180	Same	Patrick Maddigan	do.		..	
,,	181	William Law Ogilby	James M'Kissock	do.	3	3	0
,,	182	John Thompson	Mary Kelly, and 3 others	Houses and lands.		..	
,,	183	H. B. Beresford	John M'Cracken	Lands	9	1	24½
,,	184	James Johnston	Philip M'Callion	Houses and land		..	
,,	185	Lord Beresford, and others	John Kane, and another	Lands		..	
,,	186	Same	Jonn O'Neill	do.		..	
,,	187	Same	Mary and John Mullan	do.		..	
,,	188	Same	Denis and Bernard Mullan	do.		..	
,,	189	Thomas and John Donald	Andrew Pearson, and another	House and garden		..	
,,	190	William Henderson	James Robinson, and 2 others	Houses, lands, & premises.		..	
,,	191	Marquis of Waterford	John M'Laughlin, and another	Lands	62	0	22
,,	192	Same	John and Patrick M'Carren	do.	23	1	19
,,	193	Same	John Bacon, and 3 others	do.	16	1	7
,,	194	Alexander Stewart	John Gilmore	do.	11	3	20
,,	195	Same	Daniel Hagerty, and 2 others	do.	6	0	3
,,	196	Same	William Housten, and 2 others	do.	4	1	25
,,	197	Same	Daniel Conolly	do.	10	1	20
,,	198	Same	John M'Clean, and another	do.	6	1	35
,,	199	Same	Michael Connor, and 2 others	do.	7	0	20
,,	200	Same	Arthur and Patrick Connor	do.	9	0	20
,,	201	Same	Henry Scullion	do.	6	0	20
,,	202	Same	Anthony M'Cann, and another	do.	8	2	26
,,	203	Same	Thomas M'Cay, and 5 others	do.	5	1	5
,,	204	Same	Patrick and John Mullan	do.	4	0	23
,,	205	John Mulholland	John M'Cafferty, and another	do.		..	
,,	206	Same	Charles Mulholland, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	207	Hugh Boyle	James Boyle	do.		..	
,,	208	James Henry	Henry O'Neill, and 3 others	Houses and land	6	0	0
,,	209	Thomas Hamilton	William Hamilton	Not stated		..	
,,	210	John Hill	Edward and Michael M'Garry	Lands		..	
,,	211	Robert Blair	Susan Mallon	House and land		..	
,,	212	Same	Francis Mulholland	do.	6	0	0
,,	213	Neal Campbell	James Mayberry	do.		..	
,,	214	George Hutchison	Andrew Doogan, and 6 others	do.		..	
,,	215	Same	James M'Cloy, and 4 others.	do.		..	
,,	216	James Quig	Francis M'Closkey	do.		..	
,,	217	Bishop of Meath	William Elliott	do.		..	
,,	218	John Doherty	Adam Maleverer	House		..	
,,	219	Lady Georgina Ponsonby	Warren Mountgarrett, and 16 others	Houses and lands.		..	
,,	220	Alexander Stewart	Laurence and Patrick Crilly	do.	6	3	4
,,	221	Same	James Dunban, and 2 others	do.	10	0	0
1829	222	Robert Ogilby	Daniel M'Laughlin	Houses and lands.		..	
,,	223	Same	Darby M'Closkey	do.		..	
,,	224	Rev. R. Olphert	John M'Ateer, and 2 others	Not stated.		..	
,,	225	John Thompson	Mary Kelly, and 4 others	do.		..	
,,	226	Marquis of Waterford	Patrick Maddigan, and another	do.		..	
,,	227	Same	Bryan Doogan, and another	Houses and lands.		..	
,,	228	Same	Edward Irwin, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	229	John Pollock	John Kennedy	House and garden		..	
,,	230	H. Babington and P. Gilmore	Robert C. Shaw, and 3 others	Lands		..	
,,	231	Robert Kennedy	George and Robert Given	House and garden		..	
,,	232	John Doherty	Adam Malaverer	House or store		..	
,,	233	Rev. J. B. Stirling	James Workman, and 3 others	Lands	31	0	3
,,	234	Same	Patrick Devlin and Elizabeth M'Cormick	do.	7	1	7
,,	235	John D. Nesbitt	George Farrell, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	236	Same	Matthew Farrell, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	237	Same	Maria Downing, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	238	Drapers' Company	William Leaden, and 2 others	do.		..	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Killowen.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	9 19 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Ballinderry.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	8
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	3
Kennaught.	Aughanloo.	19 1 9	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	5 13 0	13 18 7	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Balteagh.	7 18 0	31 3 0¾	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughanloo.	6 3 2	36 7 2	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 5 5	42 0 1	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 6 7	11 5 1	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	Appealed.	..	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Errigal.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
Kennaught.	Balteagh.	7 9 3	7 14 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	7 8 1¼	19 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughanloo.	21 1 2	29 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Loughinsholin.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	8 9 4½	8 9 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Killylough.	2 14 5	12 17 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Kilrea.	4 7 0	13 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Maghera.	11 7 0½	81 1 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	4 18 7½	42 9 9	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	5 9 6½	43 7 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	5 4 7½	49 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	1 18 11	20 16 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilrea.	7 11 10	19 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Killylough.	2 17 4¼	25 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	Notice to quit	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Lissan.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Kilrea.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	28 0 2½	28 0 6	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	7
do.	do.	21 13 9	12 4 4½	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
City of Londonderry.	Templemore.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	47 1 6	47 1 6	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	17
Loughinsholin.	Killylough.	4 8 3¾	34 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilrea.	13 3 1	96 14 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Kennaught.	Dungiven.	3 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Bovevagh.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	..
Kennaught.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Kennaught.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aughadoey.	43 7 8½	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	12 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	9 9 9	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	239	Drapers' Company	James M'Keever, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	240	Same	Robert Bell, sen.	do.	..
,,	241	Same	Thomas Hughes	do.	..
,,	242	Same	Allen Dunsheith, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	243	Same	William M'Clinchy	do.	..
,,	244	Rev. R. Olphert	Jane and James Farrell	do.	..
,,	245	Samuel Macdowell, and another	John M'Fadden	do.	..
,,	246	Same	Henry Porter	do.	..
,,	247	Robert Ogilby	Francis, Edward, and Henry Hagan	do.	8 3 0
,,	248	Same	Owen M'Tayne, and 2 others	do.	5 0 37
,,	249	Same	Murtock M'Williams, and 7 others	do.	80 0 20
,,	250	Same	Peter Molloy, and 4 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	251	Same	John M'Nickle, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	252	Same	John M'Glade, and another	do.	..
,,	253	James Henry	Michael Boylan	do.	..
,,	254	Rev. T. A. Vesey	John Mills, and another	Lands	..
,,	255	William Graves	Hugh M'Keever, jun., and another	do.	..
,,	256	Rev. T. A. Vesey	William Waterson	do.	..
,,	257	Same	Thomas Duncan	do.	..
,,	258	Same	William M'Gindle	do.	..
,,	259	Mary Catherwood	John O'Kane	House and garden	..
,,	260	Anne Hunter	John Kennedy	do.	..
,,	261	Rev. T. B. Monsell	Samuel M'Dougall	House and land	9 2 31
,,	262	Edward Murray	James and Daniel Scullion	Lands	..
,,	263	Langford Symes	Francis Houston	do.	18 3 37
,,	264	John and Thomas Mulholland	Charles Mulholland, and 4 others	do.	23 3 14
,,	265	John Mulholland	John and Edward Mulholland	do.	..
,,	266	Same	John M'Cafferty	do.	22 3 14
,,	267	Marquis of Waterford, and another	Isaac M'Alister, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	268	Same	Edward, J., B., and Mary Skerry	do.	16 1 23
,,	269	Same	John Simpson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	270	Same	Daniel Keenan	do.	..
,,	271	Same	Bridget and John Toner	do.	4 1 0
,,	272	Same	Michael Diamond	do.	..
,,	273	Same	William Booth, and another	do.	..
,,	274	Same	Obadiah Creighton	do.	..
,,	275	Same	Patrick M'Vea, and another	do.	8 0 10
,,	276	Same	Hugh Mackel	do.	..
,,	277	Same	Hugh Lawson	do.	..
,,	278	Same	George Lawson	do.	..
,,	279	Same	William Scullion, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	280	Same	James Murray	Houses and lands	..
,,	281	Same	Alexander M'Veagh, and another	do.	7 3 0
,,	282	Rev. J. S. Knox	Thomas Scott, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	283	Charles Conway	William M'Glade	do.	..
,,	284	Rev. T. B. Monsell	Samuel M'Dougall	do.	9 2 31
,,	285	William Kelly	Hugh Elliott, and 2 others	House and premises	..
,,	286	William Kilgore	Neal Doherty	do.	..
,,	287	Robert H. Church	Charles Mullan, and another	Lands	..
,,	288	Marquis of Waterford	James and John Dougan	do.	15 3 10
,,	289	Same	James Douthell	Houses and lands	..
,,	290	Same	Jacob Dale	do.	..
,,	291	Same	Robert M'Intyre	do.	..
,,	292	Same	James Boyd	do.	..
,,	293	Same	John Dougan	Lands	88 0 32
,,	294	Same	Jas. Dougan, sen. and jun.; Geo. Dougan	do.	23 1 29
,,	295	Same	Daniel and William M'Cann	do.	4 1 14
,,	296	Anne Crawford	Patrick Sweeny, jun.	do.	..
,,	297	John Thompson	Mary and James Kelly, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	298	Richard Palmer, and another	Daniel Freeman, and another	do.	7 1 22
,,	299	Same	Archibald Boyle, and another	do.	25 1 17
,,	300	Same	James Hunter	do.	19 3 27
,,	301	Hester M'Manus, and others	Hamilton Graham	do.	..
,,	302	William Galt	John Gough	Houses and premises	..
,,	303	Same	John Willson	do.	..
,,	304	Same	Arthur Mooney	do.	..
,,	305	John Scott	William Dugan	do.	..
,,	306	John Divin	Robert Ball	House and premises	..
,,	307	Marquis of Waterford	Thomas Johnston, and 6 others	Lands	68 3 3
	308	Same	Hugh Lagan	do.	..
,,	309	George Brown	George Brown, and others	Houses and applotments	..
,,	310	Thomas and John Donnell	Andrew Pearson	House and garden	..
,,	311	Marquis of Waterford	Jane Binning	Houses and lands	..
,,	312	Same	James Mullan	do.	..
,,	313	Lord Garvagh	William Gilliard, and 3 others	Lands	10 1 0
,,	314	James Henry	Henry Walls	do.	..
,,	315	Adam Averell	Francis Birnie, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	316	John Sheill	John Campbell, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	317	Robert Forrester	Mary Hamill, and 3 others	do.	7 0 0
,,	318	Elizabeth Lecky	James Brown, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	319	William Jones	Samuel M'Daid	House and lands	..
,,	320	Samuel Knox	James Boyd	House	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Loughinsholin.	Kilcronaghan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Derryloran.	6 16 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Desertmartin.	13 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Lissan.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	3 4 7½	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	139 12 5½	139 12 5½	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	8
do.	do.	16 18 11	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	16 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Kilrea.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Stands over	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	4
do.	Desertlynn.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Kennaught.	Aughanloo.	33 12 0	33 12 0	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Balteagh.	21 0 0	50 0 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 15 4½	77 12 9	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Aughanloo.	4 17 4	32 7 1	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tamlaghtard.	7 17 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Ballyrashane.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	21 16 11	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballyachron.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Coleraine.	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 12 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Desertlynn.	3 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughanloo.	28 17 9	40 11 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aughadey.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	Maghera.	2 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	4
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	4
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	7 10 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	321	Alexander Stewart	Charles Dempsey, and 2 others	Lands	3 2 5
,,	322	Same	Anne Hunter, and another	do.	257 3 26
,,	323	Same	John Diarmond	do.	4 2 6
,,	324	Same	Daniel M'Erlain	do.	4 0 8
,,	325	Same	John Drips, jun., and James Drips	do.	16 0 0
,,	326	John Mulholland	John Mulholland, and 7 others	do.	34 3 19
,,	327	Marquis of Waterford	William Clinton, and another	Houses and lands	..
,,	328	Same	Murtagh Bradley, and another	Lands	16 0 8
,,	329	Sarah Rice, and others	Rebecca Rice	House	..
1830	330	James Major	Patrick Farron	do.	..
,,	331	Same	Mary Strain	do.	..
,,	332	R. Ogilby	James M'Closkey, and another	House and garden	..
,,	333	Same	Michael Paddy M'Closkey, and 10 others	Lands	443 0 0
,,	334	Same	Manus Kane, and 16 others	do.	31 0 0
,,	335	Same	James M'Closkey, and 6 others	do.	16 3 20
,,	336	Same	Henry M'Neill, and 3 others	do.	2 0 0
,,	337	Same	Alexander Forrest, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	338	Same	James Boyle	Houses and lands	..
,,	339	Same	Robert Armstrong	do.	..
,,	340	Mayor and citizens of Londonderry	Dennis Coll, and 7 others	Houses	..
,,	341	Same	Daniel Doherty	Lands	4 0 18
,,	342	James Magill	George Orr, and 2 others	Houses	..
,,	343	Marquis of Waterford	Isabella Adams	Houses and land	..
,,	344	Same	Patrick Fairy	do.	..
,,	345	Same	Majy Fairy	do.	..
,,	346	Same	Michael Mullan	do.	..
,,	347	Same	Anne Armstrong	do.	..
,,	348	Same	Hugh Lagan	do.	..
,,	349	William Jones	Samuel M'Daid	Lands	..
,,	350	William Ely Cooke	Samuel Black	Houses and lands	..
,,	351	Same	Dominick Bradley, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	352	Same	John Polk, sen. and jun.	do.	..
,,	353	Same	John Given, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	354	Same	Hugh Caskey	do.	..
,,	355	Same	James Burns, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	356	Same	John Moore, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	357	Abel Labertouche, and others	Hugh M'Maugh	Lands	..
,,	358	Same	Alexander Caldwell, and 2 others	House	..
,,	359	Alexander M'Neill	Roger and John M'Ateer	Lands	..
,,	360	Same	Henry M'Ateer	do.	..
,,	361	Same	Charles Sloan	do.	..
,,	362	Same	Anthony M'Caughran, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	363	Hercules Ellis	David Mulholland, and 6 others	do.	5 2 15
,,	364	Marquis of Waterford	James M'Erlane, and another	do.	..
,,	365	John Sheill	John Campbell, and 3 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	366	John Campbell	Matthew Johnston, and 4 others	do.	11 0 0
,,	367	John Duncan	Charles Donnelly	House and garden	..
,,	368	Warwick P. Bell	James Simpson, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	369	Andrew Thompson	Adam Wallace	House and land	..
,,	370	Adam Duffin	William Berrimont	House and garden	..
,,	371	Alexander Stewart	Creighton Hutchison, and 3 others	Lands	257 3 26
,,	372	Same	John Drips, and 2 others	do.	16 0 0
,,	373	Rev. William Mauleverer	William Graham, and 2 others	do.	27 0 0
,,	374	Same	James Graham	do.	2 2 0
,,	375	Same	William Kissog, and another	do.	15 0 0
,,	376	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	Henry Laverty, sen., and 3 others	do.	..
,,	377	Same	Sarah Cassidy	do.	..
,,	378	Same	James Tinney, and another	do.	..
,,	379	Same	George, William, and Thomas Lawson	do.	..
,,	380	Same	James and Catherine Malone	do.	..
,,	381	Same	Thomas Dobbin, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	382	Same	Thomas Sampson, and another	do.	..
,,	383	Same	Jane and Edward Walls	do.	..
,,	384	Drapers' Company	Bryan Groogan	do.	..
,,	385	Same	William Lilly	do.	..
,,	386	Same	William and Mary Hartley	do.	..
,,	387	Same	Thomas Doogan, and another	do.	..
,,	388	Same	Cormac Roe M'Kenna, and another	do.	..
,,	389	Same	Charles M'Williams, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	390	Same	John Rea	do.	..
,,	391	Same	Paul Henry	do.	..
,,	392	Same	Felix M'Eldowney, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	393	Same	Robert M'Cann, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	394	Robert Ogilby	James Bradley, and another	Houses and land	..
,,	395	Same	Patrick Donnelly, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	396	Same	Patrick Donelly, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	397	Same	Patrick M'Teague, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	398	Same	Daniel Mellon, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	399	Same	James M'Cullagh, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	400	Arthur Evans	Neal M'Erlain	do.	..
,,	401	John Carmichael	Joseph M'Guckin	do.	5 0 19
,,	402	Same	Patrick, Catherine, and Ellen Duffin	House and garden	..
,,	403	Same	Hugh M'Fillen	House and land	6 0 25
,,	404	Alexander Stewart	William Cochran, and 8 others	do.	8 1 14
,,	405	Same	James Mullan, and 6 others	do.	49 3 30

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Loughinsholin.	Kilrea.	5 2 8	25 13 4	..	..	Decreed.	Issued.	1	3
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	Kilrea.	7 13 10	42 6 1	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	6 2 8	21 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	8
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	8 8 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Killilough.	10 4 2	71 9 2	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	1 16 11	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Kennaught.	Dungiven.	47 5 0	47 5 0	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	36 0 4	185 6 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	11
do.	do.	25 16 8	174 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	17
do.	do.	19 10 0	138 1 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	4 6 8	25 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	Free.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	14 12 6	20 4 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	18 10 10	22 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	14 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Kennaught.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Killowen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Loughinsholin.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	..	14 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	Maghera.	23 0 2	109 8 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Magherafelt.	19 6 9	29 0 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Tamlaght.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Desertlynn.	12 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	2
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballynascreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Desertlynn.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Tamlaght.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballynascreen.	12 13 0	12 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Derryloran&Arboe.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Lissan.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	5
do.	Ballynascreen.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	6 7 0	21 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ballinderry.	7 16 4	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	8 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	7 2 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	13 16 11	48 9 2	..	do.	do.	do.	1	9
do.	do.	18 0 0	47 18 3	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	406	Alexander Stewart	Matthew Thorpe	House	..
,,	407	Same	John Creelman, sen., and 4 others	House and land	14 0 30
,,	408	Mary Anne Smyes	Francis Housten	do.	19 0 9
,,	409	Samuel Knox	John Hume	House and premises	..
,,	410	Same	Alexander Miller	do.	..
,,	411	John M'Laughlin	Thomas Mitchell	Lands	..
,,	412	John Mulholland, sen., and others	John Mulholland, and 7 others	do.	36 0 14
,,	413	Alexander and Pitt Skipton	Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, and another	do.	..
,,	414	Lady Ponsonby, and Bishop of Killaloe	James Stewart, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	415	Same	Joseph Hall	do.	20 1 31
,,	416	Same	John Smyth, and another	do.	..
,,	417	Same	John Duffy, and another	do.	13 0 36
,,	418	Conolly M'Causland	Jane Mooney, and 4 others	Tenement and premises	..
,,	419	Lady Ponsonby, and Bishop of Killaloe	David Adams, sen., and 9 others	Lands	..
,,	420	Same	Samuel Hannah, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	421	Same	Warren Montgarret, and 16 others	do.	36 0 0
,,	422	Same	John Ramsey, and 17 others	do.	..
,,	423	William Curry	Ebby Quigley, and 2 others	House and premises	..
,,	424	George Hegarty	Robert Nelis	do.	..
,,	425	William Orr, and others	Joseph Kelsoe, and 2 others	Lands	0 3 37
,,	426	Sir Robert Staples, and another	John M'Grunney, otherwise Grier	do.	..
,,	427	Rev. J. B. Stirling	James M'Cormick, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	428	Same	Daniel Watt	do.	11 3 3
,,	429	John Cromie	John Kerr, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	430	Rev. J. B. Stirling	John M'Fetridge, and 3 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	431	Same	James Mitchell	do.	..
,,	432	Lord Beresford, and others	Thomas M'Ilroy	Lands	..
,,	433	Same	Sarah Gray	do.	..
,,	434	Same	Hugh M'Laughlin	do.	..
,,	435	Same	John Mullan	do.	..
,,	436	William Gall	Rose Redmond	House	..
,,	437	Same	James M'Shane	Lands	..
,,	438	Abel Labertouche, and others	Samuel Lawson	do.	..
,,	439	Same	Robert Neill	do.	..
,,	440	Same	James Purdy	do.	..
,,	441	Same	John M'Gonigle and Thomas Hall	do.	3 0 0
,,	442	Same	William and Paul Smirl	do.	..
,,	443	Same	John M'Cormick	do.	..
,,	444	Same	Hugh Nimmock	do.	..
,,	445	Same	John Lawson	do.	..
,,	446	Same	Ann Miller	do.	..
,,	447	Same	Richard Gamon	do.	..
,,	448	John Downing	Matthew Mawhinney	House and lands	..
,,	449	Alexander Miller	Roger and John M'Ateer	Lands	..
,,	450	James M'Nulty	Henry M'Nulty	House and garden	..
,,	451	William Kelly	Hugh Elliott, and 2 others	House and yard	..
,,	452	Frederick M'Causland	George Given, and 2 others	House and garden	..
,,	453	Mary Aull	Alexander Jack	do.	..
,,	454	Robert Henderson, and others	Eleanor and Thomas Heaney	Lands	..
,,	455	Drapers' Company	Michael Keenan	do.	..
,,	456	Francis O'Kane	Samuel Ramsey	House and premises	..
,,	457	Stephen Bennett	William Rainey	do.	..
,,	458	Richard Cluff	Robert M'Crorry, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	459	Elizabeth Bell	Joseph Waugh, and 2 others	House and land	0 1 0
,,	460	Francis O'Kane	Samuel Ramsey	House and premises	..
,,	461	Jane Crawford	Jane Agnew	House and land	23 0 25
,,	462	Rev. T. A. Vesey	James and George Keenan	Lands	..
,,	463	Alexander Cochran	Thomas and Samuel Dinning	Houses and lands	..
,,	464	John Mulholland, and others	John Mulholland, and 7 others	Lands	12 0 5
,,	465	John Baldrick	George and Rose Doherty	House and premises	..
,,	466	Marcus and Margaret Dill, and others	James M'Garrigle, and another	do.	..
,,	467	Samuel Calhoun, and another	James Robinson, and 3 others	Houses and land	0 3 37
,,	468	Rebecca Alexander	William Moore, and 4 others	House and garden	..
,,	469	William Jones	Samuel M'Daid	House and lands	..
,,	470	Robert Henderson, and others	Eleanor and Thomas Heamy]	Lands	..
,,	471	Hugh Lyle	James Wallace, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	472	Same	James Boreland, and 5 others	do.	..
,,	473	Alexander M'Neill	Daniel Maddigan, and another	do.	..
,,	474	Stephen Mooney	John Rogers	House and premises	..
,,	475	Francis O'Neill	Samuel Ramsey	do.	..
1831	476	Marquis of Londonderry	Matthew Gilliland	Lands	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	2 6 1½	10 7 9	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Mecasquin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Loughinsholin.	Ballynascreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballinteer.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinshollen.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	8
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	14 14 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	5 14 9	14 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	23 0 0	48 0 11	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	29 0 0	55 1 8	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	7 7 8	7 7 8	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	do.	1	10
do.	do.	38 0 0	70 15 9	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	7
do.	do.	34 0 0	53 7 1	..	do.	do.	do.	1	17
do.	do.	24 0 0	31 8 4	..	do.	do.	do.	1	18
do.	do.	28 1 2	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	3
Loughinsholin.	Lissan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aughadoey.	12 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	9 16 2	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballyaghron.	8 1 4	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	4
do.	Aughadoey.	11 18 2	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Agivey.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Aughadoey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Agivey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 6 2	..	..	do.	Possession decreed .	Issued.	..	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Agivey.	12 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Waterside.	2 2 5½	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Dunboe.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	Possession decreed .	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Killowen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 16 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Killowen.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	TamlaghtO'Crilly.	9 13 10	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	3
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	2
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Mecsaquin.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Ballyscullion.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	8
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	3 3 0	9 12 9	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	25 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Kennaught.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Ballyrashane.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
Loughinsholin.	Tamlaght O'Crilly.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	477	Rev. A. Ross	William Reins	Lands	..
,,	478	Same	John and Ephraim Thompson	do.	..
,,	479	Robert Ogilby	Mary Dean and Edward Knox	do.	..
,,	480	Same	Dennis M'Vea	do.	..
,,	481	William Conn	Michael Haviland	do.	..
,,	482	Same	Patrick Sweeney, sen. and jun.	do.	..
,,	483	John Browne	John M'Keever, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	484	Same	James Mailey, and another	do.	..
,,	485	Edward Cochran	Thomas Martin	Houses and lands.	..
,,	486	Marquis of Waterford	Samuel Johnston, and 13 others	Lands	20 0 3
,,	487	Rev. James Jones, and others	Michael Doherty	Houses and lands.	..
,,	488	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	Henry M'Gorroy	Lands	..
,,	489	Same	William Davison, and another	do.	..
,,	490	Same	Margaret Eakin, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	491	Same	David Nelson	House and garden	..
,,	492	Same	William Armstrong, sen.	House and lands	..
,,	493	Same	Samuel Orr, and another	Lands	..
,,	494	John Miller	George M'Closkey	House and premises	..
,,	495	Roger Casement	George Campble	do.	..
,,	496	Abel Labertouche, and others	Robert Tosh, and 7 others	Lands	19 0 0
,,	497	Same	George Hyndman, sen., and 3 others	do.	40 0 0
,,	498	Same	Alice Crowe	House and premises	..
,,	499	Same	Charles Dempsey	do.	..
,,	500	Same	George Curry	do.	..
,,	501	Same	Thomas Black, and 4 others	Lands	15 0 0
,,	502	Bishop of Meath	Matthew Ewing	do.	..
,,	503	Same	Andrew Patterson	do.	7 3 10
,,	504	Same	James Ewing	do.	..
,,	505	Lord Beresford, and others	George Moore	Houses and lands.	..
,,	506	Same	Jane M'Cormick	do.	..
,,	507	Same	James M'Shane	do.	..
,,	508	Rev. John Paul	Mary M'Laughlin	do.	..
,,	509	William Gall	Rose Redmond	do.	..
,,	510	James Browne	Joseph and Hamilton Woods	do.	..
,,	511	Same	David Woods	do.	..
,,	512	John Wilson	James and Henry Madden	do.	..
,,	513	Same	Patrick M'Keown	do.	..
,,	514	Same	John M'Keown	do.	..
,,	515	John Ramsey	Jerry Ellis	do.	5 3 39
,,	516	Sir R. Staples, and another	Charles, Thomas, and John M'Kaine	do.	..
,,	517	Marcus M'Causland	John Glenn, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	518	Drapers' Company	Eliza M'Cown, and another	Lands	..
,,	519	Same	James Henry	do.	..
,,	520	Same	Susan Higgins, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	521	Same	Michael, Patrick, and Francis M'Keefry	do.	..
,,	522	Same	Michael M'Kenna	do.	..
,,	523	Same	Thomas M'Lernon, and another	do.	..
,,	524	Same	Eliza Grogan	do.	..
,,	525	Same	Hugh Maddigan	do.	..
,,	526	Same	Mary M'Williams	do.	..
,,	527	Same	Allen Dunsheath, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	528	Robert Ogilby	Michael Kelly, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	529	Same	John Bradley, sen., and 10 others	do.	9 1 10
,,	530	Same	Daniel Magillian, and 4 others	Houses and land	..
,,	531	Same	John Hegarty	Lands	14 0 16
,,	532	Same	Patrick Hagan, and 2 others	do.	9 3 39
,,	533	Same	James Crilly	do.	9 1 10
,,	534	Same	John Hegarty	do.	9 3 11
,,	535	Same	Francis and Patrick Kiernan	do.	7 3 24
,,	536	Same	Bridget M'Alister, and 2 others	do.	6 3 25
,,	537	Same	Arthur Clerkin, and 4 others	do.	10 0 26
,,	538	Same	Matthew Bradley, and 2 others	do.	22 1 8
,,	539	Same	James Bradley, and another	do.	9 3 20
,,	540	Hercules Ellis	James Mulholland	do.	2 0 0
,,	541	Margaret Orr	Francis Lowden	do.	3 0 0
,,	542	Jane Crawford	James Housten, sen. and jun.	do.	..
,,	543	George M'Cullogh	John M'Anulla, sen., and 2 others	do.	..
,,	544	Mary Happer	Thomas Mooney	House and garden	..
,,	545	Whiteside Godfrey	William Berryman	House and land	..
,,	546	Thomas Henry	Murty Devlin	do.	..
,,	547	Rev. J. Jones, and others	William and George Gourlay	do.	..
,,	548	Same	John Booth	do.	..
,,	549	Same	Henry Campbell	do.	..
,,	550	Same	Allen M'Cart	do.	..
,,	551	Same	Jackson M'Clean	Lands	..
,,	552	Sir James Bruce	William Conway	do.	..
,,	553	Same	John Pollock	do.	..
,,	554	H. B. Beresford	Robert M'Kee, and 6 others	do.	14 1 33
,,	555	Same	Alexander and James Boyle	do.	12 0 10
,,	556	Jane Patterson	William Orr	do.	..
,,	557	John Downing	Henry Mulholland, and 4 others	do.	12 1 7
,,	558	Same	Peter M'Anally	do.	1 2 30
,,	559	James Stevenson	Patrick M'Namee	Houses and lands.	..
,,	560	Robert Hull	Bell M'Carter	do.	..
,,	561	Same	William Clarke	do.	..
,,	562	Same	Joseph Williams, and another	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Kennaught.	Banagher.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tamlaghtarde.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Drummonds.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Upper Cumber.	..	43 1 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Kennaught.	Dungiven.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughanloo.	12 14 7	49 12 10½	..	do.	do.	do.	1	14
do.	Tamlaghtard.	17 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Ballinderry.	3 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Magherafelt.	5 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	Magherafelt.	3 7 11	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	..
do.	Artrea.	8 14 6	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	3 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Mecasquin.	22 19 3	22 19 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	8
do.	Dunboe.	11 1 6	11 1 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	4
do.	Killowen.	1 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 11 4½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Mecasquin.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	5
Loughinsholin.	Termaneney.	13 0 0	18 3 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	9 5 4	9 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aghadoey.	..	31 13 10	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	2 6 1	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballinderry.	2 7 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Lissan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	8
Loughinsholin.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Ballynakreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballynascreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Lissan.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	5
do.	Ballynascreen.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	9 14 0	55 18 10	..	do.	do.	do.	1	11
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	9 16 9	89 19 0½	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	3
do.	do.	9 14 0	55 18 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 17 11	75 14 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 8 4	118 10 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	3
do.	do.	7 5 6	16 5 6	..	..	Decreed on hearing	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Tamlaght O'Crilly.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Appealed.	..	3
do.	Termaneney.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	..
do.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Kilcronaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Maghera.	17 14 11	46 11 8	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	17 14 11	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	18 6 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Termaneney.	18 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Derryloran.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballynascreen.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ballinderry.	0 11 4½	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1831	563	Daniel Kane	John Cane	Houses and lands.	..		
,,	564	Robert Blair	Francis Mulholland	do.	6	0	0
,,	565	Joseph Nelson	Edward Davis, and 3 others	do.	5	0	0
,,	566	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	James and Catherine Malone	Lands	10	0	20
,,	567	Same	Mary Campbell, and another	do.	5	2	0
,,	568	Same	John Mellon	do.	..		
,,	569	Same	Alexander M'Vey, and another	Houses and lands.	7	3	0
,,	570	Same	Hugh M'Guckin, sen., and 2 others	do.	9	3	30
,,	571	Same	Francis O'Neill, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	572	Same	Bernard Cassidy, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	573	Same	Thomas and Sarah Maguire.	do.	..		
,,	574	Same	William Scullion, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	575	Marquis of Londonderry, and others	Mary M'Anally	Lands	..		
,,	576	Same	Edward Donnelly.	do.	15	1	36
,,	577	Same	Bridget Cassidy	Houses and land	..		
,,	578	Same	John O'Neill, jun.	Lands	10	2	30
,,	579	Same	Peter M'Mahon, and 3 others	Houses and lands.	..		
,,	580	Same	Charles O'Neill, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	581	Same	Bernard and John Scullion	do.	..		
,,	582	Same	Robert M'Ilwain, and another	Lands	10	2	23
,,	583	Same	Patrick M'Vey	do.	8	0	10
,,	584	Same	John Walls	do.	..		
,,	585	Same	John and Bridget Toner	do.	4	1	0
,,	586	Stephen Bennett	Margaret Harrett.	House and tenement	..		
,,	587	Same	Anne Wilkinson	do.	..		
,,	588	Same	Same	do.	..		
,,	589	Same	Samuel Boyd	do.	..		
,,	590	Same	Elizabeth M'Camfield	do.	..		
,,	591	Same	John M'Farland	do.	..		
,,	592	Same	Abraham Bradley	do.	..		
,,	593	Same	George Bradley	do.	..		
,,	594	Martha M'Fetrish	Agnes M'Muller, and another	do.	..		
,,	595	Marquis of Londonderry & Sir R. Bateson	James M'Ilhone, and 2 others	Lands	..		
,,	596	Samuel Hanna	John Arthur	do.	..		
,,	597	Samuel W. Knox, and another	James Gribben	House and garden	..		
,,	598	Lord Garvagh	Thomas Nickle	Lands	..		
,,	599	Same	George Nicholl, and another	do.	..		
,,	600	Same	Thomas M'Mullan	do.	..		
,,	601	Same	Hugh Dallas	do.	8	0	0
,,	602	Conolly M'Leeky.	Rose M'Laughlin, and 2 others	Houses	..		
,,	603	Martha M'Ilevaine	Rosetta Kennedy, and another	do.	..		
,,	604	Marquis of Waterford	John Johnston	Lands	3	3	0
,,	605	Same	Samuel Martin, and another.	do.	3	1	12
,,	606	Alexander Stewart	John, William, and Charles Drips	do.	..		
,,	607	Same	John Kearney, and 3 others.	do.	..		
,	608	Same	James M'Coy.	do.	..		
,,	609	Same	Thomas Neilly, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	610	Same	John Boyd	do.	..		
,,	611	Same	James M'Cready, and 5 others	do.	..		
,,	612	Same	James M'Cullogh, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	613	Same	Robert Margay, and another	do.	..		
,,	614	Same	Edward M'Cotter	do.	..		
,,	615	Same	Francis M'Anulla, and another	do.	..		
,,	616	Same	Bernard O'Regan, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	617	Lord Garvagh	Thomas and John Nickle	do.	..		
,,	618	Same	Hugh Dallas, and another	do.	..		
,,	619	Same	George Nicholl, and another.	do.	..		
,,	620	Right Hon. G. R. Dawson	Robert Ellis, and another	Houses and land	..		
,,	621	Same	Edward Keenan	do.	..		
,,	622	Rev. John Paul	Mary M'Laughlin	Lands	..		
,,	623	William Ely Cooke	James Warden, and another	House and lands	..		
,,	624	Rev. John Whiteside	Robert Barber.	Houses	..		
,,	625	Abel Labertouche, and others	William Cochran, and 2 others	Houses and land	..		
,,	626	Same	James Magee, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	627	Catherine Buchannan	Robert Cunningham, and 3 others	Houses	..		
,,	628	Lord De Blaquiere	Robert Smith, and 5 others	Houses and lands.	1	2	20
,,	629	Marcus M'Causland	Michael Gormly, and 4 others	Lands	18	1	39
,,	630	Same	Edward Loage, and another	do.	9	1	0
,,	631	John Alexander	Mary Dodds, and 2 others	do.	1	0	0
,,	632	Bernard M'Aleese	Daniel M'Clean	House and garden	..		
,,	633	Robert Knox	Samuel Dunlap	House and land	..		
,,	634	Marquis of Waterford	Neal M'Comb, and another	Lands	..		
,,	635	Same	John Murrell, and 2 others	do.	18	1	34
,,	636	Alexander Stewart	Edward Freel, and 3 others	do.	..		
,,	637	Same	Matthew and Samuel Boyle	do.	..		
,,	638	Same	Daniel and John Kane	do.	..		
,,	639	Same	Francis M'Cormick, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	640	Same	John Hunter, and 6 others	do.	..		
,,	641	Same	Thomas M'Ilpatrick, and 2 others	do.	..		
,,	642	Same	Thomas Frew	do.	..		

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Lissan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	Tamlaght.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Artrea.	3 11 1	35 10 10	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	2 3 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 13 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	15 2 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	8 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	6 19 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	3 14 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 19 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 18 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	4 8 1	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	7 6 8	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	7 5 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 2 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Mecasquin.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	1	1
do.	do.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	0 18 5½	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	4 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	7 11 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Killowen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Desertmartin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	2 5 6	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	20 0 0	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Kennaught.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 19 8	8 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	27 8 3½	123 7 3½	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Kilrea.	5 10 6½	11 1 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	8 0 6½	68 4 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Killylagh.	14 12 9	23 3 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	8 6 1	70 12 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	4 7 1	28 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Killylagh.	11 1 11	53 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Maghera.	5 14 6½	37 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Kilrea.	9 0 7½	27 1 10½	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	2 13 8	12 1 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	12 9 2	66 8 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aghadoey.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Mecasquin.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	3 3 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	25 4 0	25 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Banagher.	5 19 10	10 5 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	2 19 11	2 15 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 5 0	27 2 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Agivey.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Left to award. . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	8 13 5	19 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	22 3 1	99 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	7 17 1	23 11 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 1 1	42 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 15 1	30 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Kilrea.	25 16 2	51 12 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	7 4 0	25 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	7 17 1	23 11 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	643	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	Michael Donaghey, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	644	Jane Crawford	James Housten, sen.	do.	..
,,	645	Rev. W. Mauleverer	William Kissock, jun.	do.	15 0 0
,,	646	Conolly M'Clecky	James Smyth	A house	..
,,	647	Robert Robinson	John M'Kinney	House and garden	..
,,	648	James Laird	John Noery	do.	..
,,	649	Marquis of Waterford	Bryan and James Fairy	Lands	153 2 39
,,	650	Same	Edward Mullan, and 2 others	do.	2 3 8
,,	651	Same	John Bradley	do.	5 1 7
,,	652	B. Beresford	John M'Cracken	do.	9 1 24½
,,	653	Robert Ogilby	Laurence and James Hagan	do.	8 3 15
,,	654	Same	Daniel M'Callister, jun., and 6 others	do.	9 1 1
,,	655	Same	Daniel M'Callister, jun.	do.	4 1 24
,,	656	Same	Patrick Hagan, and 2 others	do.	9 3 39
,,	657	Same	Robert Thompson, and 4 others	do.	41 1 12
,,	658	Same	Patrick and Francis Hagan	do.	8 2 34
,,	659	Same	James Murray, and another	do.	10 1 24
,,	660	Same	Daniel Hegarty, and 9 others	do.	7 3 22
,,	661	Same	Peter Kelly, and 5 others	do.	6 3 25
,,	662	Same	Thomas Kelly, and 4 others	do.	23 1 38
,,	663	Same	Brian Kelly, and 4 others	do.	27 1 19
,,	664	Sarah Carey	James Hampson, sen. and jun.	do.	..
,,	665	Marcus M'Causland	James M'Cloud, sen. and jun.	Houses and land	..
,,	666	Same	John and William Thompson	do.	..
,,	667	Same	John Aull	do.	..
,,	668	Same	John Thompson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	669	Marquis of Waterford	Robert Stewart, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	670	John Fleming	John Hemphice, and another	Lands	..
,,	671	Rev. A. Carey	George Hagerty, and 4 others	House and premises	..
,,	672	Conolly Skipton	George M'Laughlin, and 3 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	673	William Ogilby	Rose Brooks, and 4 others	Lands	32 0 0
1832	674	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	Mary M'Guckin	Houses and lands	..
,,	675	Same	Patrick Henry, and another	do.	..
,,	676	Same	Charles O'Neill, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	677	Same	Michael Cassidy	do.	..
,,	678	Same	John Dickson, and another	do.	..
,,	679	Same	John M'Kee, and another	do.	..
,,	680	Same	James Walls, and another	do.	..
,,	681	Same	Edward M'Vey, and another	do.	..
,,	682	Same	Margaret M'Vey	do.	..
,,	683	Same	Henry Laverty, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	684	Same	John Sampson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	685	Same	John Boyle, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	686	Same	Michael M'Geary	do.	..
,,	687	Same	Charles Diamond, and another	do.	..
,,	688	Same	Thomas Dobbin, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	689	Same	Henry Coskeran, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	690	Same	Henry Booth, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	691	Same	Michael M'Sloy	do.	..
,,	692	Same	Arthur Shepherd	do.	..
,,	693	Same	Hugh and John Loughry	do.	9 3 20
,,	694	Same	James Marshall, and 2 others	do.	5 1 5
,,	695	Same	Gabriel Orr, and another	do.	21 3 8
,,	696	Same	John Mellon	do.	10 1 30
,,	697	Same	John and William Donnelly	do.	..
,,	698	Same	William and Thomas Lawson	do.	..
,,	699	Same	George Lawson	do.	..
,,	700	Same	Peter, Henry, and John M'Guckian	do.	..
,,	701	Same	Obadiah Creighton	do.	..
,,	702	Same	James Henry	do.	..
,,	703	Same	James Conn, and 2 others	do.	15 2 29
,,	704	Same	Arthur O'Neill, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	705	Rev. William Mauleverer	Jane Palmer, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	706	Same	William Graham, and another	do.	..
,,	707	Same	William, John, and Henry Housten	do.	..
,,	708	Same	Hugh Guthrie	do.	..
,,	709	Same	Joseph Patterson	do.	..
,,	710	Same	Samuel M'Elree	do.	..
,,	711	Same	John Adams, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	712	Same	William Graham	do.	..
,,	713	Same	John Earl	do.	..
,,	714	Same	Henry O'Neill	do.	..
,,	715	Same	Bernard Ferris, sen., and 3 others	do.	..
,,	716	Same	James Poole	do.	..
,,	717	Rev. Y. A. Vesey	William Waterson	do.	..
,,	718	Same	John Donaghey, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	719	Same	Thomas Duncan	do.	..
,,	720	John Henderson	Samuel Wright, and another	Lands	18 0 1
,,	721	Warwick P. Bell	Charles M'Cartney, and 5 others	do.	14 1 27
,,	722	Alexander Clark	Patrick M'Eldowney	House and premises	..
,,	723	William Johnston	Elizabeth Mears, and 3 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	724	William Ely Cooke	William Young, and another	do.	..
,,	725	Same	John Garvin, and another	do.	..
,,	726	Same	William Dallas	do.	..
,,	727	Lord Beresford, and another	James M'Shane	do.	..
,,	728	William Ely Cooke	John Moody, jun., and 2 others	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Loughinsholin.	Desertlynn.	20 10 10	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Maghera.	15 15 0	49 16 6	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	20 0 0	95 14 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughanloo.	3 7 0	6 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Coleraine.	17 13 6	33 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	20 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballynascreen.	9 1 6	50 4 2	..	..	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 19 1	42 18 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	3 1 8	27 14 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 10 0	67 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	30 9 7	337 17 3½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	7 2 2	44 3 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 18 0	50 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 15 8	100 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 8 5	28 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	19 17 3	60 15 3½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	15 3 4	78 4 3	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	5
Kennaught.	Banagher.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Tamlaghfinlagan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Tamlaghfinlagan.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Kennaught.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Loughinsholin.	Ballinderry.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	6 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Desertlynn.	8 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Magherafelt.	5 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	6 7 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Desertlynn.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	5
do.	Magherafelt.	16 18 6	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	Artrea.	4 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Magherafelt.	5 16 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Ballinderry.	15 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Desertlynn.	11 8 10	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballinderry.	12 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	9 17 2	29 11 6	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 11 0	19 13 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Artrea.	10 19 2	32 17 6	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballinderry.	3 5 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	14 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	16 4 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 0 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 6 6	39 19 6	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Desertlynn.	5 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	8
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Termaneney.	5 3 6	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 15 9	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 7 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	3 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Artrea.	15 10 8	23 6 0	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	6
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	4
do.	Aghadoey.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Mecasquin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aghadoey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Mecasquin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1832	729	William Ely Cooke	Nathaniel M'Intire, and 3 others	Houses and lands		..	
,,	730	Bernard M'Aleese	Daniel M'Aleese	House and garden		..	
,,	731	Same	Denis M'Gettigan	do.		..	
,,	732	Thomas Dempsey	Constantine Dempsey	House and lands		..	
,,	733	Hon. and Rev. J. P. Hewitt	Robert Stafford, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	734	Drapers' Company	Patrick M'Erlain, and another	do.		..	
,,	735	Same	Andrew Martin	do.		..	
,,	736	Same	Patrick Devlin	do.		..	
,,	737	Same	Edward and Ann Murphy	do.		..	
,,	738	Same	Thomas and Jane Taylor	do.		..	
,,	739	Same	Hugh M'Kenna, and another	do.		..	
,,	740	Same	Michael M'Kenna	do.		..	
,,	741	Rev. Richard Olpherts	John Hunter	do.		..	
,,	742	Same	George Campbell, and another	do.		..	
,,	743	Hugh Harris	James Young, and 3 others	do.		..	
,,	744	Same	Daniel Gillespie	do.		..	
,,	745	Same	Thomas Rutherford, and another	do.		..	
,,	746	James Brown	John M'Combs, and 5 others	do.		..	
,,	747	John Wilson	Patrick Carr	do.		..	
,,	748	Rev. James Tisdal	Edward M'Gorrery	do.		..	
,,	749	Same	Samuel Clarke	do.		..	
,,	750	Same	John Quinn	do.		..	
,,	751	Same	Patrick Kelly	do.		..	
,,	752	Andrew Farryer	Thomas Farryer	do.		..	
,,	753	Robert Forrester	Patrick Walsh	do.		..	
,,	754	Same	Rose M'Ilwain	do.		..	
,,	755	Same	Thomas M'Kenna	do.		..	
,	756	William Bratton	John Colgan	do.		..	
,,	757	James Stevenson	John Bearcroft	do.		..	
,,	758	Murty and Patrick Bradley	Denis M'Kenna	do.		..	
,,	759	Heirs of Conolly	Francis Bradley, and 3 others	do.	22	0	12
,,	760	Robert Ogilby	Elizabeth Lawrence, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	761	Same	Thomas Hannah, and another	do.		..	
,,	762	Same	Andrew Kane, and 3 others	do.	9	2	3
,,	763	Edward Scott	Robert and George Hammond	do.		..	
,,	764	William Patten	James Woodburn, and 5 others	do.		..	
,,	765	John Caldwell	Daniel and Patrick M'Gerraty	do.		..	
,,	766	Robert H. Nolan	William Crocket	do.		..	
,,	767	Gaw and Isabella Fleming	Arthur Shivers, and another	do.		..	
,,	768	Same	John Stewart	Houses and lands		..	
,,	769	Same	James Corroran	do.		..	
,,	770	Same	Robert Douchey and Thomas Lennox	do.		..	
,,	771	Robert Ollerson	Andrew Farryer	do.		..	
,,	772	John Gault, and others	Denis Coll.	Tenement and premises		..	
,,	773	Robert Kelly	William Sherwood, and 4 others	do.		..	
,,	774	Francis Ross	Jane M'Donald, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	775	Patrick Dwin	James Gormley	do.		..	
,,	776	Sir Robert Staples	Patrick Tohill, and 3 others.	Houses and lands	7	2	3
,,	777	Same	Patrick Tohill, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	778	Same	William M'Mullen, and 3 others	do.	9	0	37
,,	779	Same	James M'Keever, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	780	Same	James Tohill, and 2 others	do.	7	2	21
,,	781	Lord Garvagh.	Andrew Quig, and another	do.		..	
,,	782	William Johnston	Elizabeth, John, and James Mairs	Lands		..	
,,	783	H. B. Beresford	Robert Beare, and 2 others	do.	16	0	38
,,	784	Marquis of Waterford	John Kennedy, and 8 others.	do.	28	3	7
,,	785	Right Hon. G. R. Dawson	John Milliken.	do.		..	
,,	786	Bishop of Meath	Ann Fleming	do.	4	0	0
,,	787	Lord Beresford, and others	John Henry	do.	16	1	0
,,	788	Same	James Peacock	do.	10	3	0
,,	789	Alexander M'Neill	Daniel Maddigan, and another	do.	5	2	0
,,	790	George Hutchison	James and Patrick M'Callion	do.		..	
,,	791	Lord Beresford, and others	Patrick M'Laughlin	do.	6	1	14
,,	792	Bishop of Meath	James Courtney, and 12 others	do.	24	1	32
,,	793	Marquis of Waterford	William Nodwell, and 3 others	do.	27	1	23
,,	794	Same	David Ross	do.	7	2	37
,,	795	Same	Mary Ann Bond and John Bond	do.	32	3	4
,,	796	Same	Samuel Ross	do.	7	3	2
,,	797	Same	John and Hamilton Conn	do.	30	2	39
,,	798	Same	Samuel Johnston, and 12 others.	do.	20	0	3
,,	799	Same	Joseph King, and 2 others	do.	12	3	17
,,	800	Same	Alexander M'Mullan, and another	do.	16	1	29
,,	801	Same	James Mullan, and 2 others	do.	6	1	33
,,	802	Alexander Alexander.	Hugh Heyland, and 3 others	do.	10	1	21
,,	803	Rebecca Alexander	William and Henry Lecky	do.	7	0	0
,,	804	John M'Closkey	Henry M'Daid, and 2 others	House and premises		..	
,,	805	Right Hon. G. R. Dawson	Edward Bere, and 5 others	Lands		..	
,,	806	William Johnston	Elizabeth Mairs, and 2 others	do.		..	
,,	807	George, Baron Garvagh	Andrew Quig, and 3 others	House and lands		..	
,,	808	Rev. W. Mauleverer	Mary Wilson, and 2 others	do.	30	2	30
,,	809	John Dunlap	Peter and John Richey	Lands	3	2	0
,,	810	Rev. P. B. Maxwell	Charles Mullan	do.		..	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Ballymenagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	Aghadoey.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Possession decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	..
Loughinsholin.	Desertlynn.	7 10 8	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilcronaghan.	1 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Desertlynn.	1 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Desertmartin.	3 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballynascreen.	14 0 0	35 17 6	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Maghera.	14 0 0	51 2 10	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballynascreen.	3 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Magherafelt.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Desertlynn.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	2
do.	Tamlaght.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	6
do.	Arboe.	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..	1
do.	Ballinderry.	3 12 11	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 0 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilcronaghan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	4
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1.
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Kennaught.	Bannagher.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	6 18 4	18 11 10	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 7 1	28 1 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	3
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	20 11 4	38 19 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	24 19 11	138 8 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Mecasquin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Tamlaght.	15 0 0	24 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aghadoey.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Tamlaght.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	13
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	35 16 4	71 12 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	Balteagh.	7 9 0	25 14 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	17 0 1	25 10 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 11 0	28 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Drumachose.	139 4 7	106 15 0¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughanloo.	11 1 3	64 7 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	13
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	19 19 4	50 16 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughanloo.	15 15 8	30 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Drumachose.	36 0 0	72 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	15 18 6	23 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	..	..	3
Loughinsholin.	Ballyscullion.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	6
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	3
do.	Errigal.	3 13 8	3 13 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	811	Thomas Murray	James Bonner	House and garden	..
,,	812	Samuel Colhoun	Thomas Davenport, and another	House and premises	..
,,	813	Same	Elizabeth Hamilton, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	814	Valerius Skipton	Neal Maginnes, and another	Lands	..
,,	815	Sir J. R. Bruce	Robert Christy Shaw	do.	41 2 25
,,	816	Same	James Brown	do.	53 1 17
,,	817	Mercers' Company	Francis M'Anulla, and another	Houses and lands	..
,,	818	Same	Mary Boyle	do.	..
,,	819	Same	Michael Donaghey	do.	..
,,	820	H. B. Beresford	Alexander and James Boyle	Lands	12 0 10
,,	821	Leslie Alexander	George Hyndman, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	822	Adam G. Averell	Hugh M'Laughlin	do.	2 0 0
,,	823	Eleanor Quig	Roger Quig	do.	..
,,	824	George, Baron Garvagh	Richard Radcliffe, and 9 others	House and garden	..
,,	825	Andrew Ferguson	John Hampson	House and premises	..
,,	826	Marquis of Waterford	William and John Devlin	Houses and land	..
,,	827	Same	George Haslett	do.	..
,,	828	Same	Andrew and John M'Keever	do.	17 2 33
,,	829	Same	Same	do.	..
,,	830	Same	Joseph Ross	do.	7 3 4
,,	831	H. B. Beresford	James George, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	832	Richard Hunter	Patrick M'Closkey	Lands	..
,,	833	Robert Ogilby	Owen and Denis Conway	do.	..
,,	834	Same	Bryan Henry	do.	..
,,	835	Same	Mary M'Closkey, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	836	Same	Eleanor M'Guiggan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	837	Same	James and Andrew Quigley	do.	..
,,	838	Same	James Smith	do.	..
,,	839	Same	John Hegarty, and another	do.	..
,,	840	Same	Owen Hedney, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	841	Same	W. Mitchell, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	842	Same	James Kane, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	843	Same	Francis Conner, and another	do.	..
,,	844	Patrick Gilmour	William Crawford, and 4 others	do.	10 1 27
,,	845	Marcus M'Causland	Robert Irwin, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	846	Michael King	Abraham Hunter	House and premises	..
,,	847	John Alexander	Robert Ferguson	do.	..
,,	848	Rev. James Jones, and another	Catherine Mulholland, and 3 others	House and lands	..
,,	849	William H. Bruce, and another	Thomas Havlin	do.	..
,,	850	Same	John Wray	do.	..
,,	851	Same	Henry M'Farland	do.	..
,,	852	Same	William M'Cullion, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	853	Hugh Lyle	David Barr	Lands	8 2 0
,,	854	Same	Matthew Leslie	House and lands	..
,,	855	Same	William Simpson	do.	..
,,	856	Same	John Morrison, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	857	Leslie Alexander	James Gribben, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	858	Same	John Newton, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	859	Same	Lydia Wray, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	860	Rev. J. B. Sterling	Daniel and James Watt	do.	11 3 10
,,	861	Bishop of Meath	James Knight	do.	3 2 0
,,	862	Same	Ann Cunningham	do.	8 0 0
,,	863	Lord Beresford, and others	Thomas Demsie	do.	31 0 20
,,	864	Rev. J. Wyley, and others	Nathaniel Nodwell	House and garden	..
,,	865	Same	James Miller	do.	..
,,	866	Michael Stewart	Hugh and Bridget O'Neal	House and lands	..
,,	867	Same	Felix Scullion	do.	..
,,	868	Rev. R. Olpherts	John Duncan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	869	James Henry	Andrew M'Cann	do.	..
,,	870	Same	Matthew M'Atamney	do.	..
,,	871	Jane Maxwell	John Henry	do.	..
,,	872	Rev. J. S. Knox	William M'Caughey	do.	..
,,	873	Same	John Clarke	do.	..
,,	874	Robert Howard	Hugh Kelly, sen. and jun.	do.	6 0 18
,,	875	Same	Laurence Kelly, and another	do.	9 3 20
,,	876	Drapers' Company	John Burns, and another	do.	..
,,	877	Same	Charles M'Kenna, and another	do.	..
,,	878	Same	William and Mary Hartley	do.	..
,,	879	Same	Charles and Edward M'Williams	do.	..
,,	880	Same	Samuel Hannah, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	881	Same	Nancy M'Kenna	do.	..
,,	882	Same	Henry M'Kenna	do.	..
,,	883	Same	Paul Harvey, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	884	Same	James Devlin	do.	..
,,	885	James Stanton	Catherine Patterson	Houses and lands	..
,,	886	Edward Davis	Thomas M'Glaughlin	do.	..
,,	887	Philip Moran	Mary M'Mullen	House and garden	..
,,	888	Thomas Johnston	Thomas Lovitt	Lands	..
,,	889	Lord Garvagh	John Hamilton, and 7 others	Houses	..
,,	890	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	Bernard Flanagan, and another	Houses and lands	..
,,	891	Same	Bernard Cassiday, and 2 others	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	66 18 2	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	43 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	2 13 8¼	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	3 16 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 3 7½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	82 13 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Dunboe.	11 1 6½	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	4 4 0	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	10
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Balteagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Bovevagh.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Dungiven.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Kennaught.	Tamlaghtfinlagan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tamlaghtard.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Banagher.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Town and liberty of Coleraine.	Ballyrashane.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ballywillan.	19 18 9	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	1 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 2 5½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Killowen.	7 8 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Dunboe.	6 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Killowen.	17 8 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Aghadoey.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Aghadoey.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Ballymaguiggan.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Magherafelt.	9 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Tamlaght.	1 11 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Desertlynn.	15 9 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	4 0 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Kilcronaghan.	4 2 10	13 11 11½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Desertlynn.	3 8 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Maghera.	7 14 6	25 17 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Desertlynn.	1 14 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballynascreen.	8 0 0	33 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 6 0	38 2 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Maghera.	8 9 0	38 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 2 0	17 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballynascreen.	8 0 0	33 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Derryloran.	11 6 0	31 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Ardboe.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Ballinderry.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	0 16 6	0 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	5 1 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 8 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	892	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	James Forsythe, and 2 others	Houses and lands.	..
,,	893	Same	James M'Falin	do.	..
,,	894	Same	Edward M'Closkey, and 4 others	do.	9 0 23
,,	895	Same	Patrick Morris, and 2 others.	do.	..
,,	896	Same	John Sampson, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	897	Same	Richard James, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	898	William Graves	John O'Neill, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	899	Rev. Y. A. Vesey	James and George Keevan	do.	..
,,	900	Warwick P. Bell	John and James Mulholland	do.	8 2 10
,,	901	Same	Hugh Murphy, and another.	Lands	4 0 35
,,	902	Robert Wright	Alexander Fields	do.	..
,,	903	Phelemy Kane	Robert M'Cown	House and garden	..
,,	904	Alexander Patterson	James Connor.	House and land	..
,,	905	William Napper	Martin Quinn.	do.	3 0 0
,,	906	Rev. W. Mauleverer	William Kissog, and another	do.	15 0 0
,,	907	Same	John Boyland, and 2 others	do.	7 0 14
,,	908	Same	William Graham, and another	do.	3 3 27
,,	909	Same	Hugh Guthrie, and another	do.	4 2 30
,,	910	Same	Patrick Devlin	do.	..
,,	911	Same	Jane Palmer, and 4 others	do.	23 3 35
,,	912	Mercers' Company	James M'Anulla	do.	..
,,	913	Rev. W. Mauleverer	Thomas M'Keever, and another	do.	..
,,	914	Same	Thomas Watson, and another	do.	..
,,	915	Same	John Nelson	do.	..
,,	916	Same	Robert Nelson	do.	..
,,	917	Same	Jane and Lawson Townsend	do.	..
,,	918	Robert Ogilby	Michael Kelly, and 3 others.	do.	..
,,	919	Same	Alexander Doyle, and another	do.	..
,,	920	Same	John Bradley, sen., and 9 others	do.	..
,,	921	James Taylor, and another	John Hibson, and another	do.	..
,,	922	Same	William and James Orr	do.	..
,,	923	Hartford Downing, and another	Neal Brittian, and another	House and premises	..
,,	924	Richard Cluff.	John Sheill, and another	Houses and premises.	..
,,	925	Rev. James Jones, and another	William and John Campbell	Houses and lands	..
,,	926	Same	Hugh Cassidy.	do.	..
,,	927	Same	Robert Boyd	do.	..
1833	928	Samuel Colhoun	Denis Coll, and 6 others	Houses and premises.	..
,,	929	Same, and another	Edward Crumley, and 4 others	House and garden	..
,,	930	Marquis of Waterford	John Canning, and another	Houses and appurtenances	..
,,	931	Same	Mary M'Closkey, and another	House and lands	..
,,	932	Same	John M'Vey	do.	20 2 13
,,	933	Same	Francis Farrell, and another.	do.	27 1 8
,,	934	James Ramage	Thomas Hewlin	House and garden	..
,,	935	Conolly M'Causland Lecky	Neal M'Laughlin	House and premises	..
,,	936	Lady Ponsonby, and another	William Stevenson, and 5 others	Houses and lands.	..
,,	937	Same	Charles and John Duffy	do.	..
,,	938	Same	Thomas Godfrey, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	939	Same	Patrick and Thomas M'Kinla	do.	..
,,	940	James Devill	Patrick M'Caffry	House and premises	..
,,	941	Marquis of Londonderry, and another	Richard Holden, and 14 others	do.	..
,,	942	Same	James, Henry, and John Yohill.	Houses and lands.	..
,,	943	Same	Samuel Farson	do.	..
,,	944	Same	Grace O'Neill	do.	..
,,	945	Same	Robert Quinn, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	946	Same	Thomas and Sarah Maguire.	do.	..
,,	947	Same	Patrick Mellon, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	948	Same	James Laverty, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	949	Same	John O'Neal, jun., and 2 others	do.	..
,,	950	Same	Peter Wyley, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	951	Same	John Devlin	do.	..
,,	952	Same	Murtough Mulholland	do.	..
,,	953	Same	Mary Mulholland.	do.	..
,,	954	Same	James Teany	do.	..
,,	955	Same	Francis Hagan	do.	..
,,	956	Same	John Mellon	do.	..
,,	957	Same	Ann Booth	do.	..
,,	958	Same	Henry Booth, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	959	Same	James M'Wade, and another	do.	..
,,	960	Same	Thomas Drumond, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	961	Same	Charles and John Drumond	do.	..
,,	962	Same	Bernard Sherry, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	963	Same	James Malone, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	964	Same	John M'Teague, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	965	Same	John Milliken	do.	..
,,	966	Same	Robert Evans, and 7 others	do.	..
,,	967	Same	Edward Keenan, and another	do.	..
,,	968	Same	Joseph Orr, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	969	Same	James and Henry M'Cartney	do.	..
,,	970	Same	John and William Reynolds.	do.	..
,,	971	Same	Lamon Kidd	do.	..
,,	972	Same	Joseph Montgomery, and another	do.	..
,,	973	Rev. Joseph Wyley, and another	John Nodwell	House and garden	..
,,	974	Mercers' Company	Alexander Wallace	Houses and lands.	..
,,	975	Same	John Quigley.	do.	..
,,	976	Same	Patrick Blainey	do.	..
,,	977	Same	Patrick M'Kenna.	do.	..
,,	978	Same	James and Anne Canning	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Loughinsholin.	Artrea.	15 0 6	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	5 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 10 10	22 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Desertlynn.	8 0 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	8 17 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Magherafelt.	34 17 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Artrea.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	4
do.	do.	7 16 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	12 2 7¾	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 1 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Desertmartin.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	15 15 0	54 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Termaneney.	37 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	4 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	3 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 7 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 7 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Termaneney.	6 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballinascreen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	10
do.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
do.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Kilcronaghan.	9 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Ballyscullion.	4 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
City of Londonderry.	Templemore.	14 12 6	14 12 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	7
Half Barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	8 13 9	13 7 0½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
Kennaught.	Drumachose.	7 17 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Bovevagh.	12 15 6½	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Balleagh.	9 18 3	62 10 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Dungiven.	..	29 13 7	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
City of Londonderry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half Barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	11 1 6½	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	do.	17 3 8	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	19 11 2	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	21 13 10	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
City of Londonderry.	Templemore.	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	39 7 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	15
do.	do.	5 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballinderry.	5 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	6 8 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 4 0	21 1 0	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 19 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	11 6 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	6 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 1 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballyscullion.	4 1 8	..	..	do.	Decreed on hearing	do.	1	3
do.	do.	10 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	7 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Tamlaght.	10 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Magherafelt.	2 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	18 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	5 6 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Artrea.	11 16 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	6 8 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Magherafelt.	4 5 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Desertlynn.	15 15 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Magherafelt.	8 9 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
Half Barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	5 1 9	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Kilrea.	5 19 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 4 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 10 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Maghera.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	979	Mercers' Company	Patrick M'Ildowney	Houses and lands	..
,,	980	H. B. Beresford	James Rallion, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	981	George, Baron Garvagh	James Crawford, and another	do.	19 0 0
,,	982	Same	John Kane	House and garden	..
,,	983	Same	Thomas Williamson	Houses and land	..
,,	984	Same	Alexander Gray	do.	..
,,	985	Same	Matthew Hemphill	do.	..
,,	986	Same	John Kane	do.	..
,,	987	Same	James O'Neill	do.	..
,,	988	Same	Patrick M'Aleese	do.	..
,,	989	Matthew Fanserves	William Chambers, and 2 others	Lands	..
,,	990	Lord Beresford, and another	John M'Leek	do.	..
,,	991	Same	John Bumford, sen. and jun., and 2 others	do.	..
,,	992	Robert Hezlett	Hugh Donelly, and 3 others	Houses and lands	..
,,	993	Bishop of Meath	James Ewing	do.	..
,,	994	Same	Martha Elliott, and another	do.	..
,,	995	John and Hugh Boyce	James Wilson, jun., and 3 others	do.	18 2 24
,,	996	Same	James Wilson, and 4 others	do.	28 2 13
,,	997	Marquis of Waterford	Thomas and William Canning	do.	..
,,	998	Same	Patrick Connell	do.	..
,,	999	Same	Alexander Goold	do.	..
,,	1000	Same	Charles Bradley	do.	..
,,	1001	Same	James M'Keay, jun.	do.	..
,,	1002	Same	Samuel M'Gruggan	do.	..
,,	1003	Same	Arthur Mullan	do.	..
,,	1004	Same	Patrick Mullan, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	1005	Same	William Mullan	do.	..
,,	1006	Same	Neal M'Michael	do.	..
,,	1007	Same	Patrick Woods, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	1008	Lady Georgina Ponsonby	Warren Montgarrett, and 15 others	do.	36 0 0
,,	1009	Same	Robert Scott	do.	..
,,	1010	Same	James Toory, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	1011	Same	Isabella Jeffry, and 2 others	do.	..
,,	1012	Same	John Hall, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	1013	Same	David Smith, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	1014	Peter B. Maxwell	Eleanor M'Kinney, and 4 others	do.	..
,,	1015	Michael M'Cleery	Jane Boyle, and 1 other	do.	..
,,	1016	Robert Ogilby	John M'Ilhinney, and 5 others	do.	14 1 29
,,	1017	Lord Waterford	John and Ann Armstrong	do.	46 2 32
,,	1018	Richard Cluff	John Millikin, and 10 others	House and garden	..
,,	1019	William and Jane Bates	Bernard Devlin, and 2 others	House and lands	..
,,	1020	Marquis of Waterford	John M'Henry	do.	6 3 11
,,	1021	Samuel Wright	William Holly	do.	..
,,	1022	Same	John Magee	do.	..
,,	1023	Thomas Kelly	Bryan O'Neill, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	1024	John Dunlop	Jane and Patrick Diamond	do.	4 0 20
,,	1025	Robert Steele	Daniel M'Peake	do.	..
,,	1026	Right Hon. G. R. Dawson	William Hammersly	House and premises	..
,,	1027	Hugh Lyle	Joseph Moore, and 4 others	Lands	54 0 0
,,	1028	Patrick Mechan, jun.	John and James Creswell	House and premises	..
,,	1029	Lord De Blaquiere	John M'Eldowney, and 6 others	House and lands	30 0 0
,,	1030	Matthew Shaw	William Gallagher, and 1 other	House and premises	..
,,	1031	Joseph E. Miller	Robert M'Gonegle	do.	..
,,	1032	Samuel Colhoun	Thomas Davenport, and another	do.	..
,,	1033	Alexander Curry, and another	Andrew Toland, and 11 others	do.	..
,,	1034	Bishop of Meath	John Ewing, and another	House and land	..
,,	1035	Lord Beresford, and others	Thomas Rogers, and 6 others	do.	..
,,	1036	Hartford Downing	Patrick Madden	do.	..
,,	1037	Alexander M'Neill	John Diamond, sen., and John Diamond, jun.	do.	9 2 0
,,	1038	Conolly M'Causland Lecky	James Cassidy	Houses and lands	..
,,	1039	Same	Anne Mason	do.	..
,,	1040	Same	John M'Corkell, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	1041	H. B. Beresford	Con. O'Donnell	Store and premises	..
,,	1042	Bishop of Derry	John Bonner	House and premises	..
,,	1043	Henrietta Charlotte Scott	James M'Candless, and 3 others	do.	..
,,	1044	Marquis of Waterford	Arthur Sandford, and another	Houses and lands	..
,,	1045	Same	John Maxwell	do.	..
,,	1046	Same	Henry Kyle	do.	28 0 21
,,	1047	Same	Bryan M'Closkey, and 4 others	do.	16 3 32
,,	1048	Same	Joseph Burnett, and 2 others	do.	28 0 19
,,	1049	Same	Joseph Hamilton, and 2 others	do.	19 3 33
,,	1050	Same	John Kyle	House and garden	0 0 8
,,	1051	Same	Joseph and John Loury	House and land	14 2 25
,,	1052	Sarah Carey	George Mullan	do.	..
,,	1053	Same	John Mulheron	do.	..
,,	1054	Same	James Mullan	do.	..
,,	1055	Patrick Gilmour	William Cooke, and 5 others	Houses and premises	..
,,	1056	John Church	John Connell	Lands	35 0 0
,,	1057	William John Campbell	Conolly Gurney	House and premises	..
,,	1058	James Caldwell	George Davis	House and garden	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Loughinsholin.	Killylagh.	4 8 11	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed.	Issued.	1	1
do.	Maghera.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Errigal.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Loughinsholin.	Tamlaghtocrilly.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Aughadoey.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Mecasquin.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	4
Loughinsholin.	Termaneney.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Ballyrashane.	32 10 2	53 1 10	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	21 4 3	34 5 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Errigal.	9 10 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	Aughadoey.	2 3 9	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	7 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	11 15 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	7 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 3 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughadoey.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	65 2 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	16
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Glendermott.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	2
Kennaught.	Dungiven.	12 3 6	76 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	6
do.	Balteagh.	..	54 2 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Loughinsholin.	Magherafelt.	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	11
do.	Artrea.	4 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Desertoghill.	13 15 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Loughinsholin.	Desertlynn.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 3 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	7
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballyscullion.	..	31 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	20 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Glendermott.	..	22 15 2	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	18 15 4	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	16 0 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 11 3	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	12
Loughinsholin.	Termaneney.	12 0 0	20 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Half-barony of Coleraine.	Agivey.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	7
Loughinsholin.	Desertoghill.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tamlaght.	..	41 10 4	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	9 4 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Kennaught.	Aughanloo.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	22 16 11	84 17 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	17 16 0½	40 1 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	40 12 9	91 16 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Bovevagh.	28 5 8	64 4 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	27 17 8	70 1 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	15 6 4	42 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Banagher.	6 14 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	6
Kennaught.	Tamlaghtfinlagan.	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Drumachose.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Half-barony of Tirkeeran.	Faughanvale.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	1060	Hon. Robert Torrens	Robert Williams	House and premises . .	..
,,	1061	Trustees of S. C. Bruce	Andrew Willson, and 12 others . . .	Houses and land . . .	..
,,	1062	Same	Joseph Witherow, sen., and 2 others .	do.	..
,,	1063	Same	Adam Todd	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
City and liberty of Derry.	Templemore.	14 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed. . . .	Issued.	1	1
Kennaught,	Banagher.	38 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	13
do.	do.	16 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

Years.	Decrees.	Defendants.
1827	58	167
1828	80	267
1829	70	231
1830	109	392
1831	146	433
1832	148	579
1833	110	358
Total .	721	2,427

JAMES GREGG,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Londonderry.

A LIST of Civil Bill Ejectments entered for Trial in the County of Monaghan, from the Years 1827

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	1	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Patrick M'Cabe, and others	Houses and lands	..
,,	2	Same	Michael Ford	Land	16 1 30
,,	3	Same	Leslie Dixon, and others	do.	1 3 27
,,	4	Same	Patrick Duffy, and others	do.	9 1 34
,,	5	Arthur M'Kenna	Bridget M'Kenna	do.	..
,,	6	George Irwin	William M'Fadden, and others	do.	1 2 10
,,	7	Bernard Brennan	Michael M'Mahon		..
,,	8	Same	Patrick Hughes		..
,,	9	Same	Patrick Short		..
,,	10	Lord Blayney	Owen Byrne, and others		..
,,	11	John M'Kee, and others	Hugh M'Guffin, and another	Lands	25 0 0
,,	12	Charles P. Leslie, Esq.	James Ferguson	do.	5 3 6
,,	13	Same	John Skeaghan	do.	4 0 13
,,	14	Same	Patrick Rafferty	do.	3 0 15
,,	15	Same	James Kelly	do.	2 0 3
,,	16	Same	James Fitzsimons, and another	do.	2 0 32
,,	17	Same	Oliver Harman	House	..
,,	18	Same	Robert Martin, and another	Lands	5 3 34
,,	19	Same	Alexander Armstrong, and another	House	..
,,	20	Same	Jane Holland, widow, and another	Lands	7 2 3
,,	21	William Hamilton	James Mulvaney	do.	1 0 0
,,	22	William Cochran	Philip M'Kenna	Tenement and premises	..
,,	23	Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Daniel M'Enally	Lands	10 1 28
,,	24	James Rose, Esq.	Bernard Maguire, and another	do.	10 2 33
,,	25	Same	George Longmore, and another	do.	12 2 22
,,	26	Same	John M'Kenna	do.	6 1 10
,,	27	Same	George M'Kenna, and another	do.	14 2 7
,,	28	Same	Patrick M'Kenna, and others	do.	20 3 0
,,	29	Same	William Woods, and others	do.	8 1 3
,,	30	Charles Anketell, Esq.	Thomas Simpson	do.	5 0 0
,,	31	Same	James Perry	do.	4 2 30
,,	32	Joseph Rogers	Edward O'Briens	do.	2 1 14
,,	33	Same	William Rooney	do.	3 0 24
,,	34	Same	Alexander Leary	do.	3 0 0
,,	35	Same	Edward Dowd	do.	3 3 35
,,	36	William Moore	William Slowey	do.	1 2 0
,,	37	John Armstrong	William Cowan, and others	do.	9 3 20
,,	38	Hugh Donnolly, and others	Anthony Macklin	House	..
,,	39	Ebenezer Mitchell	Margaret Martin	do.	..
,,	40	The Right Hon. Richard Thomas, Lord Baron Cremorne.	Aron Madill, widow, and others	Lands	9 0 10
,,	41	Same	James Madill, and others	do.	21 0 0
,,	42	James Murphy	Patrick M'Mahon	House and garden	..
,,	43	John Wilson, and another	Catherine M'Cardle	Land	5 0 0
,,	44	John M'Burney	Joseph Davidson	do.	5 0 6
,,	45	Matthew Williams	Catherine M'Quaide	do.	0 1 0
,,	46	Same	Bryan Smith	do.	0 1 0
,,	47	Thomas Johnston, Esq.	Thomas Murray	do.	5 0 2
,,	48	John Wallace	James Murtagh, and others	do.	3 3 0
,,	49	Jonathan Seaver, and others	Archibald Armour	do.	6 3 18
,,	50	Same	John Mooney	do.	5 0 0
,,	51	Hugh M'Donald	George Irwin, and another	do.	..
,,	52	Evelyn John Shirly, Esq., and others	Alexander Greenan	do.	1 0 37
,,	53	Same	Simon Walsh	do.	22 1 2
,,	54	Same	Henry Casey	do.	21 3 28
,,	55	Same	James Martin, jun.	do.	18 3 6
,,	56	Same	Edward Quin	do.	7 3 10
,,	57	Same	Laurence Rafferty	do.	7 2 26
,,	58	The Right Hon. Thos. Marquis of Bath	Edward Quin	do.	5 0 15
,,	59	The Right Hon. John Henry, Viscount Templeton.	James Steele	do.	8 1 3
,,	60	Same	Sarah O'Neill, and others	do.	13 3 20
,,	61	John M'Kee, and others	Hugh M'Guffin, and others	do.	25 0 0
,,	62	William Tenison, Esq.	Thomas Carroll	do.	7 0 11
,,	63	John Mayne, Esq.	John Hughes, and another	do.	9 3 22
,,	64	Same	John Magee, and another	do.	10 0 20
,,	65	Edward Lucas, Esq.	Mary Fitzpatrick	do.	14 0 13
,,	66	Same	Joseph Nesbitt, jun.	do.	5 0 7
,,	67	Same	Francis Carrahar	do.	3 1 6
,,	68	Same	Patrick M'Kenny	do.	8 2 9
,,	69	Same	Arthur Keenan, and another	do.	8 0 30
,,	70	Same	Thomas Nesbitt	do.	3 1 17
,,	71	Same	Thomas Meighan	do.	5 2 18
,,	72	Same	Arthur Conlon, and another	do.	9 3 15
,,	73	Same	Philip Marron, and another	do.	7 1 20
,,	74	Same	Patrick Duffy	do.	5 3 30
,,	75	Same	James Conlon	Lands	14 2 20
,,	76	Same	Matthew Brennan	do.	11 3 39
,,	77	Same	Francis Connolly		..
,,	78	John Woods	Ann Woods, widow	House and land	..
,,	79	Hugh M'Donald	George Irwin, and another	Land	..
,,	80	The Trustees of the late Charities of Dr. John Sterne, late Lord Bishop of Clogher	William Patterson, and others	do.	16 2 29
,,	81	Same	Mary Morton, and others	do.	17 1 11
,,	82	Edward Mayne, Esq.	Hugh M'Kenna, and others	do.	5 0 0
,,	83	John Wallace, Gentleman	Margaret Taylor, and another	do.	0 2 0
,,	84	Jeremiah Nunn, Attorney	Daniel Fitzpatrick, and another	Mill and land	3 0 0
,,	85	Edward Lucas, Esq.	Thomas Connolly	Land	5 3 29

to 1833, both inclusive, together with the Decree pronounced by the Court in each and every Case.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Cremorne.	Ballibay.	..	31 12 2¾	..	..	On hearing . . .	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	99 13 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	26 7 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	27 3 6½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Farney.	..	1 2 9	..	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Settled	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Cremorne.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed on hearing	Issued.	..	2
Trough.	Donagh.	10 1 2	25 2 11	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 6 0	12 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	4 17 0	9 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 10 6	9 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donagh.	4 12 3	6 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 16 11	7 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 16 10	13 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 4 0	12 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 17 4	27 17 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 19 1	On the title.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 6 0	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	..	20 12 0	One year's rent	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tydavnett.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	11
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Trough.	Errigal.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donagh.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartrey.	Killeevan.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Errigal.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartrey.	Clones.	15 0 0	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	4 0 0	do.	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Cremorne.	..	6 0 0	do.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	Issued.	1	6
do.	..	11 7 6½	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Drumsnatt.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Clones.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed on hearing	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
..	..	..	One year's rent	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
Farney.	..	2 1 5	2 12 1¼	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	..	1
do.	..	32 1 9	39 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	34 16 6 I.	44 1 3B.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	26 1 10 I.	One year's rent	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	28 0 10 I.	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	20 17 1 I.	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	15 10 8½	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	..	11 19 11	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	14 10 7½	do.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
do.	Mucknow.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	2	6
do.	Aughnamullin.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed on hearing .	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Farney.	Donaghmoine.	..	..	..	On the title.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	Interest expired.	Decreed	do.	1	11
do.	do.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
Dartrey.	Aughabog.	..	..	..	On the title.	do.	do.	1	4
Monaghan.	Drumsnatt.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tydavnett.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1827	86	Robert Bartley	James Hughes	Land	5 3 3
,,	87	John Meehan	Francis Meighan, and another	House and garden	0 1 20
,,	88	Jonathan Seaver, and others	Archibald Armour	Land	6 3 18
,,	89	Same	John Mooney, and another	do.	5 0 22
,,	90	Edward Denny, Esq.	Michael Corrigan, and another	do.	6 3 0
,,	91	Same	James Markey	do.	5 0 0
,,	92	Same	Anne M'Cabe, and others	do.	7 0 3
,,	93	Same	John Denny, and others	do.	7 0 0
,,	94	Same	John Brennan, and another	do.	4 3 0
,,	95	Same	Philip Duffy, and another	do.	7 1 0
,,	96	Same	Bryan Duffy, and another	do.	6 0 0
,,	97	Same	Bernard Daly, and another	do.	5 1 0
,,	98	Same	Neal M'Kenna	do.	5 2 0
,,	99	Same	Mary M'Cabe	do.	5 2 0
,,	100	Same	Alexander M'Cabe, and another	do.	5 2 0
,,	101	Same	Alexander M'Cabe	do.	7 0 0
,,	102	John Anderson	John Teggart, and others	House	..
,,	103	Henrietta Charlotte Scott	Thomas Graham, and others.	Lands	13 1 0
,,	104	William Robinson	Alexander Gilleland, and another		..
,,	105	The Rev. James Hamilton	Francis Connolly	Lands	4 6 17
,,	106	Same	Owen Connolly	do.	10 1 9
,,	107	Patrick Callan	John Clarke	do.	4 0 0
,,	108	John M'Kee, and another	Hugh M'Guffin, and others	do.	25 0 0
,,	109	Edward Lucas, Esq.	Henry Conlon, and others	do.	6 2 20
,,	110	John Thompson	Isaiah Hawthorn, and others	do.	4 0 8
,,	111	John Mayne, Esq.	Edward Farrell, and others	do.	10 3 0
,,	112	James Dawson	Terence Murphy, and another	do.	4 0 1
,,	113	Victor Herview, and another	Valentine Monaghan	do.	..
,,	114	Same	Robert Forster	do.	..
,,	115	Same	John Coulter	do.	..
,,	116	Same	Thomas Forster, and another	do.	..
,,	117	Same	Robert Marshall, and others.	do.	..
,,	118	Same	John Little	do.	..
,,	119	Same	James Moore	do.	..
,,	120	Same	Arthur Thompson	do.	..
,,	121	Same	Thomas Rooney	do.	..
,,	122	Same	William Donaldson, and another	do.	..
,,	123	Same	Arthur Forster	do.	..
,,	124	Same	James M'Court	do.	..
,,	125	Thomas Niblock	Henry Jordon, and others	do.	2 0 0
,,	126	Thomas Armstrong	Hugh Nesbitt, and others	do.	..
,,	127	Thomas Bell	Hanna Maguire	House	..
,,	128	William Sloan Stanley, Esq.	Andrew Breakey	Lands	56 3 26
,,	129	Ebenezer Mitchell	Margaret Martin		..
,,	130	Miorrica Bellingham, and others	Andrew Breakey, and others	Lands	56 3 26
1828	1	Thomas Coote, Esq.	Denis Finigan, and others	Bog	2 0 0
,,	2	Same	Jabias Gormily, and others	do.	0 2 6
,,	3	Same	Robert Wright, and others		..
,,	4	Same	Daniel Graham, and others	Bog	0 2 0
,,	5	Same	Edward Richards, and others		..
,,	6	Same	Daniel Larkran, and others	Bog	0 2 0
,,	7	Same	Denis Hughes, and others		..
,,	8	Same	Barney M'Enally, and others		..
,,	9	Same	Jane Scrogey, and others	Bog	0 2 0
,,	10	Same	Patrick M'Elgrew, and others	do.	0 2 0
,,	11	Same	Nancy Deirans, and others	do.	0 2 0
,,	12	Same	Patrick Gormly, and others	do.	0 2 0
,,	13	Same	John Morrison, and another	do.	0 2 0
,,	14	Same	Michael Kelly, and others	do.	0 2 0
,,	15	Same	Owen Murphy, and others	do.	0 2 0
,,	16	Same	Thomas Hughes, and others.		..
,,	17	Same	Matthew M'Garry, and others		..
,,	18	Same	Patrick Woods, and others		..
,,	19	Same	Owen Donnolly, and others	Bog	0 2 28½
,,	20	Same	Martha Boyd, and others	do.	0 2 13
,,	21	Same	Robert Boyde, and another	do.	0 2 10½
,,	22	Same	William Boyd, and others	do.	0 2 17
,,	23	Same	James O'Briens, and others	do.	1 2 1
,,	24	Same	Alexander M'Quellan, and others	do.	0 1 2
,,	25	Same	Peter Hughes, and others	do.	0 2 12
,,	26	Bernard Brennan	Michael M'Mahon	Land	2 0 0
,,	27	Same	Terence Short.		..
,,	28	James Brennan	John Craven, and others	Land	7 0 0
,,	29	John M'Clelland	Felix M'Cardle, and another	House and premises	..
,,	30	Hugh Henry	Bridget Kelly, and another	Land	3 2 29
,,	31	John M'Clelland	Joseph Cherry.	do.	4 0 3
,,	32	Right Hon. John Henry Templeton	Edward Graham, and others		..
,,	33	Same	James Smith		..
,,	34	Thomas Teirney Clerke	Christopher Brennan		..
,,	35	Edward Lucas, Esq.	Henry Conlon, and others		..
,,	36	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Patrick Duffy, and others	Land	3 0 31
,,	37	Same	Owen Lavel	do.	8 0 27
,,	38	Robert Hamilton, Gentleman	Eleanor Ward	do.	3 3 10
,,	39	Patrick Doran, and another	Owen Keenan.		..
,,	40	Edward M'Kenna	James Garlan		..
,,	41	John Reilly	Philip Duffy		..
,,	42	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Robert Dixon, and another	Land	13 1 28
,,	43	Same	Owen Mooney, and others	do.	7 2 20
,,	44	Same	Bernard M'Cabe	do.	2 11 0
,,	45	Same	Hugh Clerk	do.	2 2 15
,,	46	Same	Leslie Dixon, and others.	do.	11 0 22
,,	47	Thomas Bell	Mary M'Cardle		..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Monaghan.	Killmore.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tydavnett.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	1
do.	Clones.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	2
do.	Tullycorbet.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
..	..	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	Mucknow.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	6
do.	Clontibret.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	..	4
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Farney.	Deramoyur.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	3
..	..	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	Agreed	do.	..	..
Dartrey.	Ematris.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	4
..	..	33 4 11	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	3
Dartrey.	Clones.	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
do.	Ematris.	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed	do.	..	1
Dartrey.	Ematris.	..	do.	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	3
Cremorne.	Tyhallan.	14 14 5	62 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	15
do.	do.	..	8 13 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Cremorne.	Tyhallan.	5 15 0	18 11 7	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
Cremorne.	Tyhallan.	2 17 9	8 7 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Cremorne.	Tyhallan.	2 17 9	16 11 1½	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	8
do.	do.	4 4 0	10 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	35 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	..	21 9 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	..	23 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	13 0 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	..	12 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	1	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	1	10
Cremorne.	Tyhallan.	..	36 15 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	7
do.	do.	..	20 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	8 14 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	20 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	61 13 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	..	18 4 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	Intrst. expired.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Clontibret.	..	28 11 5	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	4
Cremorne.	Mucknow.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	Intrst. expired.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	5 7 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Cremorne.	Ballibay.	..	24 1 7	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	..	..	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Ballibay.	..	10 15 0½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	9 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	13 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	48	John Mayne, Esq.	Bryan Cavanagh	Land	17 3 14
,,	49	Same	Anne Hughes, and another	do.	8 0 0
,,	50	Same	James Hughes, and others	do.	9 2 27
,,	51	Same	Patrick Philips, and another		..
,,	52	Same	Patrick Boyle, and another	Land	2 3 33
,,	53	Charles M'Mahon	Philip M'Anally		..
,,	54	G. M. Warner, Esq.	John Pendergast, and another	House	..
,,	55	Same	William Carson		..
,,	56	Same	Peter Quigly	House	..
,,	57	Same	Margaret Murtagh		..
,,	58	Same	Patrick Cormonly	House	..
,,	59	Same	Judith M'Mahon, and another		..
,,	60	Same	Jane Connolly, and another		..
,,	61	Same	John M'Cadam	House	..
,,	62	John Kerr, Esq.	James Carson, and others	Corn-mill	..
,,	63	Charles Anketell, Esq.	William Acken, and another	Land	2 4 0
,,	64	Thomas Scoles, and another	Thomas Scoles, and another	do.	3 0 0
,,	65	William Breakey	John Breakey		..
,,	66	Lord Baron Rossmore	Thomas Clarke, and another	Land	6 10 13
,,	67	Same	Francis M'Eneany, and another	do.	5 2 0
,,	68	Same	Edward Quigly, and others	do.	7 1 8
,,	69	Same	Edward Quigly, and another	do.	4 1 15
,,	70	Same	Terence M'Cardle, and others	do.	4 1 35
,,	71	Same	John Kelly		..
,,	72	Thomas Johnston, Esq.	Edward Roche	Land	4 1 30
,,	73	Thomas M'Dowell	Peter M'Kenna		..
,,	74	Same	John M'Kenna, sen.		..
,,	75	Joseph Kane, Esq.	James Sonna	Land	..
,,	76	Same	Patrick M'Guire	do.	..
,,	77	Same	Patrick Treanor	do.	..
,,	78	George Moore.	George Faire	do.	..
,,	79	William Moorhead	James Keenan	do.	4 0 0
,,	80	Andrew K. Young, Esq.	John Hughes	do.	11 0 18
,,	81	Charles P. Leslie, Esq.	George Walsh	do.	1 1 28
,,	82	Same	James Salmon		..
,,	83	Same	Alexander Simpson, and another	House and garden	..
,,	84	Same	John Campbell	Land	7 1 15
,,	85	Same	Arthur M'Enally, and another	House	..
,,	86	Same	James M'Gonnel, jun.		..
,,	87	Baptist Johnston Barton, a minor	John M'Cabe, and others	Land	7 0 27
,,	88	Same	James M'Mahon	do.	2 2 25
,,	89	Same	James Rogers	do.	2 0 23
,,	90	Thomas C. S. Corry, Esq.			..
,,	91	Same	John Chambers, and others	Mill and land	3 3 35
,,	92	Olivia Speer	Owen Reilly	Land	3 1 0
,,	93	Same	Philip Reilly	do.	5 3 19
,,	94	James Gillander	Denis Brennan	House	..
,,	95	John M'Enally, Esq.	John Graham, and others		..
,,	96	Henrietta Scott	William Hoy, and another	Land	4 0 7
,,	97	Edward Mayne, Esq.	John Franey, and others	do.	5 3 0
,,	98	Thomas Bell	Hanna Maguire	House	..
,,	99	James Johnston, Esq.	Charles Leckey	Land	6 1 2
,,	100	Cornelius Coosgrove	John Clarke, and another		..
,,	101	Thomas Coote, Esq.	Denis Hughes, and others		..
,,	102	Same	Bernard M'Enally, and others	Land	0 2 0
,,	103	Same	Robert Wright, and others	do.	0 2 0
,,	104	Same	Patrick Woods, and others		..
,,	105	Same	Matthew M'Garry, and others	Bog	0 3 2
,,	106	Same	William Potts, and others	do.	0 2 0
,,	107	James Dawson, Esq.	Francis Markey, and others		..
,,	108	Hon. and Rev. Thomas Plunkett	Owen Maginnis	Land	4 0 18
,,	109	Thomas Bell	Mary M'Cardle	House	..
,,	110	William Henry	Edward Lenan, and another		..
,,	111	Bernard Brimour	Terence Short		..
,,	112	Anne Preston	James Duffy		..
,,	113	Thomas Coote, Esq.	James Hughes, and others		..
,,	114	George Walsh	James Murphy, otherwise Maguire		..
,,	115	Lord Rossmore	John Kelly		..
,,	116	Same	William Heathers, and another		..
,,	117	Same	Isaiah Donaghy, and another		..
,,	118	Same	Same		..
,,	119	John Wallace	James Murtagh, and another		..
,,	120	Thomas Benson	Mary Farlow		..
,,	121	James Jackson	Edward Mollan		..
,,	122	Lord Viscount Middleton	Michael M'Enally, and others		..
,,	123	Same	Robert Henderson		..
,,	124	Same	Alexander Davidson, and others		..
,,	125	Same	Hugh M'Gough, and others		..
,,	126	Lord Blayney	James M'Connell		..
,,	127	Same	John Kelly, and others		..
,,	128	Same	John M'Elroy		..
,,	129	Lord Viscount Templeton	Peter Barkagh, and others		..
,,	130	Same	William Develin		..
,,	131	Same	Polly Loughlan		..
,,	132	Same	Patrick Smith, and another		..
,,	133	Same	Francis Mulligan, and another		..
,,	134	Same	Hugh Smith		..
,,	135	William Tenison, Esq.	Arthur Dermott, and another		..
,,	136	Same	Bryan M'Cabe		..
,,	137	Samuel Lavers	Thomas Stephenson		..
,,	138	Anne Preston	James Duffy		..
,,	139	Same	Francis Connolly, and others		..
,,	140	Anne Wilson	Alice Clarke		..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	..	42 4 2¼	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	do.	..	30 19 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	30 16 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	..	10 16 2¾	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Clones.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Clones.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Clones.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Clones.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Tullycorbet.	..	45 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
Treugh.	Donagh.	..	45 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Errigal.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Killmore.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Monaghan.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Errigal.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Killmore.	8 8 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Trough.	Donagh.	4 0 0	7 8 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	15 1 1	27 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 0 0	15 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	3
Trough.	Errigal.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tyhollan.	4 1 6	9 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Dartrey.	Ematris.	25 0 0	57 19 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	4
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	4 13 3	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	2
Dartrey.	Killeevan.	..	9 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	Clones.	..	22 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	22 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
Cremorne.	Tyhallan.	..	8 16 0¾	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	7
do.	do.	..	18 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	13
Cremorne.	Tyhallan.	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	22
do.	do.	..	14 17 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Ballibay.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1828	141	The Most Noble the Marquis of Bath	George Bannon		
,,	142	Same	John Swinburn, and others		
,,	143	Rev. James Brownlow	Patrick M'Mahon, and another		
,,	144	Same	Owen M'Mahon		
,,	145	Same	Patrick Callon, and others		
,,	146	Same	Laurence Rafferty		
,,	147	Same	Eleanor Hoey		
,,	148	Same	Thomas Rafferty		
,,	149	E. J. Shirly, Esq., and others	Francis Murray, and another		
,,	150	Same	Thomas Marron		
,,	151	Same	Francis Marron		
,,	152	Same	John M'Entee, and another		
,,	153	Same	Edward Martin		
,,	154	Same	Peter Duffy		
,,	155	Same	Patrick Walsh		
,,	156	Same	Denis Meegan		
,,	157	Same	James M'Bride		
,,	158	Same	Philip M'Enally		
,,	159	Same	Bridget M'Cluskey, and another		
,,	160	Patrick M'Mahon	Owen Morgan		
,,	161	Henry Porter, and others	Hugh Kane, and others		
,,	162	Same	John Hanratty, and others		
,,	163	Same	Terence Finigan, and others		
,,	164	George Harvey	Patrick Coyle		
,,	165	Henry Porter, and others	Hugh Goodman, and others		
,,	166	Same	Mary Woods, and another		
,,	167	Roger Anketell	Peter Murray, and others		
,,	168	Charles Anketell, Esq.	James Farmer, and others		
,,	169	Same	Mary Carlile, and others		
,,	170	Lord Rossmore	Owen Monaghan, and another		
,,	171	Same	Henry Crain, and others		
,,	172	Same	James M'Bride		
,,	173	Same	Joseph Forsyth		
,,	174	Same	James Duffy, and others		
,,	175	Same	John M'Niece		
,,	176	Same	Henry M'Quaide		
,,	177	Same	John Sharry		
,,	178	The Trustees of the Charities of the late Dr. John Sterne.	James M'Quaide, and others		
,,	179	The Rev. Blayney Irwin	Charles Kelly, and another		
,,	180	Edward Connolly	William Kelly		
,,	181	Edward Mayne, Esq.	Terence Murphy, and others		
,,	182	John Donaldson	Thomas Glynn		
,,	183	John Fay	John Reilly		
,,	184	Charles P. Leslie, Esq.	William Norwood, and others		
,,	185	Same	William M'Crudden, and others		
,,	186	Same	William Armstrong, and others		
,,	187	Richard Thompson	Thomas Roragh		
,,	188	Same	John Gunn		
,,	189	Same	Philip Roragh, and another		
,,	190	Francis Fleming	Peter Hughes, and another		
,,	191	Bernard M'Cague	James M'Cruddin		
,,	192	William Moorhead, and others	Thomas Smith, and another		
,,	193	George Grier	John Morrow, and others		
,,	194	Same	James Treanor		
,,	195	James Beatty	Matthew Vallely, and another		
,,	196	Edward Denney, Esq.	Peter M'Quaide		
,,	197	Ann Preston	James Duffy		
,,	198	Thomas Markey	Mary Carney		
,,	199	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Bernard Clarke		
,,	200	Same	Thomas Bell		
,,	201	Same	Joseph Alexander, and another		
,,	202	Same	William Jackson, and others		
,,	203	Same	John Markey, and another		
,,	204	Same	Matthew M'Enally, and others		
,,	205	Same	Mary Duffy, and another		
,,	206	Same	James M'Enally, and another		
,,	207	Same	Patrick Markey		
,,	208	Charles Coote, Esq.	Neal Flinn		
,,	209	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Eleanor M'Caughey, and another		
,,	210	Edward Lucas, Esq.	James M'Alpin, and others		
,,	211	Charles Anketell, Esq.	Francis M'Kenna		
,,	212	Same	Owen M'Elmeel		
,,	213	Same	James M'Kenna		
,,	214	Catherine Johnston	Patrick Cavanagh, and others		
,,	215	Same	Mary M'Kenna, and others		
,,	216	Robert Murdow, and others	Edward Murray, and others		
,,	217	Charles Campbell	Edward Hughes		
,,	218	Richard Thompson	Thomas Roragh		
,,	219	Same	John Gunn		
,,	220	Henry Ellis	Thomas Smith, and others		
,,	221	Patrick M'Bride	Patrick Keenan		
,,	222	William Robinson	Peter M'Naghten		
1829	1	Lord Templeton	Joseph M'Kee, and others		
,,	2	Same	William Henry, and others		
,,	3	George Shegog	Francis Flanigan		
,,	4	Lord Blayney	William Henry	Land	6 3 0
,,	5	Same	John Kernaghan		
,,	6	Same	Michael Fox	House	
,,	7	Same	John Sloan, and another	Land	8 2 15
,,	8	Same	Johite White, and others		
,,	9	Hugh M'Donald	George Irwin, and others	Mill and water-course	0 3 33
,,	10	Bernard Deeran	Daniel Evans		

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	71 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Cremorne.	Tullycorbet.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Cremorne.	Muckno.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	..
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1829	11	David Huggart	Michael Kelly, and another		..
,,	12	Edward M'Kenna	James Garland	Land	3 3 24
,,	13	Dorothea Hawkshaw	Hugh M'Cabe	do.	4 3 35
,,	14	Same	Patrick Cunningham	do.	12 0 0
,,	15	Same	Patrick M'Cabe	do.	9 0 30
,,	16	Same	Michael M'Mahon, and another	do.	7 2 0
,,	17	Same	Bartholomew Winter, and others	do.	4 1 13
,,	18	Same	Charles Duffy, and another	do.	2 1 0
,,	19	Same	Patrick Fox	do.	4 1 27
,,	20	James Maron, and another	Mary Marran	House	..
,,	21	Edward Lucas, Esq.	John Shegog, and others		..
,,	22	Anne Wilson	Terence Finigan, and others		..
,,	23	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Edward Markey		..
,,	24	William Johnston	Patrick O'Briens, and others		..
,,	25	Gustavus M. Warran, Esq.	James Murtha, and another		..
,,	26	Same	James Conly, and another		..
,,	27	Same	Judith M'Mahon, and another		..
,,	28	Andrew K. Young, Esq.	Edward Monaghan		..
,,	29	Gustavus M. Warran, Esq.	Patrick Toal, and others		..
,,	30	B. J. Barton	John Murray, and others		..
,,	31	Same	Owen Murphy, and another	Land	5 1 24
,,	32	Same	John Blackburn, and others	do.	4 3 12
,,	33	James Tole	Robert Hearse	do.	2 0 5
,,	34	Ann Duffy, and others	William M'Kenna	do.	4 0 16
,,	35	Andrew K. Young, Esq.	Thomas Doyle, and others	do.	15 2 30
,,	36	Edward Lucas, Esq.	—— M'Alpins		..
,,	37	Charles Hawkshaw, Esq.	Francis Beggs, and another	Land	10 0 22
,,	38	Richard Humphries, Esq.	Peter Woods, and another	do.	3 1 20
,,	39	William M'Cauley	James Murtagh	do.	1 3 20
,,	40	Catherine Johnston	Mary M'Kenna, and others	do.	5 0 0
,,	41	Charles Campbell	Edward Hughes	House	..
,,	42	James Rose, Esq.	Catherine M'Elmeel	Land	2 2 13
,,	43	Same	Peter Woods, and another	do.	4 0 36
,,	44	Francis M'Dowell	Mary M'Cawly, and others	do.	2 2 0
,,	45	Same	Thomas Shaw, and another	do.	1 1 15
,,	46	Eleanor M'Morran	Robert Heany	House	..
,,	47	Letitia Breaky	Ross M'Cabe, and another		..
,,	48	Monica Bellingham, and others	Owen M'Cabe, and another		..
,,	49	Same	William Beggan, and another		..
,,	50	Same	James Ryder, and another		..
,,	51	Samuel Wright	Andrew Clearkin, and another		..
,,	52	James Rose	Patrick Markey	Land	4 0 6
,,	53	William Hamilton	James Martin, and others		..
,,	54	Bernard Deerin	John Mean	Land	4 1 0
,,	55	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Michael Cavanagh, and another	do.	10 3 10
,,	56	Edward Lucas, Esq.	John Shegog, and others	do.	5 2 10
,,	57	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Francis M'Mahon		..
,,	58	Same	Patrick M'Cardle, and another		..
,,	59	Edward Lucas, Esq.	Margaret Ker, and another	Land	6 2 25
,,	60	William Holmes	John Mathews	House	..
,,	61	John Wallace	James Murtagh	Land	3 3 0
,,	62	Hon. H. R. Westenra	Robert M'Crory	do.	5 3 4
,,	63	Baptist Johnston Barton	John Murray, and others	do.	13 0 0
,,	64	William Johnston	Patrick O'Briens	do.	3 2 0
,,	65	Gustavus M. Warran, Esq.	John Connolly, and another	House	..
,,	66	Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Michael Woods, and others	Land	7 0 15
,,	67	Mrs. C. H. Scott	Thomas Graham	do.	13 0 1
,,	68	Thomas Johnston, Esq.	Robert M'Ginn, and another	Land	0 3 20
,,	69	William Quin	Terence Hughes	do.	3 0 0
,,	70	The Rev. H. F. Lyte, Clerk, and others	John M'Cleary, and another	do.	13 2 0
,,	71	Same	Charles Reilly, and others	do.	5 2 10
,,	72	Same	Terence Lamb, and others	do.	6 2 33
,,	73	John Atkinson	James Jeffers, and others	do.	40 0 0
,,	74	Samuel Wright	Andrew Neal, and another	do.	8 0 0
,,	75	William Sloan Stanly	Catherine Keenan	do.	16 15 0
,,	76	Same	John Keenan	do.	5 2 34
,,	77	Hon. and Rev. Thomas Plunket, Clerk.	Martha Dempsy, and others	do.	10 3 15
,,	78	Evelin J. Shirly, Esq.	Patrick Collan, and others	House	..
,,	79	Francis Marran	James Marran, and another	do.	..
,,	80	William Hamilton	James Martin, and others	Land and mill	37 0 0
,,	81	Samuel Sharmon	Isabella M'Clenaghan	House	..
,,	82	Edward Denny, Esq.	James M'Kenna, and another	Land	16 0 0
,,	83	Same	Peter Hanaran, and another	do.	6 0 0
,,	84	Same	John Montgomery, and another	do.	6 0 0
,,	85	Same	Owen M'Cabe, and others	do.	29 0 0
,,	86	Lord Cremorne	Owen Corry, and others	do.	7 2 5
,,	87	Same	John Douglas, and another	do.	4 2 4
,,	88	Same	Terence Smith, and others	do.	5 2 3
,,	89	Same	Owen Murphy, and others	do.	7 0 27
,,	90	Same	Edward Roche, and another	do.	4 0 10
,,	91	Same	Arthur Mollan, and others	do.	13 3 0
,,	92	Same	Thomas Simpson, and others	do.	12 0 20
,,	93	Same	Samuel Gibson, and others	do.	20 0 7
,,	94	Same	William Moore	do.	8 1 20
,,	95	Same	Alexander Grant	do.	4 3 8
,,	96	Same	William Elliott, and others	do.	2 1 32
,,	97	John Donaldson	Thomas Glynn	do.	3 1 0
,,	98	Thomas Wray, Esq.	William M'Quaide	do.	1 3 24
,,	99	John Wallace	James Murtagh, and another	do.	3 0 0
,,	100	Richard Benson, Esq.	Grace M'Entee, and another		..
,,	101	Same	Thomas Doogan, and others	Tenement ground	..
,,	102	Same	Thomas Doogan, and another	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	2
Cremorne.	Muckno.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Farney.	Muckno.	24 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	9
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	9 14 4	15 6 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Trough.	Donagh.	7 17 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	..	Non-payment.	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Dartry	Killeevan.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Monaghan.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Drumsnatt.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Errigal.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Donagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tydavnett.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	..	..	Absconding.	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tydavnett.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Cremorne.	Muckno.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Clontibret.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Monaghan.	Drumsnatt.	..	14 6 2	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	..	38 3 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	Tyhallan.	..	55 7 6	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
Dartry.	Aughabog.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Clones.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Tydavnett.	..	38 1 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	..	18 16 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	7
Dartry.	Ematris.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	Aughabog.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	6
do.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	3
Farney.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	15
Cremorne.	..	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Dartry.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Trough.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	. . .	..	..	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..				

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1829	103	Richard Benson, Esq.	Thomas Doogan, and others	Tenement ground.	1	1	0
,,	104	Charles P. Leslie, Esq.	James M'Donnell	Land	6	3	10
,,	105	Same	Robert Byers	do.	3	2	0
,,	106	Same	Robert Waddle, and another.	do.	3	2	20
,,	107	Same	James Ferguson, and another	do.	5	3	6
,,	108	Same	Patrick Keenan, and another	do.	8	0	4
,,	109	Same	James M'Kenna	do.	8	2	0
,,	110	Same	William Presho	House and garden		..	
,,	111	Patrick Bennett	Peter Clearken			..	
,,	112	Gustavus M. Warran	James Murtagh, and another			..	
,,	113	Same	Patt Toal, and others			..	
,,	114	Same	Judith M'Mahon, and another			..	
,,	115	The Right Hon. T. A., Lord Blayney	Philip Duffy, and others	Land	16	3	3
,,	116	William Hamilton	James Martin, and others	do.		..	
,,	117	James Breaky.	Patrick Graham	do.		..	
,,	118	Lord Blayney	John Kernaghan, and another	Tenement		..	
,,	119	Same	James Martin	Land	16	0	0
,,	120	Same	Edward M'Grane	do.	6	1	27
,,	121	Same	Alexander Gamble, and others	do.	17	0	0
,,	122	Mrs. Ann Wilson	Terence Finigan, and others.	do.	3	0	0
,,	123	Elizabeth Knox, and others	James Cotter, and others.	Tenement		..	
,,	124	Hon. and Rev. Thomas Plunket	Martha Dempsy, and others	Land	10	3	15
,,	125	John Wallace	James Murtagh, and others	do.	3	0	0
,,	126	Andrew Kerr	James Curray	House		..	
,,	127	Same	William Mills, and others	Land	7	2	2
,,	128	Gustavus M. Warran, Esq.	Patrick Hughes, and others	do.	15	0	0
,,	129	Same	James Murtagh, and others	House		..	
,,	130	Same	Judith M'Mahon, and another	do.		..	
,,	131	Same	Patrick Tole, and others	do.		..	
,,	132	Sir Thomas B. Leonard, Bart.	Vincent Beatty, Esq.	Tenement		..	
1830	1	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	William Ruddell, and others	Land	4	0	24
,,	2	Same	Owen Mooney, and another	House		..	
,,	3	Philip M'Mahon, a minor, and another.	Hugh M'Enally	Land	8	3	0
,,	4	Peter Brennan	Edward M'Enally.	do.	4	0	0
,,	5	William Henry	Rose Lennon, widow	do.	8	0	0
,,	6	Robert M'Gee	Thomas M'Quellan	House		..	
,,	7	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Michael M'Kee, and another.	Land	7	3	15
,,	8	Robert Travers, Esq.	James Brennan	do.	15	1	38
,,	9	John Mayne, Esq.	Francis Finigan, and another	do.	7	1	11
,,	10	William Irwin, Esq.	John M'Mahon, and another	do.	2	0	0
,,	11	Rev. William Steele, clerk	John Gray, and another	do.	3	0	21
,,	12	Same	Ann Murphy, and another	do.	3	0	5
,,	13	Same	James M'Cann	do.	4	3	20
,,	14	Lord Blayney	Patrick Markey, and others	do.	4	3	16
,,	15	Same	Michael Carraher, and others	do.	4	0	27
,,	16	William Collin	Francis Duffy	do.	1	0	0
,,	17	John Henry, Esq., jun.	James Gilmore, and another	do.	3	2	0
,,	18	Same	Edward Burges	do.	8	0	0
,,	19	Same	James Peele, sen.	do.	1	1	0
,,	20	Patrick Casey.	Patrick Murphy	do.	7	2	0
,,	21	Henry Boyd	Francis Duffy, and others	House and land	14	0	0
,,	22	Mrs. Ann Wilson	Alice Clarke	House		..	
,,	23	Hon. and Rev. Thomas Plunkett, Clerk,	William Smith			..	
,,	24	Same	John Dempsy			..	
,,	25	Same	John Connolly, and another			..	
,,	26	Lord Cremorne	James Connolly	Land	4	2	0
,,	27	Same	Bernard M'Crudden	do.	7	2	39
,,	28	Same	James Treanor, and another.	do.	4	3	36
,,	29	Same	Bryan M'Gaughey, and others	do.	5	2	34
,,	30	James M'Crudden	David Dunn, and another	do.	2	0	0
,,	31	John Mayne, Esq.	Patrick Hart, and others	do.	21	3	34
,,	32	Lord Plunket	James Mallan, and another	do.	16	0	32
,,	33	Mrs. Agnes Slack	Robert Mollan, and others	do.	6	3	4
,,	34	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	William M'Coy	do.	7	3	5
,,	35	Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Owen M'Phillips, and another	do.	7	3	25
,,	36	Same	Same	do.	4	1	20
,,	37	Same	Thomas Moynagh, and another	do.	8	1	30
,,	38	John M'Kenna	Peter Cash	do.	3	3	0
,,	39	William Moore	Moses Graham	do.	3	1	0
,,	40	Henry Martin.	John Rutherford, and another	do.	6	3	0
,,	41	Thomas Carson, Esq.	Michael Sweeney	do.	4	2	3
,,	42	Lord Rossmore	Charles Hughston	do.	2	2	38
,,	43	Thomas Singleton, Esq.	Patrick M'Carron.	do.	7	0	0
,,	44	Lord Cremorne, and another.	Matthew M'Crudden, and another	do.	15	1	30
,,	45	William Wilson	Christopher M'Gee, and others	do.	10	1	0
,,	46	Gustavus M. Warran, Esq.	Patrick Murphy	do.	7	0	0
,,	47	John Kerr	Samuel Brown	do.	10	0	0
,,	48	James Rose	Thomas Keenan	do.	4	1	0
,,	49	Same	Patrick M'Kenna.	do.	3	3	17
,,	50	Walter Forster	John Stewart, and others.	do.	4	3	0
,,	51	Same	Felix Neal	do.	3	1	0
,,	52	William Robinson, Esq.	Alexander Campbell, and others	do.	22	0	0
,,	53	Joseph Martin.	Patrick Winters	do.	8	0	0
,,	54	Alexander Fleming	John M'Donald, and another	do.	8	1	2
,,	55	William Moorhed.	James Hoey	do.	6	2	13
,,	56	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Warner	do.	8	1	2
,,	57	Charles M'Vittie	Owen M'Quaide	do.		..	
,,	58	Mrs. Charlotte M. Scott	John Hoey, and others			..	
,,	59	John Madden.	Margaret M'Ceskin			..	
,,	60	James Wilson.	John Maginn			..	
,,	61	Lord Blayney.	Bryan Fitzpatrick, and others	Land	16	3	3
,,	62	Rev. William Steele, Clerk	Patrick M'Mahon	do.	3	1	30
,,	63	Same	Patrick M'Mahon, sen.	do.	5	0	0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Trough.	..	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	..	do.	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	Agreed	..	..	6
Cremorne.	..	..	86 0 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	16
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	Muckno.	..	5 1 10	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	27 18 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	..	15 13 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Muckno.	..	26 4 7¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	9
do.	Clontibret.	..	32 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	Muckno.	..	12 9 2¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	6
Monaghan.	Drumsnatt.	..	15 0 0	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	4
Dartry.	Aughabog.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Killeevan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
Monaghan.	do.	..	23 6 4	..	..	Agreed	..	..	6
do.	Clones.	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Dartry.	do.	..	Non-payment	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Ballibay.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	21 14 6	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	2
do.	Muckno.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Farney.	Enniskeen.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	..	..	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	16 10 0	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Muckno.	..	15 19 9	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	Clontibret.	..	2 15 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	32 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	2
Trough.	Errigal.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donagh.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	..	18 13 6	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	21 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Donagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Dartry.	Ematris.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan	Tydavnett.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	7 6 5½	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Tydavnett.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Killeevan.	..	8 6 7	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Drumsnatt.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	2
do.	Clones.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	..	6 0 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	18 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Monaghan.	Kilmore.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	Tullycorbet.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Tydavnett.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clones.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	..	29 9 0	..	..	Agreed	do.	..	8
do.	Killeevan.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	Tullycorbet.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Dartry.	Killevan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
..	..	..	158 16 7	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Monaghan.	Clones.	..	..	..	Overholdin g	Dismissed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	14 8 9¾	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
Farney.	Donaghmoine.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Agreed	do.	..	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	64	Rev. William Steele, Clerk	Thomas Byrne	Land	4 1 30
,,	65	Same	James Fee	do.	6 3 14
,,	66	John Reilly	Philip Duffy	House	..
,,	67	William Mayne, Esq.	Mary Duffy, and others	Land	7 0 14
,,	68	Lord Cremorne, a minor	Charles Phillips, and others	do.	0 3 34
,,	69	Same	Catherine Hughes, and others	do.	3 1 30
,,	70	Same	Simon Woods, and another	do.	8 3 26
,,	71	Same	Laurence Treanor, and others	do.	19 3 33
,,	72	Same	Bryan M'Gaughey, and others	do.	5 3 33
,,	73	Rev. H. F. Lyte, Clerk, and others	Terence Lamb, and others	do.	6 2 33
,,	74	Joseph Martin	Patrick Winters	do.	8 0 0
,,	75	James Wilson	John M'Ginn, and another	Houses and land	..
,,	76	John C. Moutray	Samuel Stuart, and others	Land	6 0 0
,,	77	Lord Blayney	Daniel M'Entee, and others	do.	6 3 38
,,	78	G. M. Warran	Patrick Hughes, and others	do.	15 0 0
,,	79	Charles M'Vittie	Owen M'Quaide	do.	5 3 0
,,	80	George Walsh	Francis Quail	House	..
,,	81	Lord Rossmore	Thomas Battersby	Land	3 1 0
,,	82	Thomas Johnston	Edward Roche	do.	4 2 0
,,	83	Same	James Moynagh	do.	6 2 0
,,	84	Same	Patrick M'Kenna, and another	do.	8 3 30
,,	85	Same	James Walsh, and another	do.	6 1 0
,,	86	Dorothea Hawkshaw	James Duffy, and another	do.	5 2 10
,,	87	Hugh M'Donald	James M'Ginity, and another	Mill and land	0 3 33
,,	88	Owen Reilly	John Brady, and others	House	..
,,	89	James Frain	James M'Math	do.	..
,,	90	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	James Irwin	Land	..
,,	91	Same	Francis M'Mahon	do.	..
,,	92	Same	Owen M'Enally	do.	2 0 0
,,	93	Same	Peter Hand	do.	8 1 13
,,	94	Same	Elizabeth Scott, and others	do.	14 0 4
,,	95	Same	Judith Ward, and another	do.	4 3 0
,,	96	Same	Owen M'Mahon	do.	3 0 26
,,	97	Same	George Ritchey, and another	do.	3 1 20
,,	98	Same	Michael Markey, and others	do.	6 2 0
,,	99	Same	Catherine Markey, and another	do.	6 2 0
,,	100	Same	John Lowery, and another	do.	3 1 29
,,	101	Same	Bernard Mulligan, and another	do.	4 0 0
,,	102	Same	James M'Enally, and others	do.	9 1 30
,,	103	Same	Matthew M'Enally, and others	do.	6 2 0
,,	104	Francis O'Neill	John Johnston, and another	do.	0 0 12
,,	105	Granby Higinbottom	Samuel Finlay, and another	do.	14 0 0
,,	106	Lord Templeton	Edward M'Ginity, and others	do.	25 0 25
,,	107	Same	John Sincler, and others	do.	30 3 12
,,	108	Same	Edward M'Cardle, and others	do.	50 2 20
,,	109	Same	Joseph M'Kee, and another	do.	16 2 5
,,	110	Same	Alexander Kinnier, and others	do.	29 3 10
,,	111	Same	Robert Fleming	do.	6 3 10
,,	112	Same	John M'Clelland, and another	do.	11 1 22
,,	113	Same	William Warnock, and others	do.	17 2 34
,,	114	Same	Hugh Smith	do.	12 1 24
,,	115	Same	Miles Loughlin, and another	do.	9 2 10
,,	116	Lord Blayney	John King	do.	4 3 24
,,	117	Same	Andrew Murnihan, and another	do.	7 0 30
,,	118	Mrs. Ann Preston	Michael Casey, and others	do.	8 3 30
,,	119	Lord Blayney	Edward Jackson, and others	do.	19 0 39
,,	120	Same	James Waters	do.	5 0 10
,,	121	Same	Margaret Waters, and another	do.	3 0 0
,,	122	Same	James M'Ardle, and others	do.	7 1 0
,,	123	Same	William Richason, and another	do.	10 0 20
,,	124	Same	John Robinson, and others	do.	4 0 13
,,	125	Same	George Hughes, and another	do.	6 0 35
,,	126	Same	Owen Shany	do.	13 0 32
,,	127	Same	George Burns, and others	do.	4 0 10
,,	128	Mrs. Henry Boyde	Francis Graham, and others	do.	11 2 0
,,	129	Lord Blayney	James M'Ardle, and another		..
,,	130	Lord Cremorne	Patrick Cavanagh, and another	Land	10 2 25
,,	131	Same	Francis Murphy, and another	do.	7 1 31
,,	132	Same	Joseph Murphy, sen.	do.	7 2 27
,,	133	Same	Edward M'Cabe	do.	6 3 4
,,	134	Same	Catherine Murphy, and another	do.	4 0 7
,,	135	Same	John Carson, and others	do.	5 0 27
,,	136	Same	John M'Kenna, and others	do.	8 0 23
,,	137	Same	James M'Kenna, and others	do.	14 1 6
,,	138	Same	Robert Forster	do.	7 0 0
,,	139	Same	Phelemey M'Kenna, and others	do.	19 2 2
,,	140	Same	Hugh M'Kenna, and others	do.	5 0 9
,,	142	Samuel Gunchin	Richard Carson	do.	2 0 0
,,	143	Charles P. Leslie	John Skeaghan	do.	4 0 13
,,	144	Same	James Kelly	do.	2 2 0
,,	145	Same	Owen Corley	do.	1 1 36
,,	146	Same	Hugh M'Kenna	do.	7 2 0
,,	147	Same	John M'Quaid, and another	do.	4 1 37
,,	148	Same	Owen and Charles M'Gee	do.	4 0 0
,,	149	Same	Patrick Cunningham, and another	do.	5 0 3
,,	150	Same	Laurence M'Aree	do.	..
,,	151	Same	James Cromwell	do.	5 2 25
,,	152	Same	Henry M'Pike, and another	do.	4 3 0
,,	153	Same	William Holland	do.	24 2 12
,,	154	Same	William M'Loughlan, and another	Land	43 feet.
,,	155	Same	James Ferguson	do.	5 3 6
,,	156	Same	John Mills, and others	do.	20 0 19
,,	157	Same	William Killan	do.	6 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Farney.	Donaghmoine.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	3
Dartry.	Ematris.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	..	14 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	37 8 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Trough.	..	..	35 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	..	..	21 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	do.	..	4
Dartry.	..	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
Trough.	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
do.	Errigal.	..	62 11 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	..	..	17 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	..	27 12 7	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	6
do.	Clones.	..	..	..	Overholding	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tyhallan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	8 15 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	4 15 7	7 3 5¼	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
Farney.	Maheracross.	30 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	do.	..	2
Cremorne.	Muckno.	25 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Ballibay.	14 6 8	20 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 10 0	6 11 0	..	..	Agreed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	3 4 6	7 16 9¾	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 9 6	18 2 5¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	21 0 0	28 18 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	7 1 0	16 5 10¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	7 17 8¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 14 6	15 17 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 15 0	14 2 3¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	9 15 0	19 9 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 11 6	8 2 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 12 0	17 10 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	15 5 0	22 0 3¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	10 11 0	15 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	1 16 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
do.	Aughnamullen.	16 13 9	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	29 16 10¼	33 15 11	..	..	Nilled	..	..	6
do.	Muckno.	23 15 10¼	36 11 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	9
do.	do.	25 7 1¾	32 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Clontibret.	11 5 2¼	17 6 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	21 18 2	26 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	do.	4 15 11¾	7 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 5 7½	15 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Muckno.	13 1 1	20 2 9	..	..	Agreed	..	..	4
do.	do.	12 0 0	24 12 0	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	Clontibret.	9 15 10	15 1 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	4 12 1	14 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballibay.	5 15 0	14 7 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	16 16 4	22 9 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	11 9 9	33 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Muckno.	6 17 4	9 19 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 6 0	4 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	7 5 0	10 16 4½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	10 19 6	16 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 2 0	7 8 1½	..	..	Agreed	..	..	3
do.	Ballibay.	4 19 6	10 12 5	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	13 0 5	37 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 12 0	8 8 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	0 15 6	15 18 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Trough.	Errigal.	15 9 0	49 18 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	9 7 2	31 4 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 7 6	30 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 18 7	20 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 15 0	15 6 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Dartry.	Currin.	5 3 6	7 3 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Trough.	Errigal.	12 14 2	39 9 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	20 0 0	64 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Donagh.	8 8 0	35 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	18 18 0	44 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	3
do.	do.	7 16 5	25 16 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
Dartry.	Currin.	3 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	1
Trough.	Donagh.	6 16 6	18 12 6	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	5 0 0	6 18 5¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 19 0	4 1 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	15 0 0	20 15 4¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 2 4	9 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 5 4	8 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 5 6	11 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 19 6	20 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 1 4	9 15 8¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 0	7 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	44 5 0	71 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 5 0	5 0 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 18 0	17 14 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	26 12 8	44 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 16 6	9 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1830	158	Charles P. Leslie	William Campbell	Land	6 2 30
,,	159	Same	John Campbell	do.	7 1 15
,,	160	Same	James Kelly	do.	2 3 20
,,	161	Same	Edward M'Kenna	do.	10 0 0
,,	162	Same	Robert Byers	do.	3 2 0
,,	163	Same	Philip M'Dermott	House and land	0 2 0
,,	164	Same	Charles M'Kenna	Land	5 0 8
,,	165	Same	William Kelly, and others	do.	6 0 0
,,	166	Same	James M'Gonnell, and others	do.	1 2 0
,,	167	Same	Bernard Bradly, and others	House and garden	..
,,	168	Same	James M'Giggor, and another	Land	..
,,	169	Same	James Riddle, and another	do.	7 1 15
,,	170	James Sheridan	Josiah Maguire	do.	0 1 0
,,	171	Francis Donnolly	Denis Teirney, and another	House	..
,,	172	John Donaldson, and another	Henry Delemar	Land	4 0 0
,,	173	G. M. Warner	Patrick Hughes, and others	do.	15 0 0
,,	174	Charles M'Vittie	Owen M'Quaide	do.	5 3 0
,,	175	Charles A. Leslie	John Donnolly, and others	do.	4 1 23
,,	176	Andrew Kerr	Patrick Keeran	do.	11 3 35
,,	177	Same	Owen M'Phillips	do.	9 13 0
,,	178	Same	Thomas Rooney, and another	do.	3 3 14
,,	179	Trustees of the Bishop of Clogher	John M'Kenna	House and garden	..
,,	180	Henry M'Cabe, and another	James Lynch, and others	Land	3 0 0
,,	181	Lord Blayney	Patrick Soraghan, and others	do.	12 3 26
,,	182	Thomas Rowley	John M'Kenna	do.	5 0 0
,,	183	Same	Philip Mulligan	do.	5 0 26
,,	184	Same	Ann Moony, and others	do.	5 0 0
,,	185	Same	William M'Cline, and others	do.	10 0 17
,,	186	Same	Francis Duffy, and others	do.	11 2 3
,,	187	Same	Hugh M'Goghey	do.	3 0 0
,,	188	Same	Peter Reilly, and others	do.	9 1 5
,,	189	Same	Thomas Brady, and another	do.	7 0 0
,,	190	Same	Bernard M'Mahon	do.	3 1 3
,,	191	Same	John Townly, and others	do.	10 1 20
,,	192	Same	Edward M'Ardle, and another	do.	7 2 0
,,	193	Same	Michael Reilly, and another	do.	4 0 11
,,	194	Same	James Duffy, and another	do.	3 0 15
,,	195	Same	Josiah Saunderson, and another	do.	9 2 0
,,	196	Same	Daniel Markey, and others	do.	7 2 0
,,	197	Same	Miles M'Ardle, and others	do.	6 3 0
,,	198	Same	Edward M'Cabe	do.	5 0 0
,,	199	Same	Thomas Brady	do.	3 0 0
,,	200	Same	Michael Lennan	do.	7 0 0
,,	201	Same	Philip M'Ardle, and others	do.	7 2 0
,,	202	Same	Thomas Smith, and another	do.	4 0 10
,,	203	Same	Eliza Burges, and another	do.	8 2 6
,,	204	Same	John Baiary	do.	4 0 0
,,	205	Same	Hugh M'Kenna	do.	3 3 0
,,	206	Same	Peter Treanor	do.	3 1 6
,,	207	Same	Peter Lennan, and another	do.	2 2 0
,,	208	Same	Bryan M'Cabe	do.	4 0 0
,,	209	Same	Robert Steen, and another	do.	5 1 30
,,	210	Same	James Clarke	do.	22 1 0
,,	211	Same	Noah Lennan, and another	do.	3 1 0
,,	212	Same	Peter Forde, and another	do.	2 3 10
,,	213	Same	Philip M'Skellan	do.	5 1 15
,,	214	Same	Terence Duffy	do.	2 3 2
,,	215	Same	Francis Rush, and another	do.	1 1 0
,,	216	Dacre Hamilton	Susanna Wilson	do.	8 2 0
,,	217	Lord Middleton	Robert Henderson	do.	6 2 13
,,	218	Lord Blayney	William Collin	..	..
,,	219	T. C. S. Corry, Esq.	Owen M'Cabe, and others	Land	4 1 10
,,	220	Same	William Miller	do.	3 0 0
,,	221	Same	Mary M'Enally, and others	do.	2 0 0
,,	222	Thomas C. S. Corry, Esq.	Michael Hughes	do.	6 0 30
,,	223	Henry Smith	John M'Crea, and another	do.	..
,,	224	Thomas Johnston, Esq.	James Wilson, and others	do.	2 3 30
,,	225	William Anketell, Esq.	Francis Treanor, and another	do.	14 3 34
,,	226	Rev. John Kearney, Clerk	Michael M'Kenna	do.	0 3 38
,,	227	Same	Ann Whiteman	do.	11 0 7
,,	228	Same	Francis Henry, and another	do.	9 3 3
,,	229	Same	Samuel Henry	do.	6 2 26
,,	230	Joseph Crawford	James Corry	House	..
,,	231	G. M. Warner	Ann Hughes, and others	..	..
1831	1	Evelyn John Shirley, Esq., and another	Luke M'Cabe	Land	0 2 17
,,	2	Same	Patrick Keelan, and another	do.	5 0 31
,,	3	Same	Daniel Keelan, and another	do.	16 1 15
,,	4	Same	Michael M'Enrue	do.	5 2 10
,,	5	Same	Michael Callan, and another	do.	2 2 4
,,	6	Same	John Devlin	do.	2 0 20
,,	7	Same	Hugh Finigan	do.	6 2 20
,,	8	Same	Patrick Loughran	do.	1 0 15
,,	9	Same	Charles Teeling, and others	do.	6 0 23 & 3 0 1
,,	10	Same	Bryan Murphy	do.	5 3 28
,,	11	Same	John Ward, and another	do.	24 1 12
,,	12	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Francis M'Mahon, and another	do.	7 2 17
,,	13	Same	John Markey	do.	4 3 20
,,	14	Same	Owen Mooney, and another	do.	4 3 12
,,	15	Same	Patrick Markey	do.	4 3 20
,,	16	Same	Francis M'Geough, and others	do.	..
,,	17	Same	Arthur M'Mahon, and another	do.	..
,,	18	Same	Owen M'Mahon	do.	..

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Trough.	Donagh.	13 7 6	18 10 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	15 1 1	20 16 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	4 18 0	11 6 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	19 0 0	26 0 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donagh.	6 19 0	9 4 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 0 0	4 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	8 1 8	11 3 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Donagh.	9 0 0	12 15 5¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	3 9 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	2 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	18 9 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Ematris.	1 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	15 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Dartry.	Aughabog.	7 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Monaghan.	Killmore.	..	33 8 3	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	Clones.	12 1 6	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	5
Dartry.	Ematris.	7 2 5	15 0 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughabog.	11 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	14 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 10 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	0 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	6 1 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	5
do.	Killmore.	11 1 9	22 6 4	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Tullycorbet.	1 16 0	16 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	34 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	1 17 6	26 12 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	2 0 0	68 6 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	1 18 0	36 4 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	19 9 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Dartry.	Killeevan.	1 16 0	42 18 5½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughabog.	2 3 0	28 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tullycorbet.	2 5 6	19 4 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	1 18 6	40 10 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 0 0	27 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 5 6	21 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 15 0	10 16 9½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 0 0	53 4 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	1 14 1½	26 5 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	2 5 6	38 11 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Aughabog.	2 3 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	do.	2 3 0	38 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tullycorbet.	2 5 6	37 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	2 0 0	38 10 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 2 6	16 11 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 5 6	63 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 0 0	27 4 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 7 6	39 11 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 8 0	80 9 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 2 6	68 14 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Aughabog.	8 12 0	38 0 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Tullycorbet.	2 5 6	39 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Killeevan.	2 0 0	192 12 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tullycorbet.	2 5 6	34 0 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 2 6	13 7 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 5 6	51 1 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Killeevan.	1 14 1½	17 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Tullycorbet.	4 11 0	14 8 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Aughnamullin.	..	25 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	5 18 4	14 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	4
Dartry.	Ematris.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	Non-payment.	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Ematris.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Clones.	..	50 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Trough.	Donagh.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Errigal.	9 10 0	35 1 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Clones.	2 5 6	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	..	1
do.	do.	21 10 7	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	18 1 5	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	11 19 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughabog.	0 1 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	2
Farney.	Donaghmoine.	1 3 9	6 1 6	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	..	15 0 4	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	2
do.	..	17 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Magheracloone.	6 13 11	15 8 11½	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Maheross.	4 11 8	9 12 3½	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	2 15 11	5 17 3½	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	..	10 1 2	23 4 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maheross.	..	10 7 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	17 17 5	52 9 8½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
				..					
do.	Donaghmoine.	17 18 8	20 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Maheracloone.	25 6 1	35 9 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Ballibay.	11 7 10	30 1 9¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 6 0	13 15 6	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 4 0	17 7 7½	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 6 0	14 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	3 18 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Ballibay.	8 3 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 7 11	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1831	19	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Elizabeth Goodwin	Land	..
,,	20	Archibald Martin	Robert M'Clatchey	House	..
,,	21	Bernard Geoughan	Robert Hand	Lands	..
,,	22	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	James Carson	do.	11 3 26
,,	23	Same	Michael Brennan, and another	do.	8 0 34
,,	24	Lord Middleton	Robert Henderson	do.	6 2 13
,,	25	Edward Lucas, Esq.	Polly M'Guinity, and others	do.	11 1 32
,,	26	Alexander Davidson	Nail King	do.	4 0 28
,,	27	Same	John Armstrong, and another	do.	7 0 20
,,	28	Patrick Callan	Owen M'Cardle	Land	3 1 13
,,	29	Lord Templeton	John Ballagh, and others		..
,,	30	Patrick Callan	Francis M'Enally		..
,,	31	Lord Cremorne, a minor	Samuel Dixon	Land	18 1 12
,,	32	Same	William Horner	do.	2 0 12
,,	33	Same	Robert Burke	do.	4 1 10
,,	34	Same	Edward Dawson, and others	do.	25 1 0
,,	35	Same	Edward M'Quaide	do.	7 3 30
,,	36	Same	Thomas Woods	do.	6 0 0
,,	37	Same	Charles M'Kenna	do.	16 3 0
,,	38	Same	Patrick M'Gaghey, and another	do.	17 3 24
,,	39	Same	Patrick M'Kenna	do.	10 3 10
,,	40	Same	Samuel Bariskell, and another	do.	9 3 10
,,	41	Philip M'Carney	John Clarke	do.	2 0 20
,,	42	Henry M'Cabe, and another	James Lynch, and others	do.	3 0 0
,,	43	Robert Bartley	James Hughes	do.	5 3 3
,,	44	Gilbert Elliott, Esq.	John Mitchell	House and garden	..
,,	45	James Gillander, a minor	John Bartly, and others	House	..
,,	46	Lord Rossmore	Ann Duffy, and others	do.	..
,,	47	Same	Patrick Brennan, and another	Land	10 3 20
,,	48	Same	Patrick Byland, and others	House and garden, &c.	..
,,	49	Same	John Leonard, and others	House, &c.	..
,,	50	Lord Plunket	John Bradford, and another	Land	..
,,	51	Same	John Johnston, and others	do.	40 0 0
,,	52	William S. Stanly, and others	Samuel Dandy, and another	do.	8 2 0
,,	53	Edward Lucas, Esq.	James M'Gahey, and others	do.	8 2 0
,,	54	James Rose, Esq.	James M'Kenna	do.	2 3 20
,,	55	Same	William Woods, and others	do.	8 1 5
,,	56	Same	John M'Coy, and another	do.	9 3 28
,,	57	Same	Patrick M'Kenna	do.	10 2 17
,,	58	Alexander Atkinson, and others	Patrick M'Kenna, and another	do.	4 2 26
,,	59	Same	Peter M'Enally	do.	9 2 9
,,	60	Same	Bernard M'Aree, and another	do.	3 2 0
,,	61	Thomas Campbell, and another	Bernard Gillase	do.	2 2 37
,,	62	William M'Crea	Michael Ronaghan	do.	0 1 0
,,	63	Thomas M'Dowell	Mary M'Dowell, and another	do.	..
,,	64	Sir Thomas Forster, Bart.	William Dodson, and another	do.	7 0 0
,,	65	Patrick Daly	Michael M'Guiness, and others	do.	7 3 2
,,	66	Hugh Donnelly, and others	James M'Enally, and another	House	..
,,	67	John M'Enally	John Finlay	Land	..
,,	68	Peter Duffy	John Nicholson, and another	Land	1 2 0
,,	69	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Arthur Clearkin, and another	do.	5 1 25
,,	70	James Moorhead	John Smith, and others	do.	5 1 29⅛
,,	71	Henry Mitchell	Bernard Woods		..
,,	72	Robert Evatt, Esq.	Owen Farmer, and others		..
,,	73	Lord Blayney	William Gray, and others	Tenement	..
,,	74	Same	Thomas Byrne	do.	..
,,	75	Edward Lucas, Esq.	James Conlan, and another	Land	14 2 20
,,	76	Lord Middleton	John Ballagh, and others	House and land	5 3 9
,,	77	Henry Coote Bond	James Brannon, and others	Land	20 0 0
,,	78	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Thomas Murphy	do.	7 2 10
,,	79	Same	James Carson	do.	11 3 26
,,	80	Lord Middleton	William Ballagh	do.	9 2 12
,,	81	Same	Thomas Ward	do.	10 2 4
,,	82	Same	John M'Callan	do.	4 3 32
,,	83	Patrick Callan	Thomas M'Enally	do.	2 2 22
,,	84	Same	Owen M'Ardle	do.	3 1 13
,,	85	William Moorhead	Michael Meighan	do.	5 0 15
,,	86	Henry M'Cabe, and another	James Lynch, and others	do.	3 0 0
,,	87	Lord Middleton	Owen Hughes	do.	5 2 30
,,	88	Rev. Sir Thomas Forster, Bart.	William Martin, and others	do.	5 2 0
,,	89	Lord Rossmore	Arthur M'Mahon	do.	4 3 36
,,	90	Same	Edward Quigly, and another	do.	7 1 8
,,	91	Same	Thomas M'Arvill, and others		..
,,	92	Marquis of Bath	Andrew M'Kittirick	Land	15 0 0
,,	93	Same	Edward M'Mahon, and another	do.	28 0 0
,,	94	Same	John M'Keon, and another	do.	4 2 0
,,	95	John Johnston	John Madden	do.	..
,,	96	Dacre Hamilton	William Micklim	do.	10 0 20
,,	97	Hugh M'Donald	James M'Ginity, and others	do.	0 3 33
,,	98	Robert Travers, Esq.	Alice Brennan, and others	do.	4 0 22
,,	99	Same	Thomas Brennan, and another	do.	10 1 0
,,	100	Robert Law, Esq.	Patrick Duffy, and another	do.	3 1 17
,,	101	Same	Terence O'Hare	do.	4 0 33
,,	102	Robert M'Gee	Thomas M'Quellan	House and land	..
,,	103	Lord Blayney	Dominick Raferty, and others	Land	2 3 13
,,	104	Same	Arthur Byrne, and others	do.	3 3 26
,,	105	Henry C. Bond, Esq.	James Brennan, and others	do.	20 0 0
,,	106	Patrick Callan	Francis M'Anally	do.	2 2 20
,,	107	Edward Denny, Esq.	John Denny, and others	do.	13 0 0
,,	108	Same	Peter Hannavan	do.	9 3 0
,,	109	Same	Ignatius Shaw	do.	5 2 0
,,	110	William Young	Edward Owens, and another	do.	6 1 2
,,	111	Thomas C. S. Corry, Esq.	John Bryans	do.	1 0 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	3 10 11	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Ballibay.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	21 8 10	49 9 7	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Clontibret.	14 15 8	20 9 4	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	5 18 4	17 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	17 18 8	33 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	5 10 9	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	9 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 7 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Currin.	26 15 0	90 0 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Ematris.	3 2 2	7 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	7 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	18 6 2	35 15 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	14
Trough.	Errigal.	8 0 0	28 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donagh.	12 0 0	18 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Errigal.	19 10 8	42 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	25 0 0	38 18 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	15 14 0	18 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Donagh.	10 7 5	21 13 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Dartry.	Aughabog.	5 10 10	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	6 1 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	5
do.	Killmore.	11 10 9	11 3 10	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Tydavnet.	2 15 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	18 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	7
do.	do.	6 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	8
do.	do.	12 7 0	17 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	21
do.	Ematris.	10 8 8	10 3 1½	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Dartry.	do.	28 7 9	27 6 3	..	..	do.	..	..	9
do.	Tydavnet.	14 11 10	20 14 1½	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Monaghan.	do.	14 11 10	20 14 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	13 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	15 1 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 8 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 3 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	2 2 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Errigal.	10 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	Issued.	1	2
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	7 16 5	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	do.	12 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	Monaghan.	4 10 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Dartry.	Ematris.	3 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	2 7 3	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Dartry.	..	8 16 0	17 0 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughabog.	8 11 3	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Cremorne.	Muckno.	2 10 5	4 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	do.	4 15 6	6 12 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	16 15 7	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	21 17 4	74 13 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Aughnamullen.	7 18 2	14 12 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	21 8 10	49 9 7	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	8 12 0	17 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 16 0	15 12 0	..	..	Agreed	do.	..	1
do.	do.	8 6 4	12 5 8	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	3 16 7	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 6 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Tydavnet.	5 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	Drumsnatt.	8 0 7½	12 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tydavnet.	10 0 0	21 14 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Trough.	Donagh.	5 16 8	5 13 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	13 4 7	21 19 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	4
Farney.	Donaghmoine.	28 18 1	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	35 2 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Maheross.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	29 16 0	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	Clontibret.	4 15 0	11 8 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	5 17 7	..	..	Overholding.	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	13 12 7	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
do.	Aughnamullen.	4 4 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	4 17 2	14 2 6	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	4 9 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	5 2 8	7 2 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	1 2 9	74 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tullycorbet.	18 16 2	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	4
do.	do.	12 11 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	do.	6 15 3	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Killeevan.	6 14 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ematris.	1 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A.	R.	P.
1831	112	Thomas C.S. Corry, Esq.	John Campbell	Land	8	0	0
,,	113	Same	Charles Brown	do.	0	1	0
,,	114	Same	Samuel Morrison	do.	2	0	25
,,	115	Same	John Brunker, and others	do.	6	1	27
,,	116	Alexander Mitchell	James Mitchell, and another	House		..	
,,	117	George Fitzgerald	Edward Malone	Land	10	0	0
,,	118	Eleanor M'Morran, and another	Thomas Phillips, and others	do.	15	2	39
,,	119	William Moorhead	Arthur Meighan, and another	do.	2	1	6
,,	120	Alexander Bell	Hugh Fitzpatrick	do.	2	2	0
,,	121	Michael Connolly	Charles Connor			..	
,,	122	Peter Keelan	John M'Cabe, and another	House		..	
,,	123	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	William Mecklim, and another	House and land	10	0	0
,,	124	Dorothea Hawkshaw	Philip Duffy	Land	3	2	31
,,	125	Rev. John Patrick Kearney	John Cunningham	House		..	
,,	126	Same	Peter Gunn, and others	Land	14	0	0
,,	127	Joseph Kane, Esq.	Edward Somerville, and others	do.	57	0	0
,,	128	Edward Deery	John Dennerry, and others	do.	13	0	0
,,	129	Same	Patrick Hannavan, and others	do.	9	3	0
,,	130	Lord Plunket	John Bradford, and others	do.	6	3	15
1832	1	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Edward Walsh	do.	9	2	10
,,	2	Marquis of Bath	Hugh Rourke, and others	do.	6	2	0
,,	3	Evelyn John Shirly, Esq.	Robert Greenan	House, &c.		..	
,,	4	Same	Simon Byrne, and others	Land	4	0	3
,,	5	Same	Owen Campbell, and others	do.	7	0	39
,,	6	Granby Higginbottom	Samuel Finlay, and others	do.	14	0	0
,,	7	Thomas Hamilton, and others	Francis Dermott, and others	do.	2	2	0
,,	8	Same	Thomas Keenan	do.	8	0	0
,,	9	Same	Laurence Martin, and others	do.	9	2	0
,,	10	Rev. James Brownlow	Owen Hoy	do.	18	0	22
,,	11	Same	James Rafferty	do.	11	0	4
,,	12	Lord Blayney	John Robinson, and another	do.	15	0	0
,,	13	Same	Thomas Murphy, and others	do.	6	0	11
,,	14	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	William Gray, and others	do.		..	
,,	15	Same	James M'Mahon, and another	do.	2	2	8
,,	16	Same	Joseph Martin	do.	2	1	9
,,	17	Same	Owen M'Mahon	do.	3	0	26
,,	18	Hugh Duffy	James Lennon, and others	do.	4	3	17
,,	19	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Patrick Geoughegan, and another	do.	4	0	21
,,	20	Alexander Davidson	John Armstrong, and others	do.	7	0	20
,,	21	Robert Hill	Elizabeth Gilmore, and others	do.	0	0	26
,,	22	Lord Cremorne	James Murphy, jun.	do.	7	2	25
,,	23	Same	John Fitzpatrick, and others	do.	4	0	24
,,	24	Same	Henry Murphy	do.	2	1	10
,,	25	Same	Andrew Hall, and another	do.	6	0	36
,,	26	Same	Michael Smith	do.	4	2	29
,,	27	James Woodwright	Donald M'Gurk	do.	4	0	18
,,	28	Richard Mitchell	John Smith, and others	do.	4	1	27
,,	29	Lord Cremorne	Charles Woods	do.	2	2	25
,,	30	Lord Rossmore	James Anderson, and another	do.	8	3	36
,,	31	Richard Shegog	James Daily	do.	6	1	1
,,	32	Theophilus Jones, Esq.	John Clearkin, and another	do.	7	0	17
,,	33	Lord Rossmore	Ann Stockdale, and another	do.	7	1	5
,,	34	Jonathan Seaver, and others	Archibald Armour	do.	1	3	0
,,	35	Lord Cremorne	Arthur M'Mahon, and another	do.	12	0	0
,,	36	Same	William Moore	do.	8	1	20
,,	37	Same	Peter M'Cabe	do.	11	1	25
,,	38	James Rose, Esq.	William Barka, and another	do.	4	2	28
,,	39	Same	James Woods	do.	4	1	21
,,	40	Same	James M'Coy, and others	do.	12	0	4
,,	41	Same	Arthur Woods	do.	2	0	38
,,	42	Same	Francis Casy, and others	do.	3	3	9
,,	43	Same	Patrick Conyer	do.	4	0	1
,,	44	Same	Michael M'Geough, and another	do.	4	1	7
,,	45	Same	George M'Kenna, and others	do.	14	2	7
,,	46	Agnes Slack	Patrick M'Ginnis	do.	7	0	25
,,	47	Joseph Kane, Esq.	Mary Sonna	do.		..	
,,	48	Baptist Johnston Barton, a minor	James Rogers	do.		..	
,,	49	Thomas C. S. Corry, Esq.	Michael Hannowin, and others	do.	9	0	32
,,	50	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Margaret Murphy, and others	do.	9	1	2
,,	51	Same	Patrick M'Kenna	do.	5	3	39
,,	52	Same	Catherine Cavanagh, and others	do.	15	1	35
,,	53	Same	Daniel Boyle, and another	do.	0	2	17
,,	54	Same	Patrick Woods	do.	11	2	31
,,	55	Same	Bernard Conyer	do.	11	3	10
,,	56	Thomas Johnston, Esq.	Patrick Hughes	do.	1	1	0
,,	57	Same	James M'Gorman, jun.	do.	1	0	0
,,	58	Same	James M'Kenna, and another	do.	7	2	0
,,	59	Same	George Hughes	do.	5	0	0
,,	60	Henry Grattan, Esq., and another	William Crookshank, and others	do.	13	2	32
,,	61	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Patrick M'Dermott, and another	do.	8	0	6
,,	62	William Issiaac, and others	Francis M'Ginnis	do.	0	2	0
,,	63	Hon. H. R. Westenra, and another	Peter Greenan	do.	3	3	30
,,	64	Same	Peter Sharkey	do.	3	2	0
,,	65	Same	Denis M'Phillips, and another	do.	9	3	34
,,	66	Same	Bernard Greenan, and another	do.	4	3	4
,,	67	James Mollan	John Mullen			..	
,,	68	Same	Terence M'Enally, and another			..	
,,	69	Robert Mitchell	William Owens, and another	Land	3	1	0
,,	70	Margaret Steele, and another	Charles Noher, and another	do.	4	0	12
,,	71	Henry E. Porter, Esq.	Patrick Reilly, and another	do.	5	2	35
,,	72	Granby Higginbottom	Samuel Finlay, and others	do.	14	0	0
,,	73	Lord Blayney	John King	do.	4	3	24
,,	74	Henry C. Bond, Esq.	Patrick M'Guigan, and another			..	

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Dartry.	Ematris.	9 4 7	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	1 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 19 10	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	1 14 1½	10 9 6	..	..	do.	..	..	18
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	10 10 0	12 3 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Dartry.	Clones.	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughabog.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	13
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Dartry.	Currin.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	1
Farney.	Maheross.	0 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	29 16 0	103 7 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	4 12 9	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Clones.	0 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	26 3 5	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Trough.	Errigal.	45 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	15
Monaghan.	Tullicorbet.	18 16 2	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	5
do.	do.	12 11 2	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	5
..	Ematris.	10 8 8	9 12 1½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	..	21 1 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
Farney.	Maheross.	..	..	..	Overholding.	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	12 2 2	22 7 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	5 13 8	23 12 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	20 15 6	37 8 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	16 3 9	46 4 0	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
Farney.	Donaghmoine.	4 0 2	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	14 13 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	21 7 10	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
do.	Magheracloone.	26 5 10	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	20 13 8	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	15 0 4	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Muckno.	7 12 8	14 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Ballibay.	2 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	3 16 4	3 15 1	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 4 11	11 3 2¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 2 0	4 7 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughnamullen.	5 0 7	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Ballibay.	7 17 0	13 16 0½	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	Clontibret.	9 9 2	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	Muckno.	0 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	9 7 6	40 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 8	33 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	2 6 3	18 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 18 5	36 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 7 0	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Aughabog.	4 18 9	4 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	14 5 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	4
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	3 15 8	16 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 6 5	13 15 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tullycorbet.	7 0 0	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Killmore.	7 18 5	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	2
do.	Monaghan.	11 16 8	22 5 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Clones.	4 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Currin.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ematris.	11 6 0	27 16 11	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	15 19 4	20 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	4 18 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	5 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 5 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	3 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	4 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	11 10 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Errigal.	4 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	4 1 6	15 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
Dartry.	Ematris.	13 8 3	17 3 6½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Monaghan.	Tydavnett.	10 13 3	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	7 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	4
do.	do.	16 12 8	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	2 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 8 10	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
..	..	14 5 4	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	4 11 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	17 7 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	11 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	15 7 3	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	4
Dartry.	Ematris.	8 8 3	8 16 8	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Drumsnatt.	0 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
Dartry.	Aughabog.	4 15 2	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 1 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	5 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	8 2 9	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	2
Farney.	Magheracloone.	8 4 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	Issued.	1	2
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	16 13 9½	46 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Clontibret.	9 13 4	9 13 4	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1832	75	Henry C. Bond, Esq.	Edward Hanlon, and another		..
,,	76	Richard Shegog, Esq.	James Dayly	Land	6 1 1
,,	77	Same	Patrick M'Mahon, and others	do.	12 2 21
,,	78	John Maxwell, Esq.	Terence Lamb, and others	do.	6 3 0
,,	79	The Lord High Chancellor of Ireland	James Finucan, and others	do.	12 3 32
,,	80	Same	Owen M'Gurk, and another	do.	4 2 14
,,	81	Same	John M'Gurk	do.	3 0 32
,,	82	William Johnston, Esq.	John Blair, and another	do.	7 0 0
,,	83	Hugh Simpson	John M'Kenna, and another	do.	..
,,	84	Andrew K. Young, Esq.	Edward Monaghan	do.	3 1 5
,,	85	Gustavus M. Warner, Esq.	John M'Kenna	do.	2 3 10
,,	86	Alicia Atkinson, and others	Edward Kelly	do.	7 2 16
,,	87	Same	Sarah Lamb, and another	do.	2 3 36
,,	88	Same	Michael Meighan	do.	7 1 3
,,	89	Rev. Thomas Carson	Adam Turner, and another	do.	18 0 7
,,	90	Rev. A. Mitchell, Clerk	John Griffith, and another	do.	6 3 1
,,	91	Marquis of Bath	Thomas Kirk, and others	do.	9 1 11
,,	92	Same	Hugh Rourke, and others	do.	6 2 12
,,	93	Rev. T. Palmer, Clerk	Henry Mee	House	..
,,	94	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Samuel Faulkner, and others	Land	12 2 0
,,	95	Same	William Sinclair, and others	do.	7 3 0
,,	96	Granby Higginbottom	Samuel Finlay, and others	do.	14 0 0 &
					5 0 0*
,,	97	Lord Templeton	Henry M'Cabe, and another	do.	1 2 0
,,	98	Same	Daniel Markey, and another	do.	4 3 14
,,	99	Same	James M'Mahon	do.	6 0 4
,,	100	Same	John M'Elerney	do.	5 3 39
,,	101	Same	Michael Lennan, and another	do.	11 3 23
,,	102	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	John Steen, sen., and others	do.	6 0 29 &
					6 2 27*
,,	103	Same	John O'Neill, and others	do.	6 3 33
,,	104	Bridget M'Mahon	Patrick Mulligan	do.	5 3 36
,,	105	Lord Rossmore	John M'Cleary	do.	13 2 16
,,	106	Same	Torintine Gass	do.	8 2 25
,,	107	Rev. Blayney Irwin	Owen M'Quaid, and another	do.	3 2 0
,,	108	Andrew A. Murray, Esq., a minor	Ardle M'Kenna, and others	do.	18 1 25
,,	109	Same	Miles Cooly, and another	do.	20 3 20
,,	110	Same	Patrick M'Kenna, and another	do.	18 1 39
,,	111	Same	Patrick Smith, and another	do.	19 3 20
,,	112	Same	Eleanor M'Elmeel, and others	do.	30 1 0
,,	113	Same	James M'Cluskey	do.	20 0 0
,,	114	Same	Hugh M'Elmeel	do.	22 3 0
,,	115	Thomas Armstrong	Robert Armstrong, and others	do.	10 2 0
,,	116	Peter Kelly, and another	Francis M'Avinie, and others	do.	14 1 20
,,	117	John Robinson, and others	Thomas Battersby	House	..
,,	118	Edward Denny, Esq.	Thomas Hamilton, and others	Land	6 0 0
,,	119	Same	John Dinny, and others	do.	13 0 0
,,	120	Thomas C. S. Corry, Esq.	William Grier, and others	do.	15 0 0
,,	121	Lord Rossmore	James Donaghy, and others		..
,,	122	William Patterson	Hugh Timmins		..
,,	123	The Marquis of Bath	Hugh Rourke, and others	Land	6 2 12
,,	124	Henry Edward Porter, Esq.	Patrick Reilly, and another	do.	5 2 35
,,	125	Lord Templeton	Henry M'Call, and another	do.	1 2 0
,,	126	Lord Rossmore	David Gibson	House	..
,,	127	William Anketell, Esq.	John Wilson, and others	Land	50 0 30
,,	128	Archibald Moore	Henry Lyons, and another	do.	0 3 30
,,	129	Robert Montgomery Moore	Catherine Monaghan	do.	..
,,	130	Same	John M'Caughey, and others	do.	24 0 2
,,	131	Thomas Armstrong	Robert Armstrong, and others	do.	10 2 0
,,	132	Daniel Bell	Hugh M'Gervey	do.	..
,,	133	Rev. William Steele, Clerk	Michael Bern, and another	do.	3 1 26
,,	134	Same	Thomas Byrne	do.	4 1 24
,,	135	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Edward Poulson, and others	House	..
,,	136	Francis M'Geough	Owen Ward	Land	0 3 16
,,	137	Same	Sarah Croarken	House	2 0 0
,,	138	Lord Blayney	Anthony Sheilds	Land	2 2 0
,,	139	Same	Michael Fannon	do.	2 2 15
,,	140	Hugh Geoughegan	Thomas Carland	do.	3 0 0
,,	141	Robert Hill	James Cumuskey	do.	0 0 31
,,	142	Edward Lucas, Esq.	John Brennan, and another	do.	15 2 20
,,	143	Same	Francis Agnew, and another	do.	13 2 30
,,	144	Edward Poulson	Terence M'Cabe, and others		..
1833	1	Robert M. Moore, Esq.	John M'Caughey, and others	Land	24 2 0
,,	2	Hon. H. Wingfield	Terence Murphy, and another	do.	3 2 20
,,	3	William Verner, Esq.	James Sleeth	do.	..
,,	4	Same	Bernard Murray	do.	..
,,	5	Same	Ann Treanor	do.	..
,,	6	Same	John Wilson	do.	..
,,	7	Alicia Atkinson, and others	Owen Treanor	do.	..
,,	8	Same	James Meighan, and others	do.	..
,,	9	Gustavus M. Warran, Esq.	James Graham, and others	do.	..
,,	10	Rev. H. L. St. George	Martin M'Dermott, and another	do.	4 2 0
,,	11	Edward Richardson, Esq.	Peter Duffy, and others	do.	11 1 30
,,	12	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Margaret Murphy, and another	do.	9 1 2
,,	13	Same	Patrick M'Kenna	do.	5 3 39
,,	14	Same	Patrick Woods	do.	11 2 31
,,	15	Hon. H. R. Westenra	Richard Mitchell, and another	do.	30 1 0
,,	16	William Moorhead, Esq.	John Rush	do.	0 3 27
,,	17	Same	James Owens	do.	6 0 8
,,	18	Same	Bernard M'Mahon	do.	0 2 2
,,	19	Same	Peter Rush	do.	5 0 22
,,	20	Rev. A. Mitchell, Clerk	John Ronaghan, and another	do.	16 0 0

* Bog.

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings. £. s. d.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due. £. s. d.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
Monaghan.	Tullycorbet.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	Tyhallan.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Dartry.	Ematris.	..	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	..	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	2
do.	do.	5 13 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Monaghan.	Clones.	13 7 4½	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Trough.	Errigal.	10 3 4	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	2
Dartry.	Clones.	8 4 1	19 7 5	..	..	do.	..	..	1
Monaghan.	Killmore.	4 13 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	Tydavnet.	10 16 7	53 1 6¾	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 7 1	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 8 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clones.	16 3 2	16 3 2	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Tyhallan.	12 3 4	12 3 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Farney.	Donaghmoine.	19 16 1	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	4
do.	Maheross.	20 10 7	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	4
do.	do.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	23 14 0	33 16 3	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	3
do.	do.	12 11 10	17 8 8	..	..	do.	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	46 4 0	46 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Clontibret.	1 4 0	..	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
do.	do.	3 16 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	do.	9 12 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	7 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	14 18 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Ballibay.	11 12 5	11 12 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	8
do.	do.	5 4 0	5 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
do.	Drumsnatt.	4 17 1	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	..	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	..	31 2 11½	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	5 4 1	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Errigal.	21 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	25 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	21 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	29 19 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	45 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	10
do.	do.	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	34 2 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Dartry.	Aughabog.	7 3 6	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	5
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	40 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
do.	Monaghan.	21 12 4	21 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Tyhallan.	8 5 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	4
do.	Tullycorbet.	18 16 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	7
Dartry.	Ematris.	9 16 8	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Nilled	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
Farney.	Maheross.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	do.	1	4
do.	Maheracloone.	8 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	1 4 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
Trough.	Errigal.	17 11 4	17 11 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
Dartry.	Killeevan.	1 9 4	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
Trough.	Errigal.	30 18 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	24 6 3	24 6 3	..	..	Agreed	..	..	8
Dartry.	Aughabog.	7 3 6	..	..	..	do.	..	..	5
do.	St. Mary's, Drumcrin.	2 5 6	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
Farney.	Donamoine.	5 5 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	6 16 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Ballibay.	6 6 10	9 10 3	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	0 12 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 2 0	3 19 7	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Muckno.	2 13 9	6 10 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Ballibay.	4 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	0 6 4	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	19 2 0	17 12 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Monaghan.	do.	20 3 8	18 12 7½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	4
Trough.	Errigal.	24 6 3	45 15 4	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	8
Monaghan.	Monaghan.	6 1 10	5 12 5½	..	..	Agreed	..	..	2
Trough.	Errigal.	7 10 4	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
do.	do.	8 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	5 10 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	3 15 1	..	..	do.	Agreed	..	..	1
do.	do.	4 12 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Monaghan.	Killmore.	7 5 4	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	3
Dartry.	Drumcrin.	7 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	2
Monaghan.	..	38 5 0	35 17 3	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	6
do.	Tydavnet.	10 13 2	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	13 8 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Monaghan.	41 17 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	1 18 3	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	12 14 1	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	1 1 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 15 9¼	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
Trough.	Donagh.	35 19 11	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	21	James Treanor	Nail Dawly, and another.	Land	2 0 0
,,	22	Theophilus Jones, Esq.	Mary Clarkin, and another	do.	7 0 17
,,	23	John Gillanders	Edward Gillander.	do.	1 0 0
,,	24	Jane Moore	James Duffy	do.	6 2 35
,,	25	Thomas Singleton, Esq.	Francis Treanor	do.	8 0 0
,,	26	Robert Neely	James O'Brien, and others	House and land	..
,,	27	James Moorhead	Bernard Shreenan	House	..
,,	28	William Forter, Esq.	Peter Carroll, and others.	Land	7 2 13
,,	29	Rev. Henry H. F. Lyte, and another	Francis Wilson	do.	16 2 0
,,	30	George Graham	Mary Rooney.	House and land	0 1 0
,,	31	Thomas Johnston, Esq.	John Skeahan		..
,,	32	Richard Mitchell	Peter Fitzpatrick, and others		..
,,	33	John Johnson, and another	William M'Carvill		..
,,	34	The Marquis of Bath	Catherine Byrne, and another	House	..
,,	35	Same	Edward Flanigan.	Land	17 1 23
,,	36	Same	Edward Flanigan, and another	do.	11 0 5
,,	37	William Branigan	John Lamb	House	..
,,	38	Patrick Callan	Patrick Marlow, and another	Land	9 1 0
,,	39	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Edward Walsh, and another.	do.	9 2 0
,,	40	Same	Owen Duffy	do.	6 3 0
,,	41	Lord Blayney	William Robinson	do.	10 0 20
,,	42	Richard Jackson, Esq.	Dorothea Bethell, and others	do.	3 2 33
,,	43	Same	Arthur Hanratty	do.	11 1 9
,,	44	Same	Bryan M'Cabe	do.	4 3 14
,,	45	Same	Alexander Tominey	do.	8 2 1
,,	46	Same	Patrick Hughes	do.	11 3 2
,,	47	Lord Templeton	Owen Carrahar	do.	3 1 36
,,	48	Same	William Ballagh, and others	do.	10 1 5
,,	49	Charles A. Leslie, Esq.	Robert M'Burney, and another	do.	26 3 29
,,	50	Moses Grey	William Higgans.	House	..
,,	51	Earl Clonmel	Andrew M'Crarron, and another	Land	7 3 28
,,	52	Same	Same	do.	7 3 5
,,	53	Thomas Brennan	Mary O'Neill, and others		..
,,	54	Lord Rossmore	John M'Carvill, and another	Land	4 0 24
,,	55	Same	James Walsh, and others	do.	7 3 18
,,	56	Same	Cornelius Hughes.	do.	11 2 29
,,	57	James Montgomery, Esq.	Sarah O'Neil	do.	11 0 29
,,	58	Robert Henderson	Thomas Henderson, and another	do.	3 1 0
,,	59	Robert Neely	James O'Brien, and others	do.	8 2 0
,,	60	Henry Mitchell, Esq.	Patrick M'Enally	do.	6 0 0
,,	61	Same	Patrick Woods, and another	do.	6 1 32
,,	62	Jane Maxwell, widow, and others	John Wallace, sen.	do.	8 1 10
,,	63	Same	John Corry	do.	2 3 8
,,	64	Same	Christopher Wright, and others	do.	9 0 4
,,	65	Same	John Wallace, and others	do.	3 1 10
,,	66	Same	Samuel Wallace	do.	9 0 3
,,	67	Rev. H. F. Lyte, Clerk, and others	Richard Garland, and others	do.	11 1 14
,,	68	Same	John M'Bride, and others	do.	5 0 0
,,	69	Same	Robert Brennan, and others	do.	4 0 30
,,	70	Same	William Keenan, and another	do.	2 3 7
,,	71	Same	Patrick Ronaghan, and others	do.	8 2 35
,,	72	Same	Terence Lamb, and others	do.	6 2 33
,,	73	Henry Ellis, Esq.	Catherine Owens, and another	do.	3 2 35
,,	74	William Forster, Esq.	Peter Carroll, and others.	do.	7 2 13
,,	75	William Forster	Charles Mills	do.	2 1 0
,,	76	Richard Mitchell	Peter Fitzpatrick, and others	Mill and kiln	..
,,	77	Rev. Sir Thomas Forster, Clerk	Peter Smith	Lands	3 3 20
,,	78	Same	Patrick Smith.	do.	3 1 25
,,	79	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	Charles Duncan, and another	do.	9 1 18
,,	80	Hugh Donnolly	Mary M'Gaughey, and others	House	..
,,	81	George Greer, Esq.	John M'Quaide, and others	Land	7 0 23
,,	82	Andrew K. Young, Esq.	Thomas M'Quaide	do.	8 0 30
,,	83	Same	Thomas Doyle, and others	do.	15 2 20
,,	84	Arthur M'Donald	Honora Plunkett	House	..
,,	85	Lord Blayney	Patrick Sonaghan, and others	Land	12 3 26
,,	86	Same	James Farmer, and others	do.	9 0 35
,,	87	Rev. Charles Campbell	William Blackburn, and another	do.	..
,,	88	George Graham	Mary Rooney		..
,,	89	Lord Blayney	William Brown, and another	Land	6 2 14
,,	90	Same	John Somerall, and others	do.	2 1 36
,,	91	Same	John Farney, and another	do.	4 1 22
,,	92	Same	Flemy Duffy	do.	..
,,	93	Lord Middleton	Patrick M'Enally, and others	do.	13 1 10
,,	94	Same	Hugh M'Geough, and others	do.	8 3 20
,,	95	Same	John M'Whinney, and another	do.	9 2 25
,,	96	Same	John Duffy, and another.	do.	21 0 3
,,	97	Same	Thomas Ward.	do.	10 2 4
,,	98	Same	Edward Mallon, and others	do.	16 3 6
,,	99	Same	James Hair	do.	15 1 22
,,	100	Same	John Ward, and others	do.	10 3 5
,,	101	Same	Philip Ward	do.	8 0 16
,,	102	Dacre Hamilton, Esq.	John Walsh, and others	do.	16 0 0
,,	103	Thomas Brannon	Mary O'Neill, and others	do.	12 0 0
,,	104	Henry E. Porter, Esq.	Michael Nugent	House and land	..
,,	105	Same	William Baker, and others	Houses and land	..
,,	106	John Steele, and others	Robert Neville	Land	23 3 20
,,	107	Patrick Callan	Patrick Marlow, and another	do.	9 1 0
,,	108	Patrick Hanavan	Farrell Hannavan	do.	2 2 0
,,	109	Francis Evans.	Patrick Jennings	do.	5 1 0
,,	110	Same	Owen Burns	do.	2 0 30
,,	111	Same	Bernard Kelly.	do.	6 3 30
,,	112	The Marquis of Bath	Mary M'Caffery, and others.	do.	23 1 19

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Trough.	Errigal.	3 13 4	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
Monaghan.	Killeevan.	6 18 4	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	Tyhallan.	13 3 7	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
Trough.	Errigal.	5 0 0	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	8 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	Issued.	1	3
Dartry.	Killeevan.	14 0 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Clones.	11 9 10	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	5
Monaghan.	Tyhallan.	16 10 0	23 5 11½	..	..	Agreed	..	..	1
Dartry.	..	..	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Farney.	Maheross.	5 9 2	6 3 4½	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	Donamoine.	21 1 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	27 7 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Cremorne.	Muckno.	8 6 1¾	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	9 10 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	2
do.	Aughnamullen.	11 8 0	21 1 0	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	10 2 6	18 13 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Clontibret.	10 19 6	16 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	2 5 4½	6 16 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	11 8 4½	28 16 6¼	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 7 1½	11 0 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 3 7	24 10 9	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	6 13 8½	20 6 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	Muckno.	5 4 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	10 14 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Ballibay.	28 17 11	30 6 10	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	9 10 0	27 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	7 6 4	14 12 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	8 19 6	17 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	..	8 9 10	25 7 4	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
Trough.	Donagh.	10 11 0	30 13 0½	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	..	14 7 10	27 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	16 0 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	..	7 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
Trough.	..	8 10 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	..	13 0 0	28 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	10 9 4	12 0 8	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
Trough.	..	10 15 9	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	..	3 12 11	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
do.	..	10 7 11	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	4
do.	..	4 5 1	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	3
do.	..	11 4 9	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
Monaghan.	..	14 17 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	..	5 15 9	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	3
do.	..	5 11 0	8 10 10	..	..	Nilled	..	..	4
do.	..	3 6 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	2
do.	..	9 6 1	13 1 1½	..	..	Nilled	..	..	7
do.	..	10 12 4	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	5
Dartry.	..	4 11 6	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
..	..	11 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
Dartry.	..	7 1 6	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	..	21 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	5
do.	..	4 16 10	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	..	4 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	1
do.	..	15 0 0	30 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	..	0 0 10 per week.	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	3
do.	..	10 13 8	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	6
Trough.	..	20 9 4½	20 9 4½	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	..	35 13 9	35 14 0	..	..	do.	..	..	6
Dartry.	..	4 11 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
Monaghan.	..	11 9 1	22 11 4	..	..	Nilled	..	..	8
do.	..	8 0 8	13 18 10½	..	..	do.	..	..	3
Dartry.	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	do.	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	Dismissed	Issued.	1	1
Cremorne.	Muckno.	5 2 9	10 5 6	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	2 16 7	4 4 10½	..	..	do.	do.	1	3
do.	do.	3 19 3	5 17 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Clontibret.	8 14 8	13 2 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	21 12 8	21 19 1	..	..	Nilled	..	..	5
do.	do.	12 1 5	17 11 0	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	16 5 8	18 18 10	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	14 16 8	26 3 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	2
do.	do.	7 8 7	11 14 0	..	..	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	do.	10 7 4	10 17 8	..	..	do.	..	..	3
do.	do.	10 17 2	10 17 2	..	..	do.	..	..	1
do.	do.	6 13 2	12 9 7	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	4 12 5	7 5 6	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	21 0 0	34 15 4	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	16 17 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	3
Farney.	Maheross.	3 13 10	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	do.	4 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	Enniskeen.	41 15 7	..	..	do.	Dismissed	do.	1	1
Cremorne.	Clontibret.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Aughnamullen.	2 8 6	..	..	Overholding.	Nilled	..	..	1
do.	Enniskeen.	11 3 5	21 11 8	..	..	Decreed	Issued.	1	1
Farney.	Donamoine.	3 11 11	7 6 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	8 11 9	10 19 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
Farney.	do.	30 13 5	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed	do.	1	5

1 Year.	2 No. of Entries.	3 Names of Plaintiff or Plaintiffs.	4 Name of principal Defendant, and Number of other Defendants.	5 Nature of Property, Houses, or Land.	6 Quantity in Irish Plantation Measure. A. R. P.
1833	113	William Tenison	John Nesbitt, and others.	Land	4 0 26
,,	114	Same	Thomas M'Eneany, and others	do.	13 1 23
,,	115	Same	James M'Cabe, and another.	do.	8 0 1
,,	116	Lord Templeton	Owen Carraher, and others	do.	3 1 36
,,	117	Same	William Ballagh, and others	do.	10 1 5
,,	118	Patrick Collon.	Patrick Marlow, and another	do.	9 1 0
,,	119	Edward Lucas, Esq.	Christopher Brennan, and another	do.	5 2 0
,,	120	Same	Edward Kerr	do.	20 1 32
,,	121	Same	James Brennan, and others	do.	16 2 0
,,	122	Same	Thomas M'Kenna, and others	do.	11 2 23
,,	123	Arthur M'Donald.	Hannah Plunkett.	Houses.	..
,,	124	Hugh Donnolly	Mary M'Gaghey, and others.	House	..
,,	125	William Forster	Charles Mills, and others	Land	2 1 0
,,	126	Henry Mitchell	Owen Mohan	do.	9 1 5
,,	127	Lord Crenforne	John Eakins, and others	do.	22 0 27
,,	128	Same	John Wallace, and others	do.	9 2 10
,,	129	Richard Mitchell	Peter Fitzpatrick, and others	Mill and kiln	..
,,	130	The Marquis of Bath	Mary M'Caffery, and others	Land	23 1 19
,,	131	The Rev. F. Brownlow, Clerk	Patrick Dunn, sen.	Bog	0 3 0
,,	132	Same	John Quin.	do.	0 3 0
,,	133	Same	Patrick Quin, jun.	do.	0 3 0

7 Barony.	8 Parish.	9 Yearly Rent of Holdings.	10 For Non-payment of Rent, and Gross Amount due.	11 For Absconding.	12 For Overholding.	13 Decreed or not, on Hearing or Consent.	14 Whether Decree issued.	15 Total No. of Decrees issued.	16 Total No. of Defendants.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.						
Cremorne.	Aughnamullen.	6 6 0	..	..	Overholding.	Decreed	Issued.	1	3
do.	do.	19 8 7	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	12 9 10	..	..	do.	do.	do.	1	2
do.	Muckno.	5 4 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
do.	do.	10 14 0	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	5
do.	Clontibret.	1 0 0	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	2
do.	do.	8 9 2	9 14 2	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	2
do.	do.	22 7 0	22 7 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	1
do.	do.	20 1 4	30 1 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
do.	do.	21 0 0	31 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	1	4
Dartry.	Clones.	4 11 0	..	..	Overholding.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	1
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	0 0 10 per week.	..	..	do.	Decreed	do.	1	3
Dartry.	Clones.	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	3
Monaghan.	Tydavnet.	18 11 3	18 11 3	..	..	Decreed	do.	1	1
do.	Tyhallan.	33 5 0	67 10 5	..	..	do.	do.	1	6
..	..	13 10 0	..	..	Overholding.	do.	do.	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	do.	Dismissed . . .	do.	1	4
..	..	30 13 5	..	..	do.	Nilled	..	..	5
..	..	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
..	..	0 10 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1
..	..	0 15 0	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	1

10th April 1834.

ROBERT SMITH,
Clerk of the Peace for the County of Monaghan.

Summary of the Number of Entries, Number of Decrees Issued, and Number of Defendants for Seven Years, as specified in the preceding Returns.

COUNTIES.	1827			1828			1829			1830			1831			1832			1833			Total for Seven Years.		
	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.	Entries.	Decrees issued.	Defendants.
Galway* . .	198	128	370	105	75	186	58	52	..	61	61	..	34	34	..	15	15	..	36	36	..	507	401	..
Leitrim . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayo . . .	75	43	282	28	17	91	100	53	266	129	76	380	119	37	187	223	121	868	161	113	754	835	460	2,828
Roscommon .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sligo . . .	69	40	125	68	35	135	83	35	154	112	74	195	80	45	160	56	27	108	72	45	144	540	301	1,021
Carlow . . .	59	49	166	33	21	71	29	21	80	23	19	73	37	25	103	27	21	71	71	33	155	279	189	719
Drogheda Town	9	8	14	No entries.			4	1	95	6	3	7	10	7	14	6	6	9	5	3	6	40	28	145
Dublin . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kildare . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilkenny . .	139	100	376	148	120	498	128	110	359	157	145	504	75	70	194	60	44	165	75	64	209	782	653	2,305
King's . . .	81	38	147	52	22	164	51	19	123	57	26	160	69	40	165	52	20	106	56	34	122	418	199	987
Longford . .	22	15	59	12	12	31	13	10	30	38	36	108	37	37	108	29	29	91	37	36	101	188	175	528
Louth . . .	92	49	144	63	40	116	51	31	139	31	27	62	39	34	68	46	38	87	20	19	52	342	238	668
Meath . . .	66	47	160	127	107	312	107	86	234	59	47	156	50	40	114	50	45	150	68	54	176	527	426	1,302
Queen's . .	122	94	365	82	62	230	100	43	204	97	53	257	71	39	208	62	35	194	85	46	255	619	372	1,713
Westmeath .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wexford . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wicklow† . .	22	11	..	27	17	..	37	18	..	51	3 9	..	30	19	..	53	38	..	33	16	..	253	158	..
Clare . . .	84	33	290	124	55	289	121	45	275	115	55	230	76	30	198	90	39	217	129	55	395	739	312	1,894
Cork . . .	212	153	318	283	145	450	210	149	351	158	121	243	248	174	356	115	86	125	203	119	219	1,429	947	2,062
Kerry . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limerick . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tipperary . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antrim . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armagh . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cavan . . .	175	125	514	156	95	589	212	135	523	191	134	496	213	155	634	171	100	627	177	118	459	1,295	862	3,842
Donegal . .	127	79	362	97	58	269	118	74	362	141	90	426	132	88	359	129	91	309	53	38	163	797	518	2,250
Down . . .	177	119	354	186	125	243	138	91	274	149	95	328	123	75	231	177	85	406	151	79	344	1,102	669	2,180
Fermanagh .	70	29	158	78	37	168	62	35	145	90	44	208	86	53	305	81	50	209	79	32	189	546	280	1,382
Londonderry .	95	58	167	126	80	267	108	70	231	146	109	392	198	146	433	254	148	579	136	110	358	1,063	721	2,427
Monaghan‡ .	130	..	273	222	..	618	132	..	372	231	..	486	130	..	357	145	..	340	133	..	308	1,123	..	2,754
Tyrone . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The names of the principal defendants only being generally given for the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, the number of the defendants for those years is not given.

† The names of the principal defendants only being given, no return can be made of the total number.

‡ The number of decrees issued cannot be made out.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

ISSUED TO

MAGISTRATES ASSEMBLED AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Castlerea Petty Sessions.

1. In 1831 £1 7 6 1832 £1 11 0 1833 £1 13 0.
   Half to the police, and the other half to the poor of the parish.
2. In 1831 £11 0 0 1832 £12 12 0 1833 £9 18 6.
   Given to the county infirmary of Roscommon.
3. In 1831, none; 1832, none; 1833, £11 to the revenue.
4. In 1831 £2 4 3 1832 £4 12 1 1833 £6 14 5.
   To the parties trespassed on.

Half the road or nuisance fine to the minister of the parish for the poor of the parish, and all the assault fines to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

In 1831	188	summonses, amount	£	77 11	7
1832	230	,,	,,	118 6	1
1833	248	,,	,,	165 8	2½

Gross amount claimed, and in 1831 awarded, £41 5 10; 1832 £36 5 2; 1833 £41 16 6.

None.

No.

Clifden Petty Sessions.

From October 1830 to October 1831 warrant issued £24 3 0
,, 1831 ,, 1832 ,, 30 1 0
,, 1832 to 12 Dec. 1833 ,, 39 7 0

1. None.
2. From October 1830 to 1831, 43 assaults; from 1831 to 1832, 46 assaults; from October 1832 to 12 December 1833, 69 assaults.
3. One case sent to quarter sessions.
4. From October 1830 to October 1831, 47 cases, £14 5 6
   ,, 1831 to October 1832, 29 ,, 4 10 2
   ,, 1832 to 12 Dec. 1833, 29 ,, 6 17 6

The fines to July, 1833, when Captain Toman, C. C. Police died, were paid to him for the County Hospital; since then to the Clifden Hospital.

From October 1830 to 1831, 176 summonses issued, of which 52 only were heard, amount £21 19 11; from October 1831 to 1832, 74 issued, 18 heard, amount £22 13 0; from October 1832 to December 1833, 122 issued, 78 heard, amount £25 11 11.

Seven applications have been made, and wages awarded to the mothers for nursing.

There is a Manor Court, but its jurisdiction only extends over the estate of Mr. Martin.

Conamara Petty Sessions.

John Fynn, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 5 0	£2 0 0	£1 1 0
2	2 10 0	3 7 0	8 8 6

3. There have been none levied.
4. The compensation awarded has been, in 1831 £3 16 10; 1832 £6 3 4; and 1833 £18 13 4. The incidental expenses have been, 1831, about £1 8 0; 1832 £1 15 0; and 1833 £4 0 0.

Part of the above fines has been given to prosecutors; £12 have been sent to the Galway Infirmary, and entrusted to the managers of said Infirmary for distribution.

There have been issued in 1831, 46; in 1832, 21; in 1833, 25. The gross amount of wages claimed has been, in 1831, about £20; in 1832 £8; and in 1833 £22. The sums awarded have been, in 1831 £15 14 7; in 1832 £5 19 0; and in 1833 £16 19 4.

The number of applications has been 15 for the last three years; in some cases we have granted decrees, and others we have dismissed.

There is not a Manor Court for barony of Ross, county of Galway.

Headford Petty Sessions.

C. Blake, Esq., J. P.—*G. S. Lynch*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£0 17 6	£0 14 6	£0 9 0	£1 11 0
2	1 2 6	0 2 0	5 17 6	7 2 0
3	..	2 0 0	3 14 0	5 14 0
4	2 15 6	0 6 8	1 7 6	4 9 1

£1 11 levied, and disposed of to the poor of this parish.
32 assaults, for which the sum of £7 2 has been levied; 10 ditto, amounting to the sum of £1 15, not paid, warrants issued; 120 ditto to quarter sessions—dismissed and no prosecution.
1 convicted, and fined £2, paid one-half to prosecutor and one-half to parish poor; 3 ditto, and fined £1 4 8 each, amount £3 14, paid by defendants to Mr. Uniake, Officer of Excise, prosecutor.
£4 9 8 awarded for growing crops, including incidental expenses.

£1 16 6 paid to Doctor Veitch for the County Infirmary at Galway;
5 5 6 paid to Doctor Hartnett for the Dispensary in Headford.

In 1831	37	claimed, amount	£32	5	5½	awarded	£24	18 4½
1832	4	,,	3	2	10	,,	3	2 6
1833	23	,,	12	12	4	,,	9	19 0
			48	0	7½		37	19 10½

1831		1832		1833		Total.	
48	£38 11 9½	10	£13 11 9	26	£22 18 1		£74 10 7½

Dismissed—no appearance, and settled between the parties.

Two applications, dismissed; two ditto, no prosecution; two ditto ordered to pay £3 each, to be paid at the end of every quarter until the children are one year old.

There is a manor court at Oranmore, 14 miles distant, and we are informed summonses have been issued from that court to this neighbourhood four or five years ago.

Miltown Petty Sessions.

The *Clerk*.

	1830	1831	1832
Fines levied	£3 7 0	£0 16 0	£1 0 6
1	2 3 0	0 11 6	0 5 0
2	1 4 0	0 4 6	0 15 6
3	None.		
4	In 1830 compensation for trespass £3 3 9 and 3*s.* costs.		
	1831 ,, 4 11 3½ 6 ,,		
	1832 ,, 5 16 6½ 17 ,,		

All fines under the head assaults were given to the treasurer of the Dunmore Dispensary, in aid of that institution, except one fine of five shillings given to the County Infirmary. All fines under the trespass on public roads have been applied according to Act of Parliament.

In 1830	summonses issued	170	amount awarded	£43 19	4½
1831	,,	124	,,	24 0	9
1832	,,	106	,,	23 2	6

None.

No.

Renoyle Petty Sessions.

Henry Blake, Esq., J. P.

A return such as here required is not practicable, as the fines imposed were not always levied, and no account has been kept of the warrants handed to the police, which warrants directed the application.

	1831	1832	1833
Fines imposed, including costs	£4 0 6	£0 13 0	£5 14 6
4 Awards granted, including costs	11 7 8	5 19 2	14 15 2

All fines imposed and levied for trespass on my lands have been paid to the curate of the parish for charitable purposes; all other trespass fines to the plaintiffs. All assault fines directed to be paid to the County Infirmary.

In 1831	summonses	55	claimed	£12	8	6	awarded	£7 13 2
1832	,,	None.						
1833	,,	2	,,	0	18	6	,,	0 8 6

Not including the two or three unheard, and adjourned summons of 1833.

One or two, treated as wages cases, for nursing, not exceeding 1*s.* per week.

One, not supposed to be authorized by law.

Whitegate Petty Sessions.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£13 6 0	£12 0 0	£13 8 3	£38 14 3

1 £0 15 6.

2 £31 18 9.

3 Thomas Harte fined £6 for having in his possession a quantity of illicit spirits, and, refusing to pay the same, he was confined for three months in Galway goal.

4 The sum of £16 13 10 has been awarded in compensation for trespass on growing crops, for the last three years, which sum has been given to the different claimants.

Paid of the above fines, in March 1832, to Mr. Singleton, chief magistrate, to be sent to Galway Infirmary, the sum of	£7 1 0
On the hands of John Burke, Esq., magistrate	5 18 0
By several persons being fined, and refusing to pay the same, they were confined in Galway goal.	10 10 0
Paid as costs to prosecutors at Whittlegate petty sessions	3 13 9
Still remains in the hands of the clerk	5 11 6
	£32 14 3

In 1831	summonses	130	wages claimed	£67	7	6	awarded	£25 16 3
1832	,,	88	,,	54	16	5	,,	23 11 3
1833	,,	73	,,	43	11	10	,,	21 2 0

Several applications have been made by women who have had badstard children; but no money has been levied, the statute law not allowing a levy in such cases, unless an agreement was proved.

There is a Manor Court held at Woodford, though, being a distance of six miles from us, the people of our place attend said court.

Woodford Petty Sessions.

In 1831	gross amount	£92	6	10	amount received	£13	1	10
1832	,,	33	14	6	,,	15	9	6
1833	,,	21	9	0	,,	13	4	6
		147	10	4		41	15	10
1 Last three years	,,	8	17	10	,,	7	17	10
2 ,,	,,	82	12	6	,,	33	18	0
3 ,,	,,	56	0	0	,,	0	0	0
		147	10	4		41	15	10

4

In 1831	amount awarded	£16	12	4	expenses	£1	8	0
1832	,,	14	17	4	,,	1	4	6
1833	,,	31	5	1½	,,	2	15	0

Directed to the County Galway Infirmary, by John Brunskill, Matthew Singleton, John Gore Jones, Esqrs, and the Hon. Arthur A. Nugent £34 7 6

Handed to Rev. J. F. Moran and Rev. Michael Clarke, to be given to the poor of the parish of Ballinakill . . . 1 12 6

Still in hands, not yet distributed, nor sent to Infirmary. . 5 15 10

In 1831	summonses	165	wages claimed	£102	5	2	awarded	£31 8 11½
1832	,,	135	,,	95	4	4	,,	37 8 10
1833	,,	110	,,	92	15	10	,,	29 4 1
		410		290	5	4		98 1 10½

	Applications.	Dismissed.	Decreed.	Amount.
In 1831	12	8	4	£5 13 5
1832	14	10	4	7 14 0
1833	17	14	3	4 11 0
	43	32	11	17 18 5

There is; chiefly once a month.

Carrick-on-shannon Petty Sessions.

Charles Cox, Esq., J. P.—*J. H. Peyton*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£3 3 3	£3 5 1	£2 3 11	£8 12 3
1	None for the last three years.			
2				
3	Fines *imposed*	20 0 0	None.	142 0 0	162 0 0
		1 6 3	0 15 1	0 1 11	2 3 3
4				

In *assault* cases the fines have been paid to treasurer of County Infirmary for its use, except the sum of £0 12 6, which was paid to the parties aggrieved. Many more fines have been imposed, but not levied, the parties having been committed to gaol in default of payment. The fines imposed for the illegal manufacture of *spirits* have been made applicable to the purposes of the revenue, and cannot tell whether they have been levied. The fines, in cases of trespass, have been invariably paid to the parties aggrieved.

In 1831	summonses	197	wages claimed	£131	7	6	awarded	£35	6	4½
1832	,,	97	,,	98	14	3½	,,	28	7	3
1833	,,	114	,,	109	1	5	,,	32	8	5½
		408		339	3	2½		96	2	1

None.

No.

Kinlough Petty Sessions.

1831 £41 5 5½ 1832 £33 2 8 1833 £15 15 6

1	£ 0 4 6
2	12 3 0
3	74 0 0
	In almost every case the offenders put in their time in gaol.
4	£4 2 1½

£12 3 0, for assaults, handed to treasurer of the County Infirmary; 2*s*. 3*d*. to churchwarden; £4 2 1½ to the owner of the crops injured.

			Gross Amount.						
1831	193	summonses	£127	0	1	to	£60	14	2
1832	186	,,	110	9	0	to	40	3	8
1833	181	,,	129	7	2	to	52	3	4

None.

There is one; its powers confined to six town-lands. Very seldom occupied.

Belmullet Petty Sessions.

J. S. Ireland, Esq., J. P.

1	£2 18 0
2	4 12 0
	There being no second magistrate, the convictions have been few.
3	No convictions under this head.
4	£48 0 0

A moiety usually given to the prosecutor; the remainder to the treasure of the County Infirmary.

On an average 500 summonses have been issued in each year; in the years 1832 and 1833 about £400 claimed, and, with few exceptions, the sums claimed awarded: average about £200 in each year.

16 applications in the year 1832, and four in the year 1833; nine decrees granted, the remainder dismissed.

None.

Cong Petty Sessions.

E. Blake, Esq., J. P.—*J. Fynn*, Esq., J. P.

1	1831 £3 5 0, laid out in repairing injured roads. 1832 1 4 0, of which 17*s*. 6*d*. is in the clerk's hands. 1833 6 13 5, of which 10*s*. was laid out in repairing roads, and to prosecutor £2 15 0.
2	1831 £6 0 0, of which £1 2 6 was paid to the County Infirmary. 1832 6 11 0, ,, 1 5 0 ,, 1833 20 10 0, ,, 2 2 6 is in the clerk's hands. Persons committed for non-payment of assault fines, to the amount of £10, to be deducted from the above sums, and 4*s*. paid to distressed complainants.
3	None.
4	1831 £2 3 10 1832 £4 19 1 1833 £6 4 5 All settled among the parties without complaint.

Any fines of nuisances received are ordered to give half to the prosecutor, and the other for repairing injured roads, or to the poor; assault fines received are ordered for the County Infirmary; the clerk intrusted with them.

1831	12	summonses issued;	claimed	£3	18	2½;	awarded	£3	2	2½
1832	11	,,	,,	2	15	0	,,	2	11	9½
1833	24	,,	,,	6	5	8	,,	6	5	8

Settled among the parties without complaint.

None in 1831 or 1832. In 1833, two cases for nursing; £5 ordered.

None.

Frankford Petty Sessions, King's Co.

£32 14 0 £12 10 0

1. 17
2. 15
3. None.
4. £5 0 8

Sent to the treasurer of the Infirmary at Tullamore.

80. £78 13 7½.
In 1831, £15 9 5 1832, £16 19 11 1833, £38 5 3½.

None.

No.

Ballydangan Petty Sessions, Co. Roscommon.

Thos. Power, Esq., J. P.—*Thos. Naghten*, Esq., J. P.

1. 11. Costs of court, 6s.

3. 17 cases. Fines, £1 1 6.

4. 24 cases, Awarded £5 4 0
Incidental expenses . 1 10 0
Cutting timber . . 0 11 0

Paid treasurer of County Infirmary £2 11 6
Paid churchwardens, parish of Moor 0 10 3
Paid witnesses, agreeably to Act of Parliament . . . 0 10 3

18 cases. Gross amount claimed £7 15 4
Awarded 2 3 10

None.

None.

Aughrim Petty Sessions, Co. Roscommon.

Wm. Lloyd, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant.

£9 7 1½.

1. A few fines imposed during the cholera for nuisance, but were not levied, as the inhabitants cleaned about their houses.
2. £3 8 0.
3. £6. Only one person was tried at these sessions for illegal sale of spirits; he was fined £6, which he would not pay, and was committed to gaol for three months.
4. £5 19 1½; incidental expenses, £2 0 6.

£3 8 assault fines; sent to the treasurer of County Infirmary, who distributed same, according to his account with the county.
£5 19 1½ trespass fines, given to the claimants.

	Claimed.	Summonses issued.	Granted.	Incidental expenses.
1831	£6 11 1½	35	22	£0 15 0
1832	8 10 4	37	23	1 3 0
1833	9 0 3½	27	23	1 2 0

None.

None.

Ballygar Petty Sessions, Co. Roscommon.

D. H. Kelly, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	..	..	£1 2 2
2	£20 8 0	£6 19 4	8 3 6
3	..	..	..
4	7 17 1	1 7 10	1 4 4

Assaults.

1831	to the County Infirmary	£12	0 0	To the prosecutor	£8	8 0
1832	,,	3	13 0	,,	3	6 4
1833	,,	3	11 0	,,	4	12 6

Neither the number of summonses nor the amount claimed can be stated, as no record of them is kept.
Amount awarded in 1831, £37 14 3; in 1832, £21 6 9; in 1833, £12 14 10.

In 1831 two applications; awarded . . . £8 14
1832 none.
1833 two applications; awarded for one . 4 0
N. B. Magistrates in Ireland have no legal right to award more than the woman's *wages* for nursing the child.

The Manor Court, though the patent exists, has been unused for many years.

CROGHAN Petty Sessions, Co. ROSCOMMON.

	1831	1832	1833
	£3 0 8	£6 17 11	£7 10 1
1	0 4 0	1 5 6	0 8 10
2	1 18 6	4 4 6	4 19 6
3	None.		
4	1 18 2	1 7 11	2 1 9

In 1831, to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, £1 18 6
1832, ,, ,, 4 4 6
1833, ,, ,, 4 19 6

1831, to the churchwardens of the parish, 0 4 0
1832, ,, ,, 1 5 6
1833, ,, ,, 0 8 10

In 1831 168; of the which there did not come to trial 87
1832 120; ,, ,, 57
1833 74; ,, ,, 38

1831 Wages claimed £59 6 10 Decreed £25 4 4
1832 ,, 47 16 4 ,, 23 16 5½
1833 ,, 74 3 8 ,, 13 6 6

None.

None.

KEADUE Petty Sessions, Co. ROSCOMMON.

In 1831, no petty sessions; 1832, £3 4 0; 1833, £7 2 6.

1 No fines imposed.

2 £10 6 6; being the amount of all fines levied since July 26, 1832, to Nov. 7, 1833, as all prior cases were submitted for the barrister's decision.

3 £24 imposed, but parties imprisoned in default of payment.

4 In 1831, no petty sessions; 1832, £1 6 0; 1833, £3 0 11; including incidental expenses, &c.

Trespass fines awarded to those on whose crops the offences were committed; assault fines transmitted to the treasurer of the County Infirmary for its support, &c.

In 1831 summonses, None
1832 ,, 65 Wages claimed £40 17 8 Awarded £13 4 3
1833 ,, 136 ,, 95 12 9 ,, 28 14 9

None.

No.

FRENCHPARK Petty Sessions, Co. ROSCOMMON.

	In 1831	1832	1833
1	..	..	£0 10 0
2	..	£1 0 0	1 0 0
3	None.		
4	£1 7 6	1 1 6	0 18 10

Fines for assaults and trespasses on public roads transmitted to the treasurer of the Roscommon Infirmary, for the benefit of that institution.

In 1831 Summonses issued 172 Amount awarded £25 3 11½
1832 ,, 128 ,, 24 14 0½
1833 ,, 106 ,, 15 9 8

There is.

KILMORE Petty Sessions, Co. ROSCOMMON.

	1831	1832	1833
	£2 5 6	£11 8 10	£7 6 9
1	None.		
2	0 2 0	10 0 0	2 15 10
3	None.		
4	2 3 6	1 18 10	4 11 9

£12 7 0 paid John Carsons, Esq., sub-treasurer of the Roscommon Infirmary; £8 4 1 paid plaintiffs for trespass.

1831 Summonses 111 Wages claimed £28 14 11½ Convicted £3 6 5½
1832 ,, 108 ,, 30 6 8½ ,, 6 1 10
1833 ,, 124 ,, 24 7 9 ,, 7 0 4

None.

None.

Roscommon Petty Sessions, Co. Roscommon.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£51 19 6	£27 18 6	£45 8 6	£125 6 6
1	1 10 0	1 6 6	3 12 6	
2	29 16 0	26 12 0	30 9 6	86 17 6
3	20 0 0	..	12 0 0	32 0 0
4				

3 — Which fines have been mitigated by the Board of Excise on their taking out their license, except two, who have been convicted in the penalty of £12, and spent their time in gaol.

4 — In 1831, £8 18 9 1832, £4 19 6 1833, £11 16 0½—making a total sum of £25 14 3¼.

To treasurer of the County Infirmary £34 16 0
To prosecutors, by order of court 6 18 0
32 persons committed, and spent time in gaol . . . 43 1 6
2 persons convicted and left the country 2 2 2

The road nuisance cases, from the poverty of the persons convicted, were scarce sufficient to pay the expenses.

	Summonses issued.	Amount claimed.	Sum decreed.
1831	330	£261 1 8	£59 7 6
1832	266	164 13 0	46 19 10½
1833	328	256 1 0½	51 11 4½
Total . .	924	£681 15 8½	£157 18 9

Some applications, but none entertained.

A Manor Court held in the town of Roscommon, and one in the town of Ballymoe, within ten miles of Roscommon, held by the same seneschal.

Ardnaglass Petty Sessions, Co. Sligo.

R. Wood, Esq., J. P.—*J. Stack*, Esq., J. P.

1 — Many sums imposed in each year, but none levied.

2 — In 1831, £1. 1832, 15*s*. 1833, £4 6 6.

3 — None.

4 — No account of trespass on growing crops kept distinct from crops in general.

Of the fines levied for assaults, £2 12 have been given to the aggrieved, and £3 9 6 to the treasurer of the County Sligo Infirmary.

In 1831	153	summonses;	£30 4 10 awarded.
1832	97	,,	24 5 9 ,,
1833	97	,,	17 18 3 ,,

No account of the sums claimed.

Two applications; but the magistrates, conceiving they had no power, made no adjudication.

There is no Manor Court.

Ballymote Petty Sessions, Co. Sligo.

J. J. West, Esq.

In 1831	£28 2 1½
1832	52 1 0
1833	63 6 6
Total	£143 9 7½.

N. B. This sum includes the *total amount of fines imposed for last three years.*

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	None.	£12 13 0	£0 9 6	£13 2 6
2	£4 7 10	2 3 0	1 6 0	7 16 10
3	15 0 0	36 0 0	60 0 0	111 0 0
4	8 14 1½	1 5 0	1 11 0	11 10 1½

3 — A mitigated fine in every case of £6 on each individual.

4 — This item includes fines for trespass on growing crops and pasture land.

To plaintiffs in cases of trespass . . £11 10 3½
Returned to Excise Office 6 0 0
To treasurer of County Infirmary . . 1 5 0

Those convicted in revenue cases, with one exception, were committed to the county prison. The fines for nuisances were not levied, except costs of summons, and *that in very rare* instances.

In 1831	summonses 326	gross amount £214 1 1½	awarded	£61 6 5
1832	,, 266	,, 174 19 3½	,,	58 11 3
1833	,, 222	,, 143 19 5	,,	34 17 0

These have been made under the head of wages, and are included in the above number, and were generally decreed as such. There may have been about 20 cases in the last three years.

There was a Manor Court held under the Lord Bishop of Killalla and Achonry about three years ago or upwards, *but not since then.*

Boyle Petty Sessions, Co. Sligo.

M. Crofton, Esq., J. P.—*C. Molloy*, Esq., J.P.
J. Robertson, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£16 15 3½	£34 10 10½	£19 1 8
1	0 17 6	1 2 6	1 1 0
2	5 1 6	16 3 0	4 0 6
3	..	12 0 0	12 0 0
4	10 16 3½	5 5 4½	2 0 2

For No. 1, between prosecutor and poor of the parish.
For No. 2, to County Infirmary, paid to treasurer.
For No. 3, to the revenue.
For No. 4, to individuals injured.

	Summonses issued.	Sums claimed.	Sums awarded.
1831	631	£461 2 11	£88 10 8
1832	401	328 6 10½	56 12 7
1833	257	212 18 6	43 2 6

A few applications made, but not within the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain them.

Yes.

COOLANEY Petty Sessions, Co. SLIGO.

J. Stack, Esq., J. P.

1 None.

2 In 1832, 17*s.* 6*d.* paid to the clerk of the peace for County Infirmary.

3 Pat Drummy and Enis Keveney confined one month, not being able to pay a fine of £2.

4 £150.

£2 3 6 given to the churchwardens to be given to the poor of the parish.

Number of summonses, 300; amount of wages claimed, £224; amount awarded in 1831 £40, in 1832 £42, in 1833 £41.

None.

None.

SMITHSBOROUGH Petty Sessions, Co. SLIGO.

L. Vernon, Esq., J. P.

1 In 1831, none; 1832, 2*s.*; 1833, 3*s.*: recorded on face of petty sessions' book.

2 In 1831, £0 15 0 1832, £0 17 6 1833, £1 14 0

3 In 1831, £6, persons committed 3 months to prison; 1832, none; 1833 none.

4 In 1831, £3 11 5½ 1832, £1 7 2 1833, £5 15 11

In 1831 £0 15 0
1832 0 17 6
1833 1 14 0
} Paid to the treasurer of the County of Sligo Infirmary.

In 1831	Summonses	164	Summoned for	£101	13	4	Awarded	£42	13	2½
1832	,,	117	,,	86	14	5	,,	31	3	4½
1833	,,	124	,,	99	15	11½	,,	34	17	8½

None.

None.

COLLOONEY Petty Sessions, Co. SLIGO.

There has been no petty sessions held in Collooney these seven years for want of magistrates. The clerk went to America, and none of the books to be found. The present court commenced on the 27th of August, 1833.

1 12*s.*; half to constables, the other half to the poor of the parish.

2 1*s.*

3 None.

4 £1 2 3.

All the fines received paid as above, and remainder handed to the churchwardens.

Summonses 57. Wages claimed £38 14 6. Wages awarded £15 3 7

None.

Yes.

TUBBERCURRY Petty Sessions, Co. SLIGO.

	In 1831	1832	1833	Total	
	£7 11 9	£7 11 8	£22 1 11	£37 5 6	Several other fines have been imposed but not levied, which are not included here.
1	0 16 8	1 19 9	1 1 9	3 18 2	
2	1 18 6	1 11 6	2 2 0	5 12 0	
3	..	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	Several persons were committed in default of payment.
4	4 16 9	4 0 5	12 8 2	21 15 4	This item includes fines for trespass upon growing crops & pasture land.

Given to plaintiffs in cases of trespass	£21 15 4
,, the clergyman of the parish for distribution among the poor	3 18 2
Given to the treasurer of the County Infirmary	5 12 0
Returned to Excise Office, Sligo	6 0 0

Number of summonses issued, 934, including applications for services by nursing bastards. The gross amount of wages claimed we have now no means of ascertaining, but far exceeds the amount awarded, viz.:

In 1831 £15 16 5
1832 44 17 1
1833 28 2 10
} Total £88 16 4

Several applications made by mothers of bastard children for nursing, which the magistrates were not empowered by law to grant in some cases; in others money was awarded by magistrates, but only where a special compact had been entered into by the father to pay for services in nursing the child.

There is one under the Bishop of Killalla, but the court is very rarely held.

Ballickmoyler Petty Sessions, Co. Carlow.

The *Clerk*.

In 1831 gross amount of fines £ 92 7 6
1832 ,, 164 7 7½
1833 ,, 98 4 8

1. In 1831 ,, 2 9 6
   1833 ,, 8 8 1
2. In 1831 £21 5 0 1832 £37 2 0 1833 £24 15 7
3. ,, 24 13 0 ,, 22 12 6 ,, 42 0 0
4. In 1831 gross amount £9 11 0
   1832 ,, 9 9 6
   1833 ,, 14 3 1

Part given to County Infirmary, and remainder to prosecutors.

In 1831 Summonses 116 Wages claimed £77 15 9½ Awarded £28 15 10½
1832 ,, 104 ,, 105 16 8¼ ,, 39 13 8
1833 ,, 193 ,, 175 17 8 ,, 47 7 8

In 1831 6 applications, the fathers decreed.
1832 14 ,, ,, and settled.
1833 9 some decreed, remainder settled or dismissed.

One in the manor of Shrule.

Carlow Petty Sessions, Co. Carlow.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
	£10 14 8	£13 6 6	£36 6 2
1.	1 1 8	None.	1 5 6
2.	9 13 0	9 6 6	27 6 8
3.	None.	4 0 0	7 14 0

4. In 1831 amount awarded £0 18 5½
   1832 ,, 0 8 0
   1833 ,, 1 0 0

These sums were recovered at a cost of 6*d*. for each summons, and invariably paid to the owners of the crops.

To the treasurer of the county of Carlow . . . £30 12 6
To officers of health 6 4 0
Balance in hands 12 5 10
To prosecutors and costs of prosecutions 11 5 0

In 1831 Summonses issued 199 Claimed £239 6 3 Awarded £90 13 5¾
1832 ,, 154 ,, 221 7 4 ,, 91 12 1½
1833 ,, 234 ,, 275 1 3½ ,, 119 11 9

No cases have come before the magistrates under this query, except where there was a specific agreement for nursing; these coming under the head of "wages," cannot now be distinguished.

No.

Borris Petty Sessions, Co. Carlow.

J. Kavanagh, Esq., J. P.—*Robert Doyne*, Esq., J. P.

Fines levied £31 9 0

1. £0 5 6
2. In 1831, £4 16 6 1832, £8 17 0 1833, £17 9 0
3. None.
4. £1 11 10 incidental expenses.
   0 5 0 ,,
   £1 16 0

For the use of the Borris Dispensary.
To the treasurer of the Borris Dispensary.

Summonses issued 389 Claimed £153 2 8½ Awarded £99 6 4

Two, which were referred to the clergyman of the parish.

No.

Tullow Petty Sessions, Co. Carlow.

The *Clerk*.

1. None.
2. In 1831, £1 0 0 1832, £1 5 0 1833, £3 1 0
3. None.
4. In 1831, £0 18 0 1832, £1 5 0 1833, £2 1 0
   No incidental expenses.

Fines for assaults to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, immediately preceding each assizes.

In 1831 Summonses issued 42 Claimed £47 6 10 Awarded £14 16 0
1832 ,, 57 ,, 98 8 10 ,, 11 4 11
1833 ,, 65 ,, 106 6 7½ ,, 13 11 1

Claims being made for wages generally, no separate entry under the head of bastards.

A Manor Court sometimes held in this district.

BALBRIGGAN Petty Sessions, Co. DUBLIN.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., J. P.—*George Woods*, Esq., J. P.
A. Hussey, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£1 5 0	£ 0 10 0	..	£ 1 15 0
2	2 10 0	14 6 5	18 11 6	35 7 11
3	..	..	..	

	1831	1832	1833	
4 Incidental expenses	£1 14 0	£7 4 6	£2 19 6	
	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 3 6	—12 9 6
				£49 12 5

The fines for trespass on the public roads have been awarded to the informant. Fines for assaults have been paid to the trustees of the County Dublin Infirmary, for the use thereof. In 1831, 2*s.* 6*d.* given in charity; intrusted for distribution to the churchwardens of the parish of Balrothery for the poor of said parish.

In 1831	Summonses issued 75	Claimed	£86 16 11½	Awarded	£48 19 1½
1832	,, 44	,,	53 5 2	,,	13 14 11
1833	,, 91	,,	134 8 11¼	,,	19 8 1
	210		£274 11 0¾		£61 12 1½

A great number of these summonses have been settled by the parties before the sessions' day, or referred to arbitration.

In 1831 two; one dismissed by the magistrates, the other settled by the parties. In 1832 none. In 1833 one; referred to vestry, and claim rejected.

No.

RAHENY Petty Sessions, Co. DUBLIN.

The *Clerk*.

Total amount of fines £124 0 5½, including penalties inflicted on publicans in the districts for selling spirits, &c., at hours prohibited by law.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£15 0 7	£9 0 8½	£21 2 8
2	10 18 0	4 12 6	9 12 10
3	In the year 1831 one person was fined in the sum of £2 for selling spirits without license.		
4	In 1831 £2 4 0	1832 ——	1833 £3 4 6

Paid the treasurer of the County Dublin Infirmary, £23 5 6; the churchwardens of different parishes in the district £31 14 3; informations £65 0 8½; and for the King £4.

In 1831	Summonses 31	Claimed	£20 19 3½	Awarded	£17 15 1
1832	,, 36	,,	32 1 6	,,	21 1 11½
1833	,, 34	,,	25 6 8	,,	12 13 1

None.

One, Grange Gorman.

BRAY Petty Sessions, Co. DUBLIN.

Sir *George Cockburn*, J. P.—*F. S. Parker*, Esq., J. P.
T. F. Kelly, Esq., J. P.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£2 11 8	£25 9 6	£10 0 6	£38 1 8

1	£8 7 8	
2	14 4 0	
3	12 10 0	to Excise.
4	3 0 0	Amount £38 1 8

The incidental expenses are the costs under the Petty Sessions Act.

According to the direction of the several Acts under which the conviction took place; viz. to County Hospital, to Infirmary, to parish clergyman for poor of the parish.

In 1831	Summonses 9	Wages claimed	£ 7 6 6	Awarded	£0 17 6
1832	,, 18	,,	11 6 11	,,	5 2 3
1833	,, 7	,,	9 4 4	,,	0 5 4

One, disposed of by decreeing wages for nursing.

Yes

RATHDOWN Petty Sessions, Co. DUBLIN.

Henry Cash, Esq., J. P.—*P. Curtis*, Esq., J. P.

Total amount of fines levied since 8th October, 1832, the day the present clerk came into office, to the 1st January, 1834, £13 11 6.

1	£0 13 6	
2	12 18 0	—£13 11 6
3	None.	
4	None.	

The amount of fines intrusted to James Williams, Esq., Black Rock.

Part of the fines was laid out by order	£6 6 0
Paid to the Meath Hospital	5 0 0
In hands to 1st January, 1834	2 5 6

There were 231 summonses issued since the above date for recovery of wages: amount claimed £228 15 0; awarded £108 12 7.

None.

There is. A branch of St. Sepulchre's.

Rathfarnham Petty Sessions, Co. Dublin.

1. The books for three years last past have been minutely examined, and the average number of complaints per year, and fines thereon, are as following:—Complaints 193; fines thereon £12 2 9 each year.
2. Fines under this head average for same period at £7 11 6, and have been paid to the County Dublin Infirmary treasurer each year.
3. Complaints under this head are generally brought before the police magistrates; three have been fined at this sessions, and only one rendered amenable, who was committed.
4. Complaints under this head are in all cases referred to legal appraisers, when the parties refuse the common compensation for trespass.

The magistrates use no discretion, but act as the several statutes direct.

A minute averaged calculation for the three years last past produces 109 complaints each year. Amount claimed, £122 6 2; adjudicated under that claim, £59 5 9½.

Under this head no applications have been made; if there had, they would have been referred to the parochial churchwardens.

No Manor Court.

Cellbridge Petty Sessions, Co. Kildare.

The *Duke of Leinster.—Lord Cloncurry—Col. Conolly*, J. P. *J. D. Nesbitt*, Esq., J. P.—*R. Maunsell*, Esq., J. P.

1.

1831	1832	1833
£1 17 8	£5 12 6	£14 19 0
1 6 0	4 2 0	2 7 0

2.

3. 1831, £56 12 3; £50 to the revenue; £3 6 1½ to informers; balance £3 6 1½ to poor of Maynooth and Cellbridge; 1832, £104 12 3 to revenue; £2 6 1½ to informers; balance £2 6 1½ to the poor; 1833, £42 2 3; £37 10 0 to revenue; £4 12 6 to the poor.
4. 1831, None; 1832, £3 3 7; costs 3*s.*; 1833, 18*s.*; costs 1*s.*

The principal part of fines, namely, those for trespass on the roads, £22 9 2, given to the minister or churchwardens of the parish; in which the fine has been levied in for the poor, and those for assaults and summary convictions, amount £6 3 0, to the treasurer of Cellbridge Fever Hospital.

Summonses, 1831, 77; 1832, 55; 1833, 105.
Claimed, No account kept.
Awarded, 1831, £30 5 5; 1832, £27 16 11½; 1833, £40 2 4.

In the last three years three have been summoned for wages for nursing, which have been disposed of as wages due.

Yes; but the seneschal, not having qualified, does not act.

Carberry Petty Sessions, Co. Kildare.

Edward Shaw, Esq., J. P.—*P. H. Nangle*, Esq., J. P.

Year ending 31st December, 1831 1832 1833
£1 13 0 £1 13 4 £6 11 0

It is to be observed, that in the years ending 1831 and 1832, the Carberry petty sessions was only attended to for about half the business of the barony; the other half being done at petty sessions held at Johnstown; for 1833 the entire business of the barony is included.

1.

1831	1832	1833
£0 14 0	£0 5 0	£1 13 0
1 3 0	0 5 0	1 6 0

2.

3. None.

4.

1831	£0 16 0
1832	1 3 4
1833	3 12 0

The fines for trespass were equally divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy of the parishes for charitable purposes; the fines for assaults were sent to the County Infirmary; and the fines for trespass on land given to the complainants.

1831	Summonses	39,	for	£58	18	9½	Awarded	£27	2 4½
1832	,,	39		51	9	10	,,	13	10 6
1833	,,	67		78	4	8	,,	37	18 11

In very many cases the parties did not attend, and it is probable that the sums claimed were paid.

1831	1
1832	2
1833	8

In general the parties did not attend; in some cases the females attended and took oaths of affiliation. Nothing further done by the magistrates; but some of the reputed fathers then took the children.

None.

Clane Petty Sessions, Co. Kildare.

R. Dease, Esq., J. P.—*M. Bury*, Esq., J. P.

There have been no fines levied for the last three years at the petty sessions of Clane

1831	Summonses	24,	for	£7	16	3	Awarded	£7	2 4
1832	,,	5		7	11	8	,,	7	5 11
1833	,,	9		6	2	6	,,	6	2 6

None.

No.

KILCULLEN Petty Sessions, Co. KILDARE.

John C. Roberts, Esq., J. P.—*Wm. H. Carter*, Esq., J. P.
M. C. Roberts, Esq., J. P.

1. 1831 £0 14 0; 1832 £0 9 6; 1833 £0 18 6
2. 1831 5 18 6; 1832 4 19 6; 1833 3 13 0
3. None levied, being received by the Commissioners of Excise, who levied and executed this business themselves.
4. The amount awarded on growing crops for the last three years £20 12 3. Expenses on same £1 18 0.

The fines for assaults given to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, and those for trespass on roads given to be laid out on the Fever Hospital, and for the conveyance of prisoners to gaol.

	Summonses.	Wages claimed.	Wages awarded.
1831	124	£106 4 10	£39 13 3
1832	106	100 13 3½	26 17 8
1833	123	99 16 3	43 17 0½

Number of applications for bastards 12; 10 were decreed to be supported by the fathers under the head of wages, and two acknowledged by the reputed father not decreed.

None.

NAAS Petty Sessions, Co. KILDARE.

Thomas Cannon, Esq., J. P.—*E. Beauman*, Esq., J. P.
John Connor, Esq., J. P.—*James Tandy*, Esq., J. P.

	1830	1831	1832
	£21 9 3	£24 3 4	£13 16 4
1	3 1 0	2 14 0	2 8 6
2	6 3 6	8 2 0	3 10 6
4	2 8 6	9 2 10	4 6 4

1830	1831	1832
£19 0 9	£9 2 10	£8 3 0

Given to Naas Fever Hospital, and the remainder to owners of crops, &c. &c.

	Summonses.	Wages claimed.	Wages awarded.
1830	225	£363 19 9	£ 93 17 10
1831	209	384 5 3	108 10 2
1832	189	273 2 5½	61 2 6½

1830 8
1831 4
1832 5
Wages awarded in some cases, and dismissed in others.

No.

BALLYRAGGET Petty Sessions, Co. KILKENNY.

A. St. George, Esq., J. P.—*T. H. Ball*, Esq., J. P.

In 1831	fines levied	£7	10	0;	imposed	£5 3 6
1832	,,	2	15	0;	,,	0 5 0
1833	,,	39	5	0;	,,	19 8 0
	Total . .					£24 12 6

1. 4*s.* only during the three years.
2. £24 12 6.
3. None.
4. £7 10*s.* 6*d.*, with 3*s.* 6*d.* costs, during the three years, which sum was given to the persons trespassed upon.

The above fines for assaults and trespass, £24 16 6, were handed to the treasurer of the County Kilkenny Infirmary.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Recovered.
1831	52	£44 0 1	£21 3 8
1832	74	23 3 0	10 0 4
1833	65	62 15 10	14 19 6

None.

There is a Manor Court held in Ballyragget town.

CASTLECOMER Petty Sessions, Co. KILKENNY.

		1831	1832	1833
1		£0 9 0½	£1 4 0	£3 8 0
2		8 15 0	6 4 6	17 18 0
3		0 0 0	10 0 0	40 10 1
4		1 2 0	3 3 0	21 13 6
	Incidental expenses	0 0 6	1 4 6	4 1 6

To the treasurer of the County Infirmary; to the churchwardens for the poor of the parish; to the cholera fund; to prosecutors in certain cases as the Act directs; £69 5 9½ for charitable purposes; disposed of by the clerk of the petty sessions, by order of the magistrates.

	Summonses.	Wages claimed.	Wages awarded.
1831	15	£8 5 8½	£8 3 8½
1832	23	8 13 9	11 18 5
1833	57	47 17 4½	12 11 1

None.

Yes; one.

Freshford Petty Sessions, Co. Kilkenny.

Amount of fines levied at the petty sessions of Freshford, for the year 1833, £6 11 0.

1. £0 10 0
2. 2 1 0
3. 1 5 0 — The remainder was for cutting timber and switches.
4. £9 4 0, with 17*s.* expenses: amount £10 1 0.

£5 6 0 returned to the Rev. Luke Fowler, as treasurer to the Fever Hospital of Freshford; £1 5 0 to William Maher, Esq.

In 1833, 102 summonses; amount claimed £91 8 4 sterling; allowed £29 1 7 sterling.

None.

There is.

Gowran Petty Sessions, Co. Kilkenny.

T. Butler, Esq., J. P.—*R. Bushe*, Esq., J. P.
W. Molony, Esq., C. M.—*A. Staples*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£2 0 0	£0 10 0	£2 0 0
1	..	..	0 5 0
2	2 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0
3	..	..	..
4	2 14 7	3 17 2	2 5 8

To the treasurer, for the use of Gowran Dispensary.

In 1831	Summonses	95	Claimed	£57	7	6	Awarded	£18	12	9
1832	,,	100	,,	97	16	11	,,	21	19	3
1833	,,	104	,,	97	12	4	,,	32	0	2

None.

No.

Goresbridge Petty Sessions, Co. Kilkenny.

T. J. Bookey, Esq., J. P.—*Walter Malony*, Esq., CHIEF MAG. POL.

	1831	1832	1833
	£0 10 0	£1 15 0	£4 5 6
1	..	..	..
2	0 10 0	1 15 0	4 5 6
3	..	..	..
4	1 5 4	0 2 6	0 9 8

Fines for 1831 given to treasurer of county, for the use of Gowran Dispensary; fines for 1832 given to bind statute books and to treasurer of the county, for the use of Gowran Dispensary; fines for 1833 given to churchwardens, for charitable purposes, and to treasurer of the county for use of Gowran Dispensary.

In 1831	Summonses	89	Claimed	£78	18	2½	Granted	£20	1	6
1832	,,	33	,,	39	8	1	,,	5	3	3
1833	,,	85	,,	82	5	4	,,	20	15	2½

No application in the three years except under the head of wages for nursing, and which is under Query 3.

No.

Johnstown Petty Sessions, Co. Kilkenny.

Robert Neville, Esq., J. P.—*G. Hely*, Esq., J. P.

1. The amount of fines awarded for the last three years for trespass on public roads amounted to £9 8 0, but not levied, as the damages were repaired.
2. 1831, £1 2 6 1832, £0 16 6 1833, £0 13 6
3. None.
4. For the last three years £14 15 1, with £2 2 0 incidental expenses.

The fines, in assault cases, paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; other small fines, to the poor of the parish, disposed of by the magistrates.

In 1831	Summonses	133	Claimed	£126	19	5½	Awarded	£64	6	6½
1832	,,	162	,,	110	5	11	,,	46	1	2
1833	,,	149	,,	110	12	9	,,	42	6	1

None.

Two; viz. one in Urlongford and one in Johnstown.

KILKENNY CITY Petty Sessions.

From 29th September 1830 to 29th September 1833, gross amount £81 1 0

1831	1832	1833
£14 11 0	£21 5 6	£45 4 6

1. None.
2. £46 1 0
3. 35 0 0——£81 1 0
4. None.

The sum of £46 1 0 to the County Infirmary, according to the Act of Parliament; £17 10 0 to the charitable institutions of the several parishes; £17 10 0, one-half of the sum levied, to the informers, the two last sums making together the sum of £35 0 0, for the illegal sale of spirituous liquors. Total £81 1 0.

The Court of Conscience entertains those summonses which are not taken into a separate account.

None: the applications are made to the presenting grand juries for the city of Kilkenny.

No; but a Court of Conscience, under the charter for the city of Kilkenny.

STONEYFORD Petty Sessions, Co. KILKENNY.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833	Total of each Class.	
1	£ 0 10 6	£0 3 6	£0 2 0	£0 16 0	Driving improperly.
2	0 7 0	1 12 6	0 16 0	1 15 6	£1 0 6
3	10 0 0	..	5 5 0	15 5 0	
4	..	..	..	..	
	10 17 6	1 16 0	6 3 0	17 16 6	1 0 6
				Total	£40 12 6

Amount for assaults and road trespass given to the treasurer of County Infirmary; fines for illegally selling spirits, one-half given to the rector of the parish, the other half to the informer, 55 Geo. III. cap. 19. In one case the police was informer, who refused to take it, and it was given to the poor.

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PILLTOWN Petty Sessions, Co. KILKENNY.

The *Clerk*.

Amount of fines for the year ending December 1831, £5 17 9; 1832 £9 11 6; 1833, £22 8 8.

1. None for 1831 or 1832; £2 11 2 for 1833, 15*s.* of which is yet unpaid.
2. In 1831, £2 12 6, 5*s.* of which unpaid; 1832, £1 7 6; 1833, £15 11 6, £1 unpaid.
3. £5 for 1832, none for 1831 or 1833: to be enforced only if a second offence; not yet occurred or paid.
4. £3 5 3 for 1831; £3 4 0 for 1832; £4 6 0 for 1833: no incidental expenses.

Independently of the above there are other fines for malicious injuries, &c. For 1831, £1 15 2, due thereof £1 5 0; for 1832, £2 1 8; for 1833, £12 2 0, due £4, applied as in cases of assault fines. Police fines, for misconduct, only a few in 1832, amount £5 10 0; chief constable and inspector manage these fines. Rescue under a high constable's warrant £2; defendant went to gaol. Publican keeping an irregular house in 1832, only 10*s.*, not paid. Having a stolen dog, in 1831, fined 2*s.* 6*d.*; given to dispensary.—P. S. This account commences Dec. 9, 1830, and ends Dec. 12, 1833.

Trespass on roads, half to prosecutor sometimes, and the rest generally applied by magistrates for charitable purposes. Assault fines given to Whitechurch Dispensary (intrusted to Dr. Higginbotham for that purpose.) Compensation of trespass for growing crops to persons aggrieved, generally to prosecutors. No fines received for illegal sale of spirituous liquors.

In 1831	Summonses	175	Claimed	£193	9	3½	Awarded	£39	19 10
1832	,,	128	,,	142	15	6	,,	25	12 10
1833	,,	181	,,	176	12	6	,,	52	2 2

In 1831	Applications	4	Claimed	£16	12	4	Awarded	£13	12 4
1832	,,	6	,,	18	6	0	,,	10	6 0
1833	,,	7	,,	23	15	5½	,,	8	4 4

The above have been claimed as wages by the persons applying, and included in that of wages.

No Manor Court.

THOMASTOWN Petty Sessions, Co. KILKENNY.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	None.	None.	£0 5 6
2	£1 13 6	£3 15 0	6 14 6
3	None.	None.	2 0 0
4	Amount awarded £4; expenses for valuators' fees and summonses £2 2 0.		

They have been applied to the use of the Thomastown and Inistioge Dispensaries, and intrusted to the Rev. Richard Cooke and Thomas Innes, Esq., treasurers.

In 1831	Summonses	240	Claimed	£285	7	2	Awarded	£72	18 1
1832	,,	179	,,	182	13	7	,,	71	18 9
1833	,,	202	,,	178	4	0	,,	45	19 5

None.

There is.

Banagher Petty Sessions, King's County.

1. £1 19 6
2. £23 0 0
3. ..
4. £27 0 0

The amount set forth is levied for assault to be paid in to the Infirmary, less by £9 19 0, given to the clergymen and magistrates.

Summonses, 396 Claimed £200 0 0

	1830	1831	1832	1833
Awarded	£30 0 0	£50 10 0	£40 10 0	£29 3 8

Two or three; but the parents were discovered.

None.

Belmont and Clogher Petty Sessions, King's County.

	1831	1832	1833	
	£6 6 3	£17 0 1	£5 17 9	
1	None.	0 15 3	2 10 3	Part of above, £3 5 6
2	3 7 0	1 14 0	1 5 6	6 6 6
3	Committed to gaol in June and August, 1833, two persons, not being able to pay a fine of £6 each for malt found on their premises.			
4	£8 8 8	£9 10 1	£7 15 6	
	Costs 2 12 0	2 9 0	2 15 6	

For petty session books, binding statutes, chest and fixtures in Court-house, care-taking and firing to the county treasurer, a fine for unregistered arms, £9 4 7, summonses, informations, warrants in Terry-Alt, and Rockite cases, ditto, ditto in cholera morbus, road nuisance, printing, advertisements, carrying stolen goods to Birr, support of prisoners and prosecutors, postage, &c., a family in the fever, 5*s.*, to the County Infirmary, 11*s.* 1*d.*

1831	Summonses 51	Claimed	£41 3 8	Awarded	£26 11 9
1832	,, 42	,,	48 17 7	,,	27 12 11
1833	,, 55	,,	60 14 7	,,	45 2 9

There have been eight or nine; but returned to the churchwardens and parish officers.

No Manor Court at present, but there are patents for three.

Doone and Bellair Petty Sessions, Kings County.

1831, £0 12 2; 1832, £0 16 4½. Gross amount, £1 8 6½, and given by clergyman, &c., to the poor of the parish of Lemonaghan.

1. 1833. All fines received for trespass on public roads to be accounted for at next Easter Vestry, and given to the poor of the parish as above.
2. 1831, £6 6 0; 1832, £4 3 6. Gross amount, £10 9 6. Given to the treasurer of King's County Infirmary. 1833, £3 15 0, to be accounted for at the next Lent Assizes, to be holden at Philipstown.
3. No complaints made to the sitting magistrates.
4. 1831. One case; amount awarded, £0 5 6. 1832. Amount awarded estimated by two sworn appraisers, £4 7 3. 1833. Amount awarded £9 4 3.

In 1831	Summonses 16	Awarded	£8 13 4½
1832	,, 10	,,	9 16 6
1833	,, 15	,,	7 11 6

No application, but four deserted children maintained and clothed by Thos. H. Mulock, Esq., of Bellair.

There was a Manor Court in our district, but it was discontinued a considerable time ago.

Kennity Petty Sessions, King's County.

	1831	1832	1833
	£3 16 9	£2 6 0	£5 3 6
1	1 4 9	0 6 6	1 1 0
2	2 12 0	1 19 6	2 2 6
3	..	..	2 0 0
	£3 16 9	£2 6 0	£5 3 6
4	1 1 8	1 17 6	4 13 0½
Expenses	0 8 0	0 9 6	0 17 0

£4 1 0 to County Infirmary; £0 6 0 car hire for prosecutor; £0 18 6 for binding statutes; £0 2 1 for repairs of Court-house; £0 15 0 for stationery; £5 3 8 on hands. Total, £11 6 3, intrusted to the magistrates.

	1831	1833	1833
Issued	79	57	66
Claimed	£70 13 7½	£42 16 9	£48 4 5
Awarded	30 16 8½	14 0 8	13 17 2½

1831	1832	1833
1	3	2

One decreed for £1 1 2, Remainder dismissed with costs.

No.

TULLAMORE Petty Sessions, KING'S COUNTY.

W. Wallace, Esq., J. P.—*J. Crawford*, Esq., J. P.

1. 1831 £0 16 0; 10 17 0 — 1832 £0 5 0; 8 16 0 — 1833 £0 15 0; 0 15 6
2. Nil.
3. 0 14 6 — 0 8 0 — 2 15 2½
4.

	1831	1832	1833
County Infirmary	£10 17 0	£8 16 0	£0 15 6
Churchwardens for the Poor	0 16 0	0 5 0	0 15 0

	1831	1832	1833
Summonses	217	126	77
Amount claimed,	£247 2 3½	£120 7 5½	£61 1 3
Amount awarded	57 19 2	49 17 5	21 19 9

All applications for the maintenance of bastards have been referred to the churchwardens of the parish.

No.

1831. 36 summonses, 11 levy warrants. £41 8 8½ claimed, £37 12 3½ awarded. 1832, Sir George Fetherston was absent on the Continent, and on his return no regular court was held.

Two applications made; one dismissed on refusing to swear; no appearance on the second.

None.

KENAGH Petty Sessions, Co. LONGFORD.

1. £2 2 4.
2. £0 10 0.
3.
4.

Given to the treasurer of County Infirmary.

There have been 54 summonses, £34 4 7

None.

No.

ARDAGH Petty Sessions, Co. LONGFORD.

1. No fines have been levied. Sir George Fetherston has no magistrate in his neighbourhood, and in nineteen cases out of twenty he is able to settle the disputes without reference to law, and generally to the satisfaction of both parties.
2.
3.
4. £15 10 0 Costs £0 5 0.

KILLASHEE Petty Sessions, Co. LONGFORD.

V. Skipton, Esq., J. P.—*J. Rork*, Esq., J. P.

1. For trespasses on public grounds for three years only 3*s.* 6*d.*; this for swine roaming without rings.
2. 1831 £0 5 0 — 1832 .. — 1833 £0 13 0
3. In 1831, five persons were convicted; they were all imprisoned for three months, being unable to pay the fines.
4. The whole amount for three years' compensation for trespass on crops, &c. £2 4 8.

£0 11 0 to treasurer of County Infirmary; residue to the injured parties. N. B. Fines under the 9 Geo. IV. c. 55, not included in this return.

1831	Summonses 178	Wages claimed	£114 0 8½	Awarded	£43 18 8½
1832	,, 104	,,	73 16 6½	,,	23 9 1½
1833	,, 78	,,	52 12 2	,,	22 8 7

In three years only four applications; in one of which the party was advised to proceed by civil bill: in the second case no attendance of the plaintiff; and in two cases defendants decreed for nursing, as wages, a promise of payment having been proved.

No Manor Court within the district.

Collon Petty Sessions, Co. Louth.

W. P. Greene, Esq., J. P.—*M. Chester*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	
1	£0 3 0	..	£0 7 6	
2	3 10 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	
4	0 7 6	..	0 6 3	complainant.
	0 1 0	..	0 0 6	incidental expenses.

	1831	1832	1833
To County Hospital, by treasurer . .	£3 10 0	£0 15 0	£0 13 0
To curate of Moybra, for the poor . .	0 3 0	..	..
To vicar of Collon, for the poor . . .	..	..	0 7 6

	Summonses.	Gross amount claimed.	Gross amount awarded.
1831	9	£9 9 4½	£8 8 10½
1832	4	5 16 6	5 16 6
1833	4	5 1 7	5 1 7

None.

No.

Termonfeckin Petty Sessions, Co. Louth.

H. Chester, Esq., J. P.

1 None.

2 None. The only cases which appeared were sent to trial.

3 None.

4 The cases have been so few that the parties have always settled by arbitration, which never required the interference of a magistrate.

There has been no account kept of the number of summonses issued, as there is no charge made for any proceeding in this session court; several summonses are issued, one-quarter of which never come before the magistrates for adjudication; I would suppose about 12 in each year.

None.

No.

Dundalk Petty Sessions, Co. Louth.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
	£123 14 8	£134 7 7	£220 15 8
1	7 0 4	5 19 1	6 6 2
2	46 5 0	33 5 6	48 9 6
3	..	..	12 0 0
4 Awarded	4 1 0	6 0 6	..
4 Expenses	0 1 0	0 17 0	..

To the County Infirmary, per treasurer, £128, and £24 6 10 to the clergymen of the parishes of Dundalk, Faughart, Ballymascanlan, Huggardstown, and Philipstown.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	362	£393 7 11	£124 12 0
1832	272	255 4 8	86 11 9
1833	302	294 14 7	93 8 4

None.

None.

Athboy Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

J. Rotheram, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.	
1	£3 11 8	£0 1 6	£ 9 12 8	£13 5 10	
2	8 15 0	5 5 0	10 12 0	22 16 0	
3	None.				
4	7 11 9½	0 15 4	9 2 1	17 9 2½	amount awarded.
4	0 9 6	0 1 6	0 7 0	0 18 0	incidental expenses.

£22 16 0 in assault cases, paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.
13 5 10 trespasses on roads, paid to churchwardens for the poor.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	53	£ 76 12 2½	£14 3 7
1832	75	74 9 7½	25 9 4½
1833	84	105 2 9	40 12 9
Total . . .		£256 4 7	£80 5 8½

7 during the last three years. Fathers of the bastards ordered to pay the amount of wages promised for their nursing.

No.

Duleek Petty Sessions, Co. Louth.

H. B. Coddington, Esq., J. P.—*H. Smith*, Esq., J. P.—*L. C. Smyth*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£3 18 6	£25 17 6	£3 16 6
1	0 14 6	0 14 0	0 19 6
2	3 4 0	25 3 6	2 17 0
3	None.		
4	3 11 6	12 17 1	12 0 8

The fines for road trespass given to the poor of the parish; delivered to the churchwardens. For assaults, to the County Infirmary; delivered to the treasurer thereof, or physician.

239 summonses issued for wages; gross amount claimed, £340 3 11½; awarded £67 19 0½; for 1831, £12 5 11½; 1832, £41 9 1½; 1833, £14 3 11½.

Three applications for the support of bastards, and they are supported by the parish or church cess.

None.

George's Cross Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

A. W. Pollock, Esq., J. P.—*R. Cruise*, Esq., J. P.

	1832	1833	1834
	£10 15 0	£13 5 0	£0 6 8
1	None.		
2	10 0 0	..	..
3	Sale . . 0 10 0	11 0 0	..
4	Awarded 0 5 0	1 0 0	0 6 8
	For a trespass (malicious) . . 1 5 0	..	

The above assault fines were not received; the persons who were convicted were committed to the County Gaol. As to illegal sale, the persons were not able to pay, and the warrants were issued. The above £1 5s. was paid to the treasurer of the County of Meath Infirmary by the clerk of the sessions.

In 1822	Summonses	48	Claimed	£38 18 4	Awarded	£14 9 9½
1833	,,	107	,,	93 6 4	,,	29 6 4
1834	,,	19	,,	21 4 8	,,	11 16 8

In 1832	applications	15
1833	,,	33
1834	,,	5

decrees, 21; dismissals, 32.

No.

Dunshaughlin Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833	Total
	£6 4 2	£2 10 6	£0 17 6	£9 12 2
1	..	..	..	7 7 10
2	..	..	..	2 5 0
3	None.			
4	..	..	..	18 2 10

Some given to the County Infirmary, and others to the poor of the parish, according as the Act allows.

In 1831	claimed	£142 11 4½	awarded	£129 13 4½		
1832	,,	36 6 11	,,	36 1 11		
1833	,,	35 11 8	,,	33 10 6		

None.

No.

Kells Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833	Total
	£10 5 6	£9 3 0	£17 5 8	£36 14 2
1	0 3 6	0 3 6	3 2 6	3 9 6
2	4 12 6	2 9 6	3 14 6	10 16 6
3	..	..	2 0 0	
4	..	2 2 6	2 9 2	4 11 8

	1831	1832	1833
Infirmary . . .	£ 6 15 3	£ 5 11 0	£ 6 1 6
Poor of parishes . .	0 5 0	..	2 13 6
Prosecutors . . .	3 1 9	1 6 0	2 19 0
Compensation for trespass .	..	2 2 6	2 9 2
Incidental expenses .	0 3 6	0 3 6	3 2 6
	£10 5 6	£9 3 0	£17 5 8

Distributed by clerk of petty sessions, total sum, £36 14 2

	Summonses issued.	Gross amount claimed.	Wages awarded.
In 1831 . .	267	£216 15 5½	£38 18 7½
1832 . .	177	153 1 5	47 4 0½
1833 . .	227	215 17 9½	58 17 7
Total for 3 years .	671	£585 14 8	£145 0 3

Many cases dismissed,—parties not appearing.

	1831	1832	1833
Summonses . .	31	25	18
,, decreed .	10	8	7
,, dismissed	21	17	11

Many cases dismissed,—parties not appearing.

None.

Longwood Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

J. H. Nangle, Esq., J. P.—*G. Despard*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	..	£0 11 6	£4 17 6	£5 9 0
2	..	..	..	..
3	..	10 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0
			Total	£17 9 0
4	£0 5 6	0 11 6	8 13 9	9 10 9

Given for stationery, for the use of the sessions £5 9 0
Of fines for illegal manufacture of spirits 12 0 0
Given to the churchwarden of the parish of Clonard £6 0 0
For bookbinding, &c. 2 11 0
In hands of G. Despard, Esq., J. P. 3 9 0
Total £17 9 0

For 1831 Claimed £23 6 8 Awarded £4 13 9
1832 ,, 15 11 10 ,, 9 13 7
1833 ,, 45 14 7 ,, 14 3 9
Total . . £84 13 1 £28 11 0
The number of summonses issued could not be ascertained.

In 1831, 3 1832, 7 1833, 7.
The amount claimed awarded, except in one case, which was not proved.

None.

Navan Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

Thos. Gerard, Esq., J. P.—*Wm. Waller*, Esq., J. P.—*R. D. Hamilton*, Esq., J. P.

1831 £14 13 1832 £29 1 1833 £30 1 Total £73 15.

1	£2 14 0
2	£47 9 0 Paid to treasurer of County Infirmary.
3	£23 12 0
4	£1 5 0

All fines levied in assault cases paid to treasurer of County Infirmary; and in cases of trespass on public roads and illegal sale of spirituous liquors, one half to informer, the other half to poor of the parish where offence committed.

Summonses 285; gross amount claimed £219, viz.
In 1831 Summonses 99 Amount awarded £101 4 9
1832 ,, 114 ,, 58 7 8
1833 ,, 72 ,, 35 3 8

30 applications; where agreement proved between the parties, a compensation allowed accordingly.

No Manor Court in the district.

Moynalty Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

P. Smith, Esq., J. P.—*Thomas Barnes*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£1 15 0	£1 8 6	£1 18 0	£5 1 6
2	..	2 18 0	1 4 6	4 2 6
3	..	12 0 0	14 10 0	26 10 0

N. B. Part of these fines received by the officer of excise; and parties committed to gaol where payment could not be got.

4 None in this case.

£4 2 6 paid to the treasurer of the County Meath Infirmary; £5 1 6 paid to the churchwardens (with the exception of some not yet received), and distributed by them among the poor.

430 summonses for wages.
Gross amount claimed £492 18 2½.
Awarded, 1831, £44 4 6 1832, £29 11 8 1833, £77 15 4½

24 applications, 12 decreed, and 12 dismissed.

None.

Oldcastle Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

J. L. W. Naper, Esq., J. P.—*T. Battersby*, Esq. J. P.—*E. Rotherham*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£19 6 0	£11 8 2	£14 17 10	£45 12 0
1	0 18 4	0 12 10	1 19 10	3 11 0
2	10 3 6	4 0 0	3 8 6	17 12 0
3	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
	These fines were levied by the officers of excise.			
4	3 4 2	1 15 4	3 9 6	8 9 0

There has been £10 19 6 for charitable purposes paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary and churchwardens of the parish in which the fines were levied; the remainder of the fines, in assault cases, were paid to informers for costs.

	Summonses issued.	Sum claimed.	Sum awarded.
In 1831	197	£91 9 7	£64 15 4
1832	238	207 10 1	137 15 2
1833	277	218 4 0	159 12 8

There have been two. The magistrates advised that a subscription be made, as the parishioners have refused paying the assessments.

None.

Slane Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

G. Lambert, Esq., J. P.

		1831	1832	1833	
1		None. Trespasses are, however, frequent; but no adequate power exists to punish the more common—that of pigs.			
2		£0 5 0	£1 2 6	£0 17 10	
3		0 10 0	..	2 0 0	Imprisoned.
4		0 5 10	0 8 4	0 5 0	Incidental expenses £0 2 6
		Total 19*s.* 2*d.* paid to the persons suffering the damage. Fines for cutting timber, &c. in 1831, £2 5 6 1832, £1 7 0 1833, £0 14 6.			

Awarded by law for assaults, to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; for trespass, to the persons injured; for damages of timber, to informants and churchwardens, to each one-half.

In 1831	Summonses	61	Claimed	£76 4 11	Awarded	£16 17 4
1832	,,	52	,,	73 7 5	,,	12 18 10
1833	,,	69	,,	59 8 0	,,	24 13 0

The suit is often settled between the parties between the issue of the summons and the sessions.

Six. The magistrates having no power to make any provision for them, the application is seldom made.

None.

Sydden Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

		1831	1832	1833	
1		..	..	£0 18 0	
2		£3 0 0	..	0 5 0	
3		7 16 11	£23 6 3	5 0 0	
4			1831	1832	1833
		Amount levied	£2 0 0	..	..
		,, awarded, but *not levied*	2 13 0	£5 4 7	£3 18 4
		Incidental expenses	..	..	..

	1831	1832	1833
To treasurer of County Infirmary, per the magistrates	£5 0 0	..	..
To the poor of the respective parishes in the district, per the churchwardens	3 18 5½	£14 1 7	£5 18 0
To informers	3 18 5½	9 4 8	..

In 1831	Summonses	143	Claimed	£180 11 3	Awarded	£69 9 7
1832	,,	145	,,	165 17 1½	,,	62 16 3
1833	,,	150	,,	218 19 10	,,	72 0 10

None.

None.

No.

Summerhill Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

The *Clerk*.

		1831	1832	1833	Total.
1		£0 1 0	£0 7 6	£0 16 6	£1 5 0
2		..	2 0 0	0 1 0	2 1 0
3		..	11 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0
4		5 12 3	1 15 7	6 8 8	13 16 6
		£5 13 3	£15 3 1	£8 6 2	£29 2 6

Those for trespasses on roads, at the end of each year, to the poor of the parish in which levied; those for assaults, to the County Infirmary, as directed by the statute; those for sale, &c. of spirituous liquors, a moiety to the poor of the parish, the other to the informer, except where the prosecution is for a very high penalty under the orders of the Board of Excise. In cases where a constable is informer the whole fine is given to the poor, and distributed under the immediate superintendence of the magistrates.

In 1831	Summonses	38	Claimed	£46 15 6	Awarded	£20 10 6
1832	,,	30	,,	34 5 2½	,,	7 15 5½
1833	,,	47	,,	72 8 0	,,	26 7 3

Several applications, but nothing awarded, except it appeared an agreement was made by the reputed father with the mother or other nurse for the child's maintenance.

No.

Trim Petty Sessions, Co. Meath.

Rev. *R. Butler*, J. P.—*G. Despard*, Esq., J. P.

		1831	1832	1833	Total.
1		£5 0 3	£2 9 0	£5 16 10	£13 6 1
2		2 8 0	7 12 6	3 6 0	13 6 6
3		..	6 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
4		2 5 10	6 7 6	3 0 4	11 13 8

For trespass on public roads, given for stationery, and to the court-house keeper; also £1 1 to a physician for visiting a sick man. Assaults, £13 6 6, given to the treasurer of the County of Meath Infirmary; and £8, for the illegal sale of spirituous liquors, given to the churchwardens of the parish of Trim for the use of the poor of the said parish.

The number of summonses issued cannot be ascertained; but the

Gross amount claimed for	1831	£56 9 0	Awarded	£23 1 4
,,	1832	42 3 7	,,	18 18 6½
,,	1833	80 13 11	,,	29 4 0

One application in 1831; two in 1832; and three in 1833. Amount claimed ordered, except in one instance.

No.

Clonaslie Petty Sessions, Queen's Co.

E. Dunne, Esq., J. P.—*J. Baldwin*, Esq., J. P.

The amount of fines exacted for the year 1830, 14*s.*; the year 1831, £2 4 5; and the year 1832, £2 3.

1. The amount of fines for 1830, 14*s.*; 1831, 7*s.* 6*d*; 1832, 8*s.*
2. The amount of fines exacted for assaults, in 1830, nothing; 1831, £1 16 11; 1832, £1 15.
3. No fine.
4.

	1830	1831	1832
Awarded for trespass on growing crops	£7 10 5	£5 17 3	£2 11 6
Expenses	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 10 0

Including appraisers' fees in all cases.

The fines for trespass on public roads are generally no more than the costs of summoning, which are given to the clerk, and applied to purchase a session book, &c. Half the fines of 1831 was given to the churchwardens of the parish for the poor, and half to the informant; the fines of 1832 given to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1830	Summonses	89	Sum awarded	£8 2 8
1831	,,	46	,,	9 0 0
1832	,,	40	,,	3 12 8

There is no account on record of the wages on hire claimed.

None.

There is a Manor Court in this district.

Mt. Mellick Petty Sessions, Queen's Co.

Thos. Doxey, Esq., J. P.—*J. Salatier*, Esq., J. P.

1. In 1831, 18*s.* 1832, 11*s.* 1833, £2 5 0 Total £3 14 0
2. In 1831, £12 7 6 1832, £10 16 6 1833, £20 0 6. Total amount £43 4 6 in the three years, paid to the Queen's County Infirmary for the use thereof.
3. In 1831, none 1832, £6 0 0 1833, £13 12 6 £6 5 6 paid to the use of poor of parish; £6 16 8 to the informer; £8 14 7 expended in support of poor prisoners, fuel, and candles; in hand £1 13 8½.
4. In 1831 Awarded £12 5 2 Incidental expenses £1 1 6
   1832 ,, 3 5 0½ ,, 0 14 0
   1833 ,, 3 16 6 ,, 0 9 0

Paid to the proper officer of the Queen's County Infirmary, for use of the same £43 4 6

Paid to the clergyman of this parish, for use of poor . . 6 5 6

1831	Summonses	91	Claimed	£14 12 8½	Awarded	£13 9 5
1832	,,	92	,,	26 8 6½	,,	14 9 5½
1833	,,	112	,,	42 12 0	,,	22 4 10

None.

No.

Rathdowney & Borris in Ossory Petty Sessions, Queen's Co.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
	£8 5 0	£33 9 6	£12 14 5
1.	1 5 0	4 0 0	3 13 5
2.	5 0 0	15 9 6	9 1 0
3.	2 0 0	10 0 0	..
4. Awarded	0 2 6	0 8 8	3 5 6
4. Expenses	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 12 4

£6 has been given to prosecutors in cases of the illegal sale of liquors; £6 given to churchwardens; £5 10 to the rector of Rathdowney parish, for the poor; and £34 10 6 paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, leaving a balance of £2 8 5 due to the poor, or their guardians.

1831	Summonses	132	Awarded	£44 7 10½
1832	,,	149	,,	39 10 8
1833	,,	170	,,	40 16 3

The gross amount of wages claimed could not be ascertained, as in most instances the complainants do not know the credits due to their employers, and there has not been hitherto a record of the amount of such claims.

There have been no registered applications for the maintenance of bastards; persons have applied from time to time for summonses in such cases, but the magistrates have conceived they had not jurisdiction to award sums for such purposes.

There is no Manor Court in the district.

Thomastown Petty Sessions, King's Co.

V. Bennett, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1.	£0 5 8	£0 3 6	£2 16 0
2.	0 7 6	1 0 0	18 2 4

3. There have been no convictions for the sale or manufacture of liquors.
4.

	1831	1832	1833
Amount of compensation for trespass on growing crops awarded	£0 11 8	£0 15 10	£1 9 2
Amount of expenses attending ditto	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 9 0

The assault fines have been given to the secretary of the King's County Infirmary at Tullamore for the purposes of that institution; and the road trespass fines are usually expended in purchasing blankets, &c., for the poor in this district, under the immediate superintendence of the magistrates.

	1831	1832	1833
Total number of summonses issued for wages	32	31	31
Ditto settled out of court	18	16	15
Ditto tried at petty sessions	14	15	16
Amount claimed for ditto	£9 3 7½	£12 7 2	£15 2 11
Amount awarded for ditto	6 2 1	8 12 2	7 12 9

	1831	1832	1833
Number of applications for bastards	2	3	3

In these cases the parents have always been *known*, and obliged to maintain their children.

There is not a Manor Court in this district.

Athlone Petty Sessions, Co. Westmeath.

The *Clerk*.

Total amount of fines since the commencement of Athlone Petty Sessions n December, 1831, is £27 0 8, out of which has been paid 6*s*. for binding Acts of Parliament.

1. For trespass and nuisance on public roads, 13*s*. 6*d*.; paid to police and churchwardens, 6*s*.
2. For assaults, £18 13 6; and for trespass, £8 8 2, up to January, 1834.
3. None for illegal manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors.
4. Total amount awarded for trespass on growing crops, £3 15 7; costs, 12*s*.

The whole fines have been given to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, xcept those which have been paid to the churchwardens and police, and for inding Acts of Parliament.

ummonses issued for recovery of wages 186
Gross amount of wages claimed £197 14 1½
Total amount awarded 55 14 7½
Including costs, up to 1st January, 1834.

One application for the maintenance of bastards; decision was to process.

There is no Manor Court in this district.

Castlepollard Petty Sessions, Co. Westmeath.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 8 6	£0 9 6	£0 17 6
2	0 4 0	17 10 6	0 13 6
3	..	20 0 0	..
4	0 17 6	..	..

Of the fines for illegal sale of spirituous liquors, half were given to the prosecutors; and of those for assaults, £3 were given to prosecutors; the remainder of the whole to the Castlepollard Fever Hospital, entrusted for distribution to William D. Pollard, Esq.

1831	Summoned for wages 194	Wages awarded	£59 4 11½
1832	,, 160	,,	20 1 8
1833	,, 126	,,	17 12 11

Kept no account of the wages claimed.

One; provided for from off the county.

There is.

Ballymore Petty Sessions, Co. Westmeath.

D. Mears, Esq., J.P.—*T. Featherstone*, Esq., J.P.—*J. Langstaff*, Esq., J.P.

In 1831, amount of fines paid or recovered £3 19 3; in 1832, ceived £6; and in 1833, £12 14 6, including timber acts, &c.; total nount in three years past, £22 13 9.

1. In 1831 Fines £1 0 3 Costs £0 7 6
   1832 ,, 1 7 6 ,, 0 8 6
   1833 ,, 1 4 0 ,, 0 6 6
   That is, fines inflicted and received.
2. Recovered in 1831, £1 13 0 1832, £2 17 6 1833, £1 11 0
3. Patrick Delamor fined £6 for having in premises an illicit distillery; paid P. Kelly, excise officer.
4. In 1831 Amount awarded £2 15 4 Amount of Expense £0 4 6
   1832 ,, 1 10 0 ,, 0 3 6
   1833 ,, 0 14 4 ,, 0 1 6
   Paid the complainants or persons aggrieved.

Paid Sir Rich. Levinge, Bart., treasurer of the County Infirmary, for use of same, per receipts in hand these 3 years	£13 2 0
Binding five statutes	1 12 6
Stationery, postage, &c.	0 19 6
In hand	0 19 9

	Summonses issued.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
1831	90	£16 14 6½	£13 11 6
1832	100	13 19 0	10 19 1
1833	140	24 0 3	20 10 2

n some cases labour accounts must be settled in petty sessions; some set- e it before it comes to trial.

No application for maintenance of bastards.

No Manor Court held in this district.

Castletown-Delvin Petty Sessions, Co. Westmeath.

Amount of fines, 1831, £1 4 6 1832, £4 1 0 1833, £13 19 1½

1. In the three years £2 17 0
2. ,, imposed and committed to gaol, £11 10 0
3. ,, amount of fines, £5 0 0
4. £1 8 3. ,, amount awarded, with incidental expenses included.

Fines disposed of, according to law; intrusted to Robert Handcock, clerk.

Number of summonses, in the three years . . 96
Gross amount claimed £110 8 5
Awarded, in 1831, £7 14 7½ 1832, £11 15 1½ 1833, £12 3 4½

9 applications made for the recovery of wages due for the support of illegitimate children; the award granted for the applicants, £5 7 0.

None.

Clonmellon Petty Sessions Co. Westmeath.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£1 6 6	£1 4 6	£6 15 6	£9 6 6

1	Trespass on public roads . . .	£1 3 6	
2	Assaults	3 13 0	9 6 6
3	Illegal manufacture, Timber stolen, &c. . . .	4 10 0	
4	Turf bank	0 4 2	
	Trespass on green crops . . .	0 2 6	0 9 2
	Levied in compensation . . .	0 2 6	

The greater proportion of fines have been applied for charitable purposes; and the rest now in hands against the next assizes, to be then forwarded to the County Infirmary.

In 1831	Summonses 20	Wages awarded	£5 12 6½
1832	,, 18	,,	2 10 7
1833	,, 15	,,	3 6 6
	Total . .		£11 9 7½

There have been applications made for the maintenance of bastards; but, the magistrates not having the power of giving relief, they have not been entered in the books.

The magistrates are not aware of any such court in the district.

Killucan Petty Sessions, Co. Westmeath.

The *Clerk*.

1831	1832	1833
£7 4 0	£2 9 0	£7 10 6

1		2 16 6	0 11 6	1 3 0
2		4 7 6	1 18 0	6 8 6
3	None.			
4		3 5 1½	2 13 0	5 7 0

To the County Infirmary, £12 4 0. The fines for trespass on roads have partly been expended in providing necessaries for petty sessions; and the magistrates distribute the fines.

In 1831	Summonses 181	Wages awarded	£56 2 6
1832	,, 103	,,	18 10 1
1833	,, 97	,,	29 2 8

None.

No.

Glasson Petty Sessions, Co. Westmeath.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£2 10 0	£9 12 0	£16 5 6	£28 7 6

1	..	3 12 6	4 15 6	8 8 0
2	0 5 0	0 2 6	2 14 0	3 1 6
3	For the sale of spirituous liquors on the sabbath . . To the parish of Mt. Temple, £3; to Drumrany, £1.			4 0 0
4	In 1831 Fines £2 0 2 Costs £0 3 6			
	1832 ,, 3 1 6 ,, 0 5 6			
	1833 ,, 0 16 1 ,, 0 3 0			
	Paid to the parties aggrieved.			

To treasurer of the County Infirmary, for use of Infirmary	£14 6 0
To the clergymen of the parishes of Kilkenny (West), Drumrany, and Bonoven	3 0 0
For statutes, and other requisites for sessions . . .	3 4 7½
Horse-hire, postage, &c.	1 2 6
In hands	2 14 4½

1831	Summonses 127	Claimed £110 8 6½	Awarded £42 9 2
1832	,, 108	,, 95 19 6	,, 16 14 2½
1833	,, 96	,, 115 13 2½	,, 17 6 0½

No application.

No.

Kilbeggan Petty Sessions, Co. Westmeath.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£28 7 0	£16 19 7½	£6 16 0	£52 2 7½

1	6 19 10	5 6 6	2 0 0	14 6 4
2	11 0 0	0 15 6	0 5 0	12 0 6
3	6 0 0	0 5 0	1 7 0	7 12 0
4	Stealing timber, &c.			4 13 0
	Compensation for trespass on crops			13 10 9½
	Incidental expenses			2 6 0

To Sir R. Levinge for Infirmary	£17 10 0
To Henry Purdon, Esq., for poor	3 0 0
To John D'Arcy, Esq., for ditto	1 7 0
To George Webb, Esq., for Dispensary	1 6 0
To Col. Osborne, for employment of poor . . .	4 8 0
To William Bagge, Esq., for poor	2 0 0
To Mr. John Roberts, for poor	8 18 3½

1831	Summonses 145	Claimed £90 10 9½	Awarded £54 8 6½
1832	,, 189	,, 92 14 3	,, 24 13 3
1833	,, 82	,, 46 15 2	,, 12 5 2

Applications under this head are generally referred to quarter sessions; number not known.

None.

KNOCKDRIN Petty Sessions, Co. WESTMEATH.

Owing to the absence of the magistrates the sitting of this court was suspended during the greater part of 1831.

		1832	1833
		£1 17 6	£1 7 0
1	Dogs not logged	0 13 6	..
1	Trespass on public roads	0 14 0	0 16 0
1	,, in plantation	0 10 0	0 1 0
2	Assaults	..	0 10 0
3	None.		
4	11s. 6d.		

To the treasurer of the County Infirmary	£0 10 0
To the churchwardens	0 13 0
Expenses of the court	1 0 0
In hands	0 3 0
Total	£2 6 0

In 1832	Summonses	3	Wages awarded	£1 6 0	Costs	£0 3 0
1833	,,	3	,,	4 10 3	,,	0 3 6

One. Father to pay £4 yearly for nurse.

No.

MULLINGAR Petty Sessions, Co. WESTMEATH.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£ 7 16 11	£ 6 12 10	£7 7 8	£21 17 5
2	13 5 6	20 2 6	7 15 6	41 3 6
3	5 0 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	12 10 0
4 Awarded	4 13 8½	7 7 4	1 15 4	13 16 4½
4 Costs	0 10 8	0 7 0	0 4 10	1 2 6

Conformably to the Acts of Parliament, the fines for trespass on public roads to the poor of the parish, and given to the churchwardens for distribution; for assaults, given to the treasurer of the Westmeath Infirmary at Mullingar.

In 1831	Summonses	220	Claimed	£215 18 2	Awarded	£ 64 7 8½
1832	,,	180	,,	185 1 1½	,,	40 14 4
1833	,,	160	,,	179 13 1	,,	36 17 1½
Total		560		£580 12 4½		£141 19 2

None. The mother, if any agreement has taken place for the maintenance, in default of payment applies by process against the father at the civil bill quarter sessions. Deserted children are generally sent to the minister of the parish to take charge of.

There is one for the manor of Mullingar.

MOYLISCAR Petty Sessions, Co. WESTMEATH.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£2 17 6	£7 17 3	£11 3 6	£21 18 3
1	0 14 6	0 7 0	2 0 0	
2	1 10 0	6 15 3	0 15 0	
3	None.			
4 Awarded	0 13 0	0 15 0	8 8 6	
4 Expenses	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 2 6	

The fines were paid to the treasurer of the county of Westmeath Infirmary, amounting to £17 18 3, according to the 10th of Geo. 4, c. 34, including fines under the 9th of Geo. 4, c. 55.

Summonses 205 Claimed £189 7 3 Awarded £74 9 2.
The principal part of the summonses granted for wages are settled out of petty sessions.

Six applications have been made for the maintenance of bastards, but there being no law for the recovery thereof, were dismissed, unless where an agreement has been actually proved.

No.

BURKSTOWN Petty Sessions, Co. WEXFORD.

	1831	1832	1833
	£12 6 6	£5 1 1	£6 12 6
1	£3 7 0		
2	In 1831, 110 cases; 1832, 59 do.; 1833, 65 do.		
3	Three cases.		
4	1831 £1 6 6	1832 £0 7 6	1833 ..

The fines have been applied according to the several Acts of Parliament. Intrusted generally to the chief constable of police.

In 1831	Summonses	151	Claimed	£156 17 10	Awarded	£27 4 3
1832	,,	76	,,	67 8 6½	,,	14 10 5½
1833	,,	76	,,	72 19 5	,,	16 8 1½

None.

No.

Duncormick Petty Sessions, Co. Wexford.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£1 17 10	£0 18 5	£0 0 0
2	£0 5 0	£0 2 6	£0 11 0
	Lent County Infirmary.		
3	None.	None.	£10 0 0 not yet levied.
4	Amount £0 5 9	£0 18 2	£0 19 6
	Costs 0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6

In buying and binding the Acts of Parliament, by Henry Archer, Esq. None given in the last three years for charitable purposes.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	50	£27 1 10	£2 12 8
1832	25	21 11 5½	8 15 7½
1833	22	19 14 11	14 3 5

None.

No.

Enniscorthy Petty Sessions, Co. Wexford.

	1831	1832	1833
	£4 10 6	£17 8 0	£9 19 0
1	None.	0 15 0	None.
2	2 5 6	12 17 0	9 12 6
3	None.		
4	1 4 6	2 12 0	0 6 6
	Expenses 0 3 0	0 14 3	0 6 0

In 1831 the sum paid to Enniscorthy Fever Hospital was £2 11 6, and to prosecutors £1 19 0, making the gross amount levied £4 10 6. In 1832 sum paid to Enniscorthy Fever Hospital was £14 11 0, and to prosecutors £2 17 0, making £17 8 0. In 1833, Fever Hospital received £9 6 0, and prosecutors £0 13 0, making £9 19 0. The magistrates cause returns of the above fines to be posted in public places, particularly in the County Court-house in Wexford, each year.

1831	Summonses 189	Wages claimed	£195 12 5	Awarded	£50 2 2½
1832	,, 139	,,	169 17 10½	,,	39 13 11½
1833	,, 189	,,	223 5 6	,,	45 14 4

In 1832 five applications, all of which were dismissed, as no money could be levied under the head of cess for their maintenance as formerly.

There is a Manor Court, but no business ever done in it.

Gorey Petty Sessions, Co. Wexford.

R. Owen, Esq., J. P. *J. Beauman*, jun., J. P. *L. Owen*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£12 17 6	£7 15 0	£6 15 9
1	2 6 0	1 16 0	1 13 0
2	9 1 0	5 15 0	4 0 6
3	None.		
4	1 10 6	0 4 0	1 2 3

1831. Sent to County Infirmary £11 7 0, and £1 10 6 given to aggrieved parties.
1832. £1 10 0 sent to County Infirmary, £1 15 0 given to Gorey Dispensary, and balance to the aggrieved parties.
1833. £4 0 6 given to the Gorey Dispensary; remainder to the aggrieved parties.

	Summonses issued.	Claimed.	Decreed.
1831	236	£276 15 2	£116 13 1½
1832	189	187 5 9	69 19 10½
1833	141	131 9 7	43 12 3

Many applications have been made, but there being no power to compel maintenance, no record has been kept of them.

No.

Killinick Petty Sessions, Co. Wexford.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 5 0	£1 0 0	£0 5 0
2	0 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
3	None.		
4	None.		

1831	To a very poor man	£0 5 0
1832	County Infirmary	0 10 0
1833	For the poor of Rosslan	0 5 0
	For repairing injury done to an embankment	1 0 0
	County Infirmary	0 10 0

	Summonses issued.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	56	£46 15 4	£28 18 3
1832	27	26 9 10½	16 14 8
1833	30	29 16 10½	17 18 1½

There being no law in Ireland providing for such, of course no such application could be made.

None.

NEWTOWNBARRY Petty Sessions, Co. WEXFORD.

J. Derenzy, Esq., J. P.—*E. Cary*, Esq., J. P.—*T. Braddell*, Esq., J. P.—*T. James*, Esq., J. P.—*J. Brennan*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£1 5 4	£9 3 7	£8 8 11	£18 17 10
1	0 2 6	None.	2 8 2	2 10 8
2	1 0 0	8 12 6	4 1 0	13 13 6
3	None.	None.	1 0 0	1 0 0
4	In 1831 Amount £1 3 4	Costs £0 7 8		
	1832 ,, 0 2 0	,, 0 5 6		
	1833 ,, 3 14 1	,, 0 17 6		
	4 19 5	1 10 8		

Amount paid to treasurer of Wexford County Infirmary in 1831, £3; in 1832, £4; in 1833, £8: trespass on public roads, &c. in 1831, 2*s.* 6*d.*; in 1833, £2 0 2, and disposed of pursuant to 36 Geo. III., cap. 55. Sale of spirituous liquors in 1833, £1 0 0; disposed of pursuant to 56 Geo. III., cap. 3. sec. 26; and 12*s.* 6*d.* imposed under and by virtue of the 6 Geo. IV., cap. 43, and disposed of in pursuance thereof; and for malicious injuries £1 1 2, see 9 Geo. IV., cap. 56.

1831	Summonses	144	Claimed	£196	5	8	Awarded	£50	17 2½
1832	,,	103	,,	127	12	8½	,,	28	14 10
1833	,,	145	,,	171	2	11½	,,	66	11 9

Within the last three years there were thirteen applications, six of which were settled by the parties, four were adjudged certain sums on promise of payment having been made by their respective fathers, and the remainder were dismissed.

No.

TAGHMON Petty Sessions, Co. WEXFORD.

William Cox, Esq., J. P.—*J. G. Hatton*, Esq., J. P.
J. R. Hawkshaw, Esq., J. P.

The whole amount of fines levied in the district of the Taghmon Petty Sessions, for the year 1831 was £5 6 6; for 1832, £4 4 6; and for 1833, £2 19 6; viz.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£3 15 0	£1 8 6	£0 17 0	£6 0 6
2	1 11 6	2 16 0	2 2 6	
3	1 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	
	Fines *imposed*, but not levied, as the persons fined suffered imprisonment instead of paying.			
4	2 15 1	2 9 6	1 14 6	
	The £1 fine in 1831 was paid, and disposed of according to law.			

The whole of the fines for assaults were paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; of those for trespass on the public roads the sum of £1 12 3½ was paid to the churchwardens for the poor of the parish; the remainder was laid out in repairing and cleansing the streets of Taghmon, for which purpose the police, who were in every instance the informers, gave up their part.

1831	Summonses	76	Claimed	£63	3	4	Awarded	£44	10 9
1832	,,	85	,,	81	10	5	,,	68	5 1
1833	,,	91	,,	96	11	10½	,,	62	0 4

None; the magistrates have no power to order anything for the maintenance of bastards.

None held for many years.

OULART Petty Sessions, Co. WEXFORD.

Total amount of fines levied at Oulart Petty Sessions, during this period, £19 4 0.

1 None.
2 £16 8 6
3 None.
4 £2 0 6 and 15*s.*, for breaking and cutting fences.

All fines given to charitable institutions, some to the Oulart Fever Hospital, and the remainder disposed of pursuant to the several Acts under which they were awarded.

Summonses 130 Gross Amount £170 5 7 Awarded £6 14 10

None.

No.

THOMASTOWN and ROSBERCON Petty Sessions, Co. WEXFORD.

Lundy Foot, Esq., J. P.

There have not been petty sessions held at Rosbercon, where I reside, and not having attended any other petty sessions, cannot answer the above queries.

None as I am aware of, except the Manor Court of Cootlisk, in the parish of Roar, which is on my own property, and has been in disuse for a great length of time, which lies in the district of Thomastown, as also Rosbercon.

Wexford Petty Sessions, Co. Wexford.

The *Clerk*.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£102 15 4	£36 4 5	£51 0 0	£189 19 9

1. £ 7 18 6
2. 16 6 9
3. 42 0 0
4. Trespasses £7 7 0; Expenses 1 6 6; 8 13 6

In the manner directed by the statute, some to the King and informer, and £7 17 9 to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.—N. B. The remaining fines were for Excise, Customs, and breaches of the fishery laws.

1831	Summonses	132	Claimed	£198	14	6	Granted	£58	16	11
1832	,,	119	,,	207	3	9½	,,	52	10	0
1833	,,	130	,,	218	18	4	,,	79	15	10

Three, which were dismissed, there being no statute on this subject in Ireland.

None except the Mayor's Court.

Baltinglass Petty Sessions, Co. Wicklow.

1. 1831 Imposed and Paid £2 12 0; 1832 ,, 0 9 6; 1833 ,, 0 9 0
2. 1831 Imposed £0 5 0 Paid £0 5 0; 1832 ,, 7 3 0 ,, 1 5 0 Imprisoned £5 15 0; 1833 ,, 1 5 6 ,, 0 9 6 ,, 0 16 0
3. None.
4. 1831, £1, for stealing turnips, offender absconded. 1832 and 1833, None.

One moiety to the treasurer of the Fever Hospital, other moiety, if police prosecuted, into a fund for their relief in cases of death or sickness; for assaults to treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	228	Claimed	£176	0	0	Awarded	£67	2	9
1832	,,	172	,,	144	0	0	,,	25	4	5
1833	,,	203	,,	200	0	0	,,	45	6	6½

48 summonses issued for £112, for wages of nursing bastard children, of which was awarded £26., where there were special agreements: very many cases in which the magistrates did not conceive they had jurisdiction.

None.

Arklow Petty Sessions, Co. Wicklow.

The Earl of *Wicklow*, Ch.

1. None.
2. 1831, £5 10 0 1832, None. 1833, £1 1 0
3. 1833, £37 10 0, including costs, prosecuted by Board of Excise.
4. None.

£6 0 0, given to Rev. H. L. Bayly, rector, and Rev. E. Redmond, P. P., for charitable purposes, and remainder to hand over to the treasurer of County Infirmary, &c.

1831	Summonses	73	Claimed	£57	4	4	Awarded	£17	2	0½
1832	,,	45	,,	37	10	0	,,	7	6	10½
1833	,,	87	,,	62	10	4½	,,	23	8	6

None, unless claiming as cases of wages for nursing, when there is an agreement between parties, and then included in answer to Query 3.

None at present.

Blessington Petty Sessions, Co. Wicklow

The *Clerk*.

1831	1832	1833
£9 11 0	£2 0 0	£5 5 0

1. None.
2. £14 1 0, also £2 10 0 for overload on a day-coach, and 5*s*. for drunkenness.
3. None.
4. £0 17 5 £1 3 3 £2 1 0

Assault fines given to treasurer of the County of Wicklow Infirmary, and one-half the coach fines given to the poor of this parish.

1831	Summonses	55	Claimed	£	20	13	0	Awarded	£	8	12	0
1832	,,	95	,,		55	14	7	,,		26	0	0
1833	,,	124	,,		104	16	4	,,		35	1	7

Many, after summoning, settle at home.

None.

No.

NEWTON MOUNT KENNEDY Petty Sessions, Co WICKLOW.

John Dick, Esq., J. P.—*St. George Knudson*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£97 6 11	£73 4 6	£5 4 4
1	7 0 11	2 3 0	1 3 0
2	1 10 0	0 9 6	1 0 0
3	87 10 0	70 0 0	2 10 0
4	1 6 0	0 12 0	0 11 4

Gross £150 to the officers of Excise, which we understand has been mitigated; £4 14 0 to the County Infirmary; and the remainder to the poor of the parishes of Newcastle and Delgany, by the magistrates, ministers, and churchwardens.

1831	Summonses, 46	Claimed	£36 9 7⅓,	Awarded	£21 10 1
1832	,, 16	,,	16 5 9	,,	14 2 5
1833	,, 47	,,	35 18 4	,,	15 5 2½

None, such having been provided for by Act of Vestry.

No, though our district is entitled to one.

RATHNEW Petty Sessions, Co. WICKLOW.

I. A. Eccles, Esq., J. P—*J. Dicqson*, Esq., J. P.—*R. W. Truell.*

Imposed 1831 £62 9 1
,, 1832 19 13 5
,, 1833 16 3 4½
£98 5 10½
Actually received £30 17 11½

	1831	1832	1833	Total
1	£1 16 7	£0 7 11	£1 18 4½	£4 2 10½
2	2 18 0	10 10 6	11 13 0	25 1 6
3 Spirits	15 0 0	7 10 0	0 0 0	22 10 0
3 Wine	37 10 0.	The officers of Excise prosecuted in this case, consequently the fine did not come into the hands of the magistrates.		

4	1831	1831	1832	Total
Cutting timber, &c.,	£5 4 6	£1 5 0	£2 12 0	£9 1 6
Compensation	1 4 6	0 0 6	0 14 6	1 19 6

The only expenses are the clerks' fees, about £5 0 0 per year.

Commuted imprisonment left only the sum of £30 17 11, which was paid to the County Infirmary, clergy, and churchwardens.

1831	Summonses 55	Issued	£57 11 11½	Awarded	£11 1 2
1832	,, 46	,,	44 11 6½	,,	10 13 5½
1833	,, 66	,,	59 18 7	,,	10 2 10½

Compromised cases make the difference between the gross amounts and amounts awarded

No applications, there being no Act of Parliament known to authorize such applications.

No Manor Court acting in this district.

DERRYGOWEN Petty Sessions, Co. CLARE.

The Clerk.

1831 No fine.
1832 £0 2 6. Given to prosecutor.
1833 None.

1 None for the last three years, except one in 1832, the fine being 5*s.* 6*d* Given to prosecutor.

2	1831	1832	1833
	23	58	64

3 None.

4 £5 15 4

No fines, but as stated in No. 1.

200 summonses issued in the last three years.

1831	Claimed	£32 19 1	Awarded	£7 8 1
1832	,,	71 18 2	,,	12 17 0
1833	,,	56 4 3	,,	16 6 2

No application.

There is a Manor Court held in this district.

DOONASS Petty Sessions, Co. CLARE.

1 Trespass on public roads not very frequent.

2 In all cases paid to the County Infirmary, but payment is very rare, the parties allowing themselves to be committed to the County Gaol.

3 The sale of spirituous liquors has become an absolute nuisance, every cottage selling it.

4 £35 9 6½.

Some fines, inflicted for rioting at fairs, were distributed to poor helpless females, possibly amounting to £5 or £6.

Number of summonses issued for wages about 300; wages claimed and awarded about £30 annually.

Very few, possibly not more than one annually.

There is a Manor Court in this district.

Killaloe Petty Sessions, Co. Clare.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 16 0	£0 11 6	£0 17 6
2	4 7 6	6 5 0	4 3 6
3	None.	None.	6 0 0
4	17 16 3	7 12 8	2 16 7½
	1 6 0	1 1 0	0 15 0 Expenses.

Fines for trespass on roads to the police, as a fund for supplying a guard-room with fire and candles for the protection of prisoners.
Assault fines to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.
Fine of £6, under No. 3, paid to revenue.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	126	£99 5 4	£48 1 4
1832	67	45 6 8	13 13 9
1833	76	45 12 8	13 5 0½

	Applications.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	3	£14 3 0	£2 0 0
1832	3	9 3 4	0 19 0
1833	2	1 15 2	0 16 8

There are two Manor Courts.

Knock Petty Sessions, Co. Clare.

	1831	1832	1833
	£4 14 3	£4 16 0¾	£10 6 3¾
1	0 17 6	1 6 2¾	1 4 8¾
2	1 18 0	0 2 6	0 11 0
3	None		
4	1 18 9	3 7 4	8 10 7
	0 14 0	1 1 0	2 9 0 Expenses.

Note.—The people trespassing generally neglect or refuse to appoint appraisers, in which case the party aggrieved is obliged to call on the sworn appraisers, whose fees increase the expenses.

To the County Infirmary: those for trespass on roads one moiety to the informer, and the other to the poor of the parish.

	Summonses.	Wages claimed.	Wages awarded.
1831	362	£236 18 10½	£77 18 3
1832	368	276 16 1	91 0 8
1833	406	227 17 0	82 5 10

The great disproportion between the sums claimed and awarded is caused by several of the parties agreeing after the summonses are issued.

None, save those who claim wages for nursing by special agreement.

There is.

Quin Petty Sessions, Co. Clare.

The Clerk.

1	£2 8 0
2	17 0 0
3	24 0 0, or a month's imprisonment upon each of four persons.
4	97 17 6; Expenses £1 15 0.

£17 0 0 to the County Infirmary; 10*s.* distributed by John Ingleton, Esq.; 19*s.* by Captain Scott; 5*s.* by William Smyth, Esq.; 24*s.* paid for binding the statutes.

	Summonses issued.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	301	£61 11 6	£ 60 6 0
1832	311	73 4 7	70 3 10
1833	304	71 3 10	69 4 0
		£205 19 11	£ 199 13 10

24 applications, and all awarded with the exception of 3.

There is not.

Ballyfeard Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

Trespass on public roads . . .	£0 2 6
Assaults	15 3 6
	£15 6 0

	1831	1832	1832	
1	£0 1 0	None.	£0 1 6	
2	7 10 0	1 17 6	5 16 0	Total £15 3 6
3	To the County Infirmary. None.			
4	1831, 6 cases £2 0 0, and 3*s.* cost of summonses.			
	1832, 4 ,, 0 9 0, 2*s.* do.			
	1833, 10 ,, 2 1 0, 5*s.* do.			

Trespass on public roads, the 1*s.* above, to the Rev. Mr. Madrass for the poor of Nohoval parish; the 1*s.* 6*d.*,—9*d.* to the police as informers, and 9*d.* to the poor of Ballyfeard.

	Summonses issued.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	122	£97 1 5	£61 4 7
1832	254	237 2 1	89 12 3
1833	153	130 6 2½	44 1 5½

1831—1833, four applications: in some instances the fathers paid the mothers for nursing; in others provided nurses and compensated the mothers for the loss sustained in not being able to earn a support.

There is not.

BALLINSPITTLE Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£1 16 8	£4 1 4	£0 4 6
2	3 5 6	4 10 6	15 2 6
3	None.		
4	2 18 8	2 16 6	7 19 2

	1831	1832	1833
To dispensary . . .	£2 17 0	£3 3 0	£7 18 6
To the poor of parishes	1 3 6	1 5 0	None.
To police	1 18 6	1 2 7	None.
To plaintiffs . . .	1 0 0	2 15 0	2 14 6

	Summonses.	Wages claimed.	Awarded.
1831	128	£106 3 10	£40 7 0
1832	137	101 2 0	35 10 0
1833	187	95 4 0	45 12 0

N. B.—Supposed that a large proportion of the above sums has been paid or settled out of court.

None.

There is none.

BALLYNEEN Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

The *Clerk*.

1831	1832	1833	
£14 6 4	£7 15 6	£9 17 8	Total £31 19 6

1	For 1831, 1832, 1833,		5 5 10	
2	,,	,,	26 13 8	Total 31 19 6
3	None.			
4	3 10 5	4 3 6	4 10 2	Total 12 4 1
	Expenses 0 8 0	0 5 6	0 8 6	Total 1 2 0

Road fines half to the poor, and half to the informer.
To the treasurer of the House of Industry . . £ 8 13 5
To the treasurer of the Ballineen Dispensary . . 25 3 6

	Summonses.	Wages claimed.	Wages awarded.
1831	87	£57 11 3	£43 13 4
1832	59	39 18 7½	32 11 10½
1833	48	30 12 6½	23 13 6
Total	194	£128 2 5	£99 18 8½

Mothers of illegitimate children made several applications for the recovery of wages for nursing; but no law to compel the supposed fathers to pay it.

A Manor Court, but no business done there.

BALLYMORTLE Petty Sessions.

G. A. Daunt, Esq., J. P.—*T. Knolls*, Esq., J. P.
T. Herrick, Esq., J.P.—*J. Molony*, Esq., J.P.—*J. Meade*, Esq., J.P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£0 17 2	None.	£0 12 6	£1 9 8
	Half to informer, the other half to poor of parish.			
2	1 2 6	1 15 0	6 11 0	9 8 6
	Out of this in hands to be transmitted to County Infirmary, being received since last assizes, in the hands of the governor of County Gaol . .			£5 7 6
	Paid to treasurer of County Infirmary . .			4 7 6
3	1831	1832	1833	
	£2 0 0	None.	None.	Total.
	0 16 11	None.	£0 0 11	£0 17 10
4	Costs 0 2 0	None.	0 0 6	0 2 6
	32 cases; to most of these there was no appearance, parties having settled without coming to court. Paid to owners of crops.			

	Summonses issued.	Number decreed.	Amount claimed.	Amount decreed.	
1831	64	34	£54 6 5½	£22 13 4½	Remaining 30 either settled or dismissed, there being no appearance.
1832	62	36	46 16 2	18 2 1	Remaining as above.
1833	44	15	34 3 5	7 19 4	Remaining as above.

No application for maintenance of bastards on the books.

No Manor Court in this district.

BANDON Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£34 9 8	£25 10 6	£11 3 0	£71 3 2
1	1 2 6	1 4 6	0 2 6	2 9 6
2	5 1 0	6 2 0	10 9 6	21 12 6
3	28 0 0	18 0 0	None.	46 0 0
4	0 6 2	0 4 0	0 11 0	1 1 2
	Costs 0 1 0	0 0 6	None.	0 1 6

One half of fines for trespass on roads paid to prosecutor; the other half to poor of the parish; the distribution entrusted to the churchwardens.
Fines for assaults to the treasurer of the Bandon Fever Hospital.
All fines for breaches of the revenue laws paid to the Crown; and the fines for trespass were paid to the owners of crops.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	208	£198 15 0	£58 2 2
1832	153	140 10 10	39 11 1½
1833	146	150 19 11¾	28 18 9½

No application made.

There are three Manor Courts held within this district.

Bantry Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

J. O'Donovan, Esq., J. P.—*Allen Evanson*, Esq., J. P.

The fines have been very slight, and very few enforced. Those paid amount, for the last three years, to £1 3 0.

1. None.
2. £1 3 0.
3. None.
4. £5 9 0 paid to those who sustained the trespass.

In the magistrates' hands until it amounts to £2 0 0, when it will be forwarded to the Bantry Dispensary.

1831	Summonses,	287	Claimed	£171	17	4½	Awarded	£34	3	0
1832	,,	176	,,	116	18	11	,,	18	9	4½
1833	,,	160	,,	87	16	3½	,,	10	17	10

Magistrates not aware they have any authority, where the reputed father has not made a promise for the support of the child.

There are three Manor Courts, which have jurisdiction on most of the lands in our district.

Carrigaline Petty Session, Co. Cork.

The Clerk.

1. None.
2. 1831 £3 9 6 — 1832 £1 2 6 — 1833 £11 10 0
3. None.
4. £0 14 0, and 6*d.* cost of summons.

15*s.* to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, and 15*s.* to Eleanor Brin, one of the persons assaulted.

1831	Summonses,	147	Awarded	£47	12	9
1832	,,	91	,,	24	11	7½
1833	,,	88	,,	21	0	9

There is.

Castletown Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

H. C. Harris, Esq., J. P.—*J. L. Puxley*, Esq., J. P.
Edward Brodrick, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£3 9 6	£8 4 9	£29 5 0
1.	None.		
2.	3 9 6	8 4 9	29 5 0
3.	None.		
4.	None.		

Amount of fines for 1831 to the treasurer of the House of Industry for the Infirmary.
Amount of ditto for 1832 to ditto.
1833 £19 5 0 to ditto.
£10 0 0 to the treasurer of the Castletown Hospital.

1831	Summonses,	396	Claimed	£172	15	6	Awarded	£45	2	3½
1832	,,	145	,,	64	4	7	,,	13	9	7½
1833	,,	242	,,	155	2	0	,,	28	1	3

None.

Yes.

Castletown and Coobrane Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

		1831	1832	1833
		£3 3 6	£0 11 0	£2 17 0
1.		0 7 0	0 5 0	0 19 0
2.		2 10 0	None	None.
3.		Nonne.		
4.		0 8 6	0 7 6	0 12 0
	Costs	0 3 6	0 1 6	0 4 0

£4 5 0 to County Infirmary, and £2 1 0 to the poor.

In 1831 the number of summonses issued for recovery of wages amounted to 36, in 1832 to 34, and in 1833 to 38. No record has been kept of the gross amount of wages claimed. In many cases suitors do not know the credits their employers have against them. In 1831 the amount of wages awarded was £12 1 0, in 1832, £14 4 5, and in 1833, £15 9 4.

None.

There is no Manor Court in the district.

CLONAKILTY Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

	1831	1832	1833
	£12 18 0½	£13 13 0	£15 7 5
1	4	0	2 by bowling.
2	17	12	26
3	4 cases in 1831, and 2 for having their houses open at a late hour of the night.		
4	None.		

To the House of Industry and Benevolent Society of Clonakilty.

1831	Summonses	144	Claimed	£134	1	1	Awarded	£18	19	1
1832	,,	103	,,	86	11	4	,,	15	15	2
1833	,,	98	,,	67	2	8	,,	12	3	11

None.

A Manor Court, of which the Earl of Shannon is Lord of the manor.

DUNMANWAY Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

	1831	1832	1833	
	£75 1 11	£105 17 0	£38 10 6	—£219 9 5
1	0 18 6	6 2 0	1 5 6	
2	45 13 0	42 8 6	26 2 6	
3	2 0 0	52 0 0	None.	
4	5 14 8½	4 17 6	4 19 8	

1831, to the governor of the House of Industry £14 2 6
1832, to the treasurer of the Dunmanway Dispensary 23 15 0
1833, to ditto ditto . . . 32 0 0
To the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen, for the poor of the parish of Fanlobus . 4 5 2

1831	Summonses	250	Claimed	£147	13	1	Awarded	£42	12	5½
1832	,,	131	,,	71	17	1½	,,	14	8	0½
1833	,,	173	,,	112	0	0½	,,	43	4	9½

There have been a few applications, which were not cognizable.

There is a Manor Court in this district.

CUITSTOWN Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

The Clerk.

	1831	1832	1833
	£19 1 0	£19 11 0	£15 2 0
1	7 1 0	7 0 0	5 2 0
2	10 0 0	12 11 0	10 0 0
3	2 0 0		
4	12 0 0	15 0 5	6 12 0
	Incidental expenses for three years, £10 0 0		

For trespass, half to the police constable, and half to the poor.
For assaults, to the County Infirmary.
For sale of spirits, half to informer, and half to poor of parish.

1831	Summonses	408	Claimed	£307	15	2	Awarded	£126	3	7
1832	,,	345	,,	345	9	0	,,	102	0	3
1833	,,	361	,,	290	6	0½	,,	120	5	1½

No entry.

No.

FARRAN IVANE, Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

M. Alcock, Esq., J. P.—*James Splaine*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	
1	None	£3 10 0	None	
2	£5 7 6	1 8 6	£2 6 6	—£9 2 6
3	12 10 3	None	None	
4	2 7 3	4 11 2	3 9 10	—£10 8 3

Public roads, half to informers, half to the poor of the several parishes.
Assaults, to the treasurer of the Fever Hospital of Bandon.
Trespass, to the persons injured.

1831	Summonses	92	Claimed	£56	17	10½	Awarded	£20	12	1
1832	,,	64	,,	46	5	9½	,,	16	14	3½
1833	,,	58	,,	47	9	6	,,	18	0	7
		214		£150	13	2		£55	6	11½

	Applications.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	2	£4 5 0	,,
1832	4	8 15 1	£1 0 0
1833	3	5 18 0	3 3 0
		£18 18 1	£4 3 0

One Manor Court.

Fermoy Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

H. G. Barry, Esq., J. P.—*John Henry*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£9 2 10	£8 12 4	£5 18 10
2	5 6 6	6 2 6	14 1 6
3	None.		
4	2 13 0	0 19 6	0 8 0

No. 1. Half paid to informer and half to poor of the parish.
No. 2. Paid to Fermoy, Kilworth, and Glanworth Dispensary.
No. 4. Paid to owners of crops, by Clerk of the Court.

1831	Summonses	564	Claimed	£457	4	4	Awarded	£115 17 3
1832	,,	528	,,	389	15	4	,,	98 17 9
1833	,,	452	,,	318	12	3	,,	91 11 3

We cannot state, as these cases are classed as wages in Query 3.

One at Kilworth.

Macroom Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

Total amount for 1831, £20 17 4, including £5 0 8 costs to prosecutors, £4 for selling spirits, £1 16 0 for roads, and £6 10 0 by confinement.
Total amount for 1832, £44 10 0, including £11 7 6 costs, £1 2 6 roads, and £16 paid by confinement.
Total amount for 1833, £14 5 0, including £1 9 0 costs, and £8 paid by confinement.

1. 1831, £1 16 0 1832, £1 2 6 1833, None.
2. £73 17 0 total amount of last three years, as above stated.
3. 1831, £4 0 0
4. £7 1 10 Costs, 14*s*.

£24 0 8 to the treasurers of the County Infirmary, House of Industry, and Macroom Dispensary.

1831	Summonses	254	Claimed	£204	8	6	Awarded	£64 15 5½
1832	,,	129	,,	121	11	0	,,	23 5 5
1833	,,	158	,,	145	15	11	,,	54 18 5½

None.

There is the Manor Court of Macroom.

Glandore Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

The *Clerk*.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£22 10 6	£9 4 6	£26 3 4	£57 18 4

1. 8 12 10
2. 49 5 6
3. None.
4. Fines paid to complainants: 3 11 0; 0 9 6

To the Glandore Dispensary, £49 5 6; half the trespass fines given to the prosecutor, the other half in charity.

1831	Summonses	334	Claimed	£215	18	4	Awarded	£92 12 5
1832	,,	199	,,	130	9	1	,,	60 9 10
1833	,,	251	,,	156	7	8	,,	71 2 10

There are many cases where the parties do not appear.

None.

One.

Kanturk Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

William Allen, Esq., J. P.—Rev. —— *Orpens*, J. P.

1. None.
2. 1831 £4 5 0; 1832 £0 12 6; 1833 £0 16 0
3. None.
4. 1831 Summonses issued 45, £5 18 0; 1832 ,, 56, 11 8 11; 1833 ,, 91, 17 17 6 — No other expense but the cost of summons.

Fines for assaults, to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; for trespass, to the owners of the crops, pasture fields, &c., who complained.

1831	Summonses issued	821	Wages awarded	£183	7	1		
1832	,,	497	,,	83	0	3		
1833	,,	688	,,	166	17	9		

No registry kept of the gross amount of wages claimed, the Petty Sessions Act not requiring it.

1831	Applications	17	Awarded	£6	14	8		
1832	,,	16	,,	12	6	2		
1833	,,	17	,,	11	8	6		

Yes.

KNOCAN Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

The *Clerk*.

1. There were several fines imposed for nuisances, but the amounts were not recovered, the nuisances having been abated.

	1831	1832	1833
2.	£7 5 6	£3 0 0	£3 12 6
	7 5 6	3 0 0	5 12 6

3. None.

4. None.

The fines for assaults in the upper line, making together £13 18 0, were given to the treasurer of the County Infirmary for distribution; those on the other line, making together £15 18 0, were given to the different prosecutors for costs.

	Summonses.	Gross Amount.	Amount Awarded.
1831	355	£285 5 1½	£95 11 8
1832	253	206 5 2	69 17 1
1833	226	169 19 0	87 16 11½

There were several applications made for the recovery of wages by the mothers of bastards, but there were none for maintenance, there being no funds.

There is a Manor Court in a great part of the district.

LISCARROL Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

John D. Freeman, Esq., J. P.—*Jos. D. Freeman*, Esq., J. P.

1. £1 16 6

2. 11 15 6

3. None.

4. 16 13
4 12

Sent to the County Infirmary, except costs.

No. of summonses issued for wages 884.
Gross amount so claimed £820 17 0
Amount so awarded . 278 15 11½

26 claims, amounting to the sum of £71 11 7; out of which the sum of £13 4 0 was awarded.

There are two; one for the manor of Burton, and the other for the manor of Liscarrol.

MALLOW Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

J. Ware, Esq., J.P.—*J. Harris*, Esq., J. P.—*C. Jephson*, Esq., J.P.
H. Braddell, Esq., J. P.—*W. H. Franks*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1.	None.	None.	£3 12 9
2.	£12 10 2	£8 19 4	17 10 10
3.	None.	None.	10 0 0

Not levied as yet; warrants issued to officer of Excise.

	1831	1832	1833
4. Compensation . . .	£12 1 0	£15 5 4	£14 13 5½
Incidental expenses, costs, &c.	2 4 0	3 17 1	3 15 8

The fines in No. 1. are disposed of by the Cork and Charleville Local Road Act; one half to the churchwardens for the poor, and the other to the informer. In No. 2, to the Rev. S. R. Hamilton, treasurer of the County Infirmary. No. 3, to the Excise.

	Summonses.	Wages claimed.	Wages awarded.
1831	445	£356 19 7	£101 13 1½
1832	386	307 14 8	109 4 10½
1833	414	340 12 0½	120 7 8

N. B.—Most of those cases are settled out of court, after service of summonses.

Cannot say precisely, but should suppose the average number about ten for each year; none are granted summonses unless in cases of special agreement in the shape of wages for nursing.

There is, and if its present jurisdiction, £2, were increased to £5 or more, it would save many poor persons expense and loss of time in going a distance from home to quarter-sessions, and there perhaps remaining with witnesses at expense for a week or ten days for recovery of a small debt.

MILLSTREET Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

The *Clerk*.

1831	£11	2	6	Sums imposed in this year	£2 15 6
1832	9	19	6	,,	3 1 0
1833	7	13	6	,,	2 15 6

1. £1 8 6

2. 20 15 3

3. None.

4. 32 15 3

In 1831 and 1832, £21 2 0 transmitted to the Cork South Infirmary and House of Industry; and in 1833, £7 13 6 to the treasurer of the Mill-street Board of Health.

3,021 summonses for the recovery of wages for three years. Amount claimed £750 4 4.

1831	Wages awarded	£109 14 6
1832	,,	114 18 4
1833	,,	123 16 4

None.

No.

New Glanmire Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

G. Hoare, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£33 0 0	£40 2 0	£37 16 0
1	7 10 0	6 8 0	6 4 0
2	11 0 0	15 10 0	12 10 6
3	One case		12 10 0
4	14 10 0	12 10 0	12 6 0

1831 £11 0 0
1832 15 10 0
1833 12 10 0
} To the secretary of the House of Industry of the city and county of Cork.

1831	Summonses	288	Claimed	£106	7	8	Awarded	£	98	3	8
1832	,,	300	,,	100	0	0	,,		88	0	0
1833	,,	276	,,	112	15	4	,,		101	7	4

1831 7 Allowed 5
1832 5 ,, 4
1833 6 ,, 6

None.

Roscarberry Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£ 6 6 0	£3 0 3	£4 13 4
2	27 19 11	22 17 10	31 9 0
3	None.		
4	5 14 6½	4 10 6½	5 1 2

Total——£113 12 7

Trespass.—Generally given to the police. In one case 2*s.* 6*d.* was given to the District Dispensary.

Assaults.—The sum is the whole amount of the fines imposed by the magistrates, but as the sentence runs, "to pay such a sum, or be imprisoned for such a time in the House of Correction," many abide the latter. Of the sum actually received, £2 5 0 was given to the Dispensary, remainder to the parties as compensation.

1831	Summonses	288	Claimed	£97	8	7	Awarded	£82	12	1	
1832	,,	154	,,	92	19	11½	,,	41	18	1½	
1833	,,	183	,,	108	17	2	,,	34	13	5	

The law does not authorize any provision; the magistrates can award for the mother in shape of wages. It is generally £3 per annum.

None.

Three Manor Courts.

Rathcormac Petty Sessions, Co. Cork,

W. Ryall, Esq., J. P.—*B. Boyle*, Esq., J. P.
H. B. Mitchell, Esq., J. P.—*D. O'Callaghan*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 9 0	£1 6 0	
2	0 15 1	6 9 0	2 7 6
3	None.		
4	2 15 2	1 4 8	1 15 0

No. 1. Half to informer and half to the poor of the parish.
No. 2. To Rathcormac Dispensary.
No. 4. To the owners of crops.

1831	Summonses	388	Claimed	£317	12	11	Awarded	£146	17	10	
1832	,,	297	,,	213	2	9	,,	77	10	5	
1833	,,	424	,,	319	2	8	,,	124	1	0	

We cannot state, as these cases are classed as wages in No. 3.

There are two.

Shandangan Petty Session, Co. Cork.

It is quite unreasonable to suppose the magistrates would give up their time to answering the queries in Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

To the Moviddy Dispensary.

There is.

SNEEM Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

The Clerk.

£37 7 0

1. None
2. Paid £11 8 6; fines imposed, but parties went to gaol, £12 15 0; fines imposed, but parties not taken, £9 3 6.
3. None.
4. £5 3 0 Costs £1 5 0. Valuator's fees £2 10 0. Total £8 18 0

To the treasurer of County Infirmary.

Summonses 715 Demanded £325 7 1 Awarded £137 2 3

None.

No.

ARDFERT Petty Sessions, Co. KERRY.

H. Bowles, Esq., J. P.—*G. D. Stokes*, Esq., J. P.

1. 1831 £0 5 6 — 1832 None — 1833 None — Total. £2 2 0
2. 0 11 6 — £0 12 0 — £0 18 6
3. None.
4. 8 3 11 — 11 16 4½ — 13 3 8 —— 33 3 11½
   Expenses 1 15 0 — 2 6 0 — 3 18 11 —— 7 19 11

Trespass, £0 5 6 to the poor of the parish.
Assaults, £2 2 0 to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	343	Claimed	£321	14	6	Awarded	£73	18 8
1832	,,	329	,,	261	4	2	,,	72	11 2½
1833	,,	264	,,	200	11	3	,,	59	0 8

None.

There are three.

PASSAGE-WEST Petty Sessions, Co. CORK.

1. £0 12 6
2. 5 15 6
3. None.
4. 0 10 10
   Costs 0 3 6

To the public charities of the town of Passage.

Summonses 38 Claimed £24 3 5½ Awarded £10 15 3½

None.

None.

BALLYLONGFORD Petty Session, Co. KERRY.

1831	1832	1833
None.	£0 17 6	£2 4 6

1. None. 0 8 0 — 0 16 0
2. None. 0 9 6 — 1 8 6
3. None.

	Amount of Trespass.	Valuators' Fees.	Cost of Summonses.
1831	£ 6 19 4½	£1 9 11½	£0 14 6
1832	11 13 9½	1 8 0	0 14 6
1833	4 1 10½	0 8 8	0 7 6
Total .	£22 15 0½	£3 6 7½	£1 16 6

£2 3 6 to the poor of the parish; £0 18 6 to the treasurer of the Infirmary of the county of Kerry.

	Summonses.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Awarded.
1831	105	£138 18 0	£29 2 10½
1832	63	75 19 1	20 17 9
1833	90	115 6 11	33 9 2½
Total . .	258	£329 19 0	£83 9 10

There has been no application received in this case, as it has been always considered that it did not properly come within the jurisdiction of the magistrates, but was rather a civil bill case.

There is a Manor Court held in Ballylongford.

Dingle Petty Sessions, Co. Kerry.

1. £0 10 0
2. £23 0 0
3. None.
4. £41 5 4

The parties so fined have been committed to the county gaol, or to the Dingle bridewell; any fines received before that period have been paid to the Rev. Robert C. Hurley, treasurer of the County Infirmary in Tralee.

Summonses 124 Claimed £171 8 9 Awarded £128 12 0
During the last three years.

None.

One.

Killarney Petty Sessions, Co. Kerry.

In 1831, £123, in which are included four fines of £20 each for acting without licences; in 1832, £37 2; and in 1833, £41 18; and in each of those years many of the fines so imposed were not and could not be levied; as in some cases the persons fined were committed to gaol, in others they absconded, and in others the prosecutors and they compromised, as is supposed, from the prosecutors never applying for a warrant.

1.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£2 10 0	£0 12 6	£5 0 0	£7 12 6

2.

19 18 6	24 5 0	32 5 6	76 9 0

3. No fines on this account; there never being a prosecution for manufacture or sale of illicit spirits.
4. £2 15 for trespass on gardens and orchards, and £1 10 for trespass on plantations and other property.

The fines for trespass on public roads have been paid to the steward appointed by the Navigation Board on the road from Killarney to Kenmare, to be placed to the credit of the account of repairs thereon, and to the treasurer of the Board acting under the Mail-coach Road Act for keeping the road from Cork to Tralee in repair; and some of the fines for assaults paid to the party aggrieved: in cases where the offenders were unable to pay they were committed to gaol for a certain time; and £15 4 6 paid to the treasurer of the Killarney Hospital or Infirmary, in aid of the funds thereof, for the years 1831, 1832, and 1833. There have been other fines also imposed, for breaches of the Inland Fishery Acts and other offences, included in the gross amount of said fines for the years 1831, 1832, and 1833.

In 1831 Summonses issued 517 Decreed for £148 14 11
1832 ,, 455 ,, 146 4 6
1833 ,, 448 ,, 119 8 11
As the Act under which Petty Sessions are holden does not require a column to be kept in the book of registry as regards the issuing of summonses, there is no data which would enable the magistrates to state the gross amount of wages claimed.

There have been no applications made at our Petty Sessions for the maintenance of bastards.

There are two Manor Courts in our district, namely, the Manor of Ross, and the Manor of Mollahiff.

Kilgarvan Petty Sessions, Co. Kerry.

The *Clerk*.

1. None.
2. £7 10 0
3. None.
4. £28 7 6

Paid to treasurer of County Infirmary.

Summonses issued 237 Claimed £153 8 0 Awarded £51 5 1

None.

No Manor Court.

Listowel Petty Sessions, Co. Kerry.

W. Harnett, Esq., J. P.—*J. M. Hewson*, Esq., J. P.

1. The mode of preventing trespass or nuisance on public roads, acted on by the magistrates of the Listowel district has been to *rule* a fine against the committers of the nuisance to be held over them *in terrorem*, and levied if repeated, and compelling the instant payment of the costs of the Court; therefore no fine for trespass on public roads has been recovered within the period required.
2. In 1831, £2 5 0 1832, £5 7 6 1833, £7 9 0
3. Fines ruled, but not recovered (offenders committed to gaol, or forgiven by the revenue), in 1831, £27 10 0; 1832, none; 1833, none.
4. In 1831 Awarded £5 0 1 Expenses £1 6 6
1832 ,, 3 5 4 ,, 0 19 6
1833 ,, 3 12 3 ,, 1 1 6

Fines for assaults transmitted to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, according to law.

In 1831, 176 summonses, claiming £255 0 4½; amount of 75 awarded, £79 9 6½; 15 dismissed, and remaining 86 settled before coming to Court.
In 1832, 113 summonses, claiming £163 0 10½; amount of 51 awarded, £38 9 2; 18 dismissed, and remaining 44 settled before coming to Court.
In 1833, 149 summonses, claiming £194 4 1; amount of 47 awarded, £41 11 7; 21 dismissed, and remaining 81 settled before coming to Court.

No applications.

There is.

TARBERT Petty Sessions, Co. KERRY.

	1831	1832	1833
	£2 0 0	£6 10 0	£8 9 0
1	..	..	0 19 0
2	2 0 0	6 10 0	6 15 0
3	Not any.		
4	Not any.		

Liquidated by imprisonments, £15 5 0; and the remaining £1 14 0 thereof paid to Thos. Wm. Sandes, Esq., treasurer of the Tarbert Dispensary.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	73	£42 5 1½	£17 12 8
1832	80	41 10 2	16 14 5½
1833	63	47 8 11½	16 7 10¼

Not any.

One in Tarbert.

TRALEE Petty Sessions, Co. KERRY.

	1831	1832	1833
Imposed	£7 10 1	£11 3 7	£16 15 0
Levied	0 0 1	2 11 0	3 18 2
1	None.		
2	7 10 1	11 3 7	16 15 0
3	57 10 0	12 10 0	37 10 0
	Mitigated penalties.		
4	1831 Awarded £3 4 11	Incidental expenses	£0 19 0
	1832 ,, 1 1 4	,,	0 9 6
	1833 ,, 2 1 0	,,	0 11 0

To the Fever Hospital and County Infirmary—
£2 11 0 to the late Thomas Mawe, M.D.
3 14 2 to the Rev. Robert Conway Hurly.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	100	£98 1 3½	£22 9 0
1832	70	82 9 4	21 3 3
1833	96	81 1 11½	18 8 1

There was no application of foundlings save what may be included in applications by churchwardens for recovery of the parish cess, part of which was composed of sums of money for foundlings, which we suppose have been applied for the purposes for which they have been assessed by the churchwardens.

There is not a Manor Court in our district, but there is a Provost Court.

ADARE Petty Sessions, Co. LIMERICK.

Earl of *Dunraven*,—*J. Dickson*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£0 9 0	£0 11 0	£2 3 0	£3 3 0
2	0 1 11	2 5 0	0 15 0	3 1 11
3	None. An evil of great magnitude, which the law is too cumbrous to reach; it exists to a great extent.			
4	None.			

Given to the Earl of Dunraven, to be applied as by law directed in the different cases.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	40	£13 19 8	£29 2 11
1832	21	7 6 5	
1833	24	7 16 8	

Fortunately, for the interest of female chastity, the mother has no legal claim at Petty Sessions.

The Earl of Dunraven has a Manor Court, which he does not allow to sit since the establishment of the Petty Sessions.

ASKEATON Petty Sessions, Co. LIMERICK.

Carroll Naish, Esq. J. P.—*R. Hunt*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833.	Total.
	£3 15 0	£7 5 6	£2 9 6	£13 10 0
1	1 17 0	0 16 6	0 14 0	3 7 6
2	0 8 0	6 8 6	1 5 6	7 19 0
3	None. In two cases fines were recorded for sale of spirits on Sundays, but being the first complaints, and the publicans being men of good character, they were not levied.			
4	Only two sums, making 7*s.* 4*d.*; the one in 1831, for 3*s.* 6*d.*, and the other in 1832, for 3*s.* 10*d.* Both those sums paid to the persons on whom the trespass was committed.			

Of the gross sum of £13 10 (in which is included the fines of three years for *malicious* injuries or trespasses, amounting to £2 3 6, and for the particular insertion of which this form has not provided), the magistrates have paid over to the treasurer of the County Limerick Infirmary, in three sums, £8 5, and to the treasurer of the Cholera Fund a further sum of £2 10; the remaining part, £2 15, being in the hands of the magistrates, awaiting the Assizes, when the fines are paid over; the latter sum being the amount levied since the last Summer Assizes.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	119	£62 9 3	£21 11 6
1832	112	71 4 7	22 14 9
1833	121	76 16 5	33 11 1½

It is to be observed that several claims for hire are paid or settled for in the intermediate time between issuing the summons and holding of Petty Sessions.

Only two at Petty Sessions (as appears from the registry of proceedings); several apply to the magistrates, but when there is no promise of payment by the father, or that it does not appear he employed the mother to nurse the child as for hire, the magistrates do not consider they have any jurisdiction; or that such cases come within the Wages or Hire Act, and, therefore, direct women so applying to proceed by civil bill before the assisting barrister, who decrees in their favour; several such applications have been made to the magistrates, but they do not interfere, except as above.

There is a Manor Court, but it has got into disuse, particularly since the establishment of Petty Sessions in 1831.

Croom Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

J. D. Lyons, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£2 12 6		
2	10 16 6		
3	0 10 0		
4	We have no cases of this kind.		

£5 to the Limerick Fever Hospital, and the residue to the Croom Dispensary, with the exception of occasional relief to any distressed travellers and other objects.

In 1831	Summonses	97	Amount of wages	£49	8	0
1832	,,	81	,,	55	10	0
1833	,,	88	,,	55	4	10

One, since dead.

There is now no Manor Court.

Glin Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

J. Fitzgerald, Esq., J. P.—*John Hamilton*, Esq., J. P.—*A. E. Taylor*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	..	£0 16 6	£1 3 6
2	£28 12 6	6 3 0	0 12 6
3	None.		
4	0 5 0 Costs 0 0 6	..	0 4 7 0 0 6

	1831	1832	1833
To County Infirmary	£28 12 6	£6 3 0	£0 12 6
Dr. Enright, Glin	..	0 8 3	0 11 9

1831	Summonses	150	Claimed	£30	12	4	Awarded	£10	14	3½
1832	,,	132	,,	16	5	3½	,,	7	3	0
1833	,,	144	,,	22	5	1	,,	8	13	6½

None.

There is in Glin.

Galbally Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 5 0	£0 10 0	£2 5 5
2	4 10 0	8 2 10	16 19 4
3	..	..	4 10 0
4	None.		

Some to informers, some to Cholera Fund, more to County Infirmary, and some to clergyman of the parish for the poor, by order of the magistrates.

1831	Summonses	387	Claimed	£250	0	0	Awarded	£81	12	0
1832	,,	366	,,	230	10	6	,,	81	12	0½
1833	,,	452	,,	342	2	3	,,	98	8	0

In 1832 one bastard child, which died.

None.

Kilmallock Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

The *Clerk*.

1830	1831	1832	Total.
£14 10 6	£27 0 0	£30 1 3½	£71 11 9½

1	Trespass on public roads	£1 15 6
	Cutting timber	2 15 0
2	Assaults	9 10 0
3	Illegal sale, £57 10 0. These prosecutions were brought by order of the commissioners of excise, and penalties disposed of by them.	
4	Total for trespass for the last three years	£4 8 9½
	Incidental Expenses	,, 0 18 6

Those levied for trespass on roads and cutting timber are divided between the prosecutor and poor of the parish, per poor list of 52 individuals. Those for assaults to the Local Dispensary. Those for spirits have been accounted for under that head.

1831	Summonses	1000	Claimed	£299	6	7½	Awarded	£141	6	7½
1832	,,	620	,,	157	10	6½	,,	61	2	10
1833	,,	760	,,	209	15	1	,,	68	18	7

Twenty-five. Parents compelled to support them, the father allowing 10*s*. per quarter to the mother for that purpose.

There is.

Imokilly Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

Charles W. Garde, Esq., J. P.

		1831	1832	1833
1	Trespass on public roads	£0 4 6	£4 10 0	£0 4 6
2	Assaults and cutting timber	7 5 6	7 16 0	6 6 0
3	None.			
4	Compensation for trespass	0 9 0	2 11 0	2 11 0
	Costs	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 13 0

To Dr. Beamish, Dr. Grattan, and Rev. Joseph Jerveise, for Killeigh Dispensary, and to the County Infirmary.

				Including costs.
In 1831	Summonses 287	Claimed £204 14 6½	Awarded £65 4 11	
1832	,, 228	,, 171 1 11½	,, 38 10 1	
1833	,, 211	,, 192 16 0	,, 36 14 1½	

None.

In Castlemartyr and Killeigh.

Pallas Kenry Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

The amount of fines of every description levied in the year 1831 have been paid to the several prosecutors, as the summary Act did not begin to operate in the Pallas Kenry Petty Sessions until the beginning of the year 1832.

1	For the year ending March 1833	£9 3 7	£11 15 1
	From March 1833, to January 1834	2 11 6	
2	For the year ending March 1833	2 2 6	4 8 6
	From March 1833, to January 1834	2 6 0	
3	None.		
4	None.		

Paid prosecutors up to January 1834	£6 13 0
Paid the rectors of the several parishes, in which fines have been neglected, for distribution among the poor	4 14 6
Paid to the treasurer for the benefit of the County Limerick Infirmary	1 8 6
In hand to be distributed among the poor of the several parishes at the usual time	3 7 9

Summonses 628 Claimed £455 11 9 Awarded £170 9 3

Eighteen. A sum of 15*s.* a quarter was generally allowed for the maintenance of each child until it attained the age of three years.

There is not.

Newcastle Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£2 19 0	£19 7 0	£14 6 0	£36 12 0
1	..	6 7 0	1 0 0	
2	2 17 0	12 14 0	5 16 0	36 12 0
	Timber and Fences 0 2 0	0 6 0	7 10 0	
3	None.			
4	None.			

To the County of Limerick Infirmary	£24 16 6	
To the churchwardens for the poor of the parishes of Killogholeham, £1 15 0; Drumcolligher, 5*s.*; Abbeyfeale, 10*s.*	2 10 0	
To clothe a naked lunatic	0 10 0	
To prosecutors and informers	8 15 6	
		£36 12 0

In 1831	Summonses 303	Claimed £226 16 6	Awarded £148 13 8		
1832	,, 276	,, 228 9 6	,, 135 14 3		
1833	,, 286	,, 272 17 8	,, 135 14 0		
Total	865	£728 3 8	£420 1 11		

There have been a few applications by women, with a view to compel the fathers of their illegitimate children to pay for their support; but the magistrates directed the clerk not to fill summonses for such demands, there being no statute giving them authority to adjudicate thereupon.

The Manor Court of the district has not been held for some years.

Patrick's Well Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

J. W. O'Grady, Esq., J. P.

		1831	1832	1833
		£7 18 0	£9 2 0	£8 5 0
1		3 0 0	0 12 0	2 10 0
2		2 15 0	2 10 0	1 1 0
3	Sale	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
4		2 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0

Half the sum goes to the informers in some cases, and the remainder to the clergyman of the parish. All assault fines go to the County Infirmary.

In 1831	Summonses 178	Claimed £100 0 0	Awarded £70 5 0	
1832	,, 205	,, 128 0 0	,, 64 17 0	
1833	,, 260	,, 140 0 0	,, 92 10 0	

There have been very few cases of this kind, not more than three or four, and then they have been given to the fathers, who have willingly taken and supported them.

None.

Rathkeale Petty Sessions, Co. Limerick.

G. W. Maunsell, Esq., J. P.—*J. L. Browne*, Esq., J. P.

1831	1832	1833
£0 17 0	£1 10 0	£0 10 0

1. The parties were convicted in different penalties, but the fines were never levied, the defaulters in most cases making good the trespass, and abating the nuisance by order of magistrates.
2. In 1831, no fines levied; 1832, £1; 1833, 5*s.*; which were included in the above.
3. None.
4. None.

One half the fines in most cases went to the informers, and the other half given in charity to several poor distressed persons, by order of the magistrates.—*Michael Bowman*, C. P. S.

In 1831	Summonses	269	Claimed	£156	18	10	Awarded	£42	19	10
1832	,,	256	,,	141	6	6½	,,	23	11	5
1833	,,	233	,,	131	1	9½	,,	27	5	0½

In 1831, eight; a decree in one case for £1 7 0. The other orders ruled—were no appearance—and dismissed. In 1832, two—no appearance; 1833, one—no appearance.

There is not.

Borrisoleigh Petty Sessions, Co. Tipperary.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	..	..	0 13 4	
2	..	£15 11 7	£15 12 4	£31 3 11
3	None.			
4	£1 12 7	0 15 10	9 2 1	11 10 6
	Expenses . 0 3 9	0 2 0	0 11 6	0 17 0

Paid, as above, into the County Infirmary . . . £31 3 11
,, one-half to informer, the other to County Infirmary 0 13 4

In 1831	Summonses	99	Claimed	£	71	10	2½	Awarded	£14	11	4
1832	,,	79	,,		61	2	1½	,,	19	3	9½
1833	,,	108	,,		108	3	5½	,,	21	10	11

None.

No.

Borris O'Kane Petty Sessions, Co. Tipperary.

J. W. Walsh, Esq., J. P.—*C. Atkinson*, Esq., J. P.—*J. Stoney*, Esq., J. P.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£19 17 1	£25 6 6	£9 7 5	£54 11 0
Deduct Incidental expenses			3 16 0
Balance, applied as stated underneath .			£50 15 0

1. £3 2 5
2. £50 15 0
3. None.
4. £22 17 3

Paid to treasurer of County Infirmary . . . £46 16 6
Paid to Richard Faulkner, Esq., treasurer of Borris O'Kane Dispensary 3 18 6
Total . . £50 15 0

In 1831	Summonses	276	Claimed	£237	8	6	Awarded	£80	9	10
1832	,,	238	,,	213	4	5	,,	64	7	3½
1833	,,	242	,,	186	0	5½	,,	46	5	7½
Total . .		756		£636	13	4½		£191	2	9

The great difference between the above two sums, amount claimed and amount recovered, is in consequence of numbers of cases being settled without coming to a hearing.

None.

No.

Cashel Petty Sessions, Co. Tipperary.

Charles Clark, Esq., J. P.—*G. Fitzgerald*, Esq., J. P.

	Dec. 1, 1830, to Dec. 1, 1831.	Dec. 1, 1831, to Dec. 1, 1832.	Dec. 1, 1832, to Dec. 1, 1833.
	£17 4 6	£17 1 0	£30 1 8
1	5 8 0	3 8 6	7 8 8
2	11 16 6	9 12 6	19 13 0
3	Sale ..	4 0 0	3 0 0
4	5 12 6	5 18 9	12 0 0
	Expenses 0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6

The above fines for trespasses on the public road were paid one-half to the informers and the other half to the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen of the respective parishes where the offences were committed, for distribution among the poor thereof, with the exception of the sum of £1 9 7, of which £1 4 6 was paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, proceedings in the cases in which that amount was levied having been taken under the Act for malicious injuries, the remaining 5*s.* (the full penalty) being paid to the informer, the trespass having been committed in the city of Cashel. The fines for assaults were paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; and those for illegal sale of spirituous liquors were paid one-half to the informers and the other to the churchwardens of the parishes where the offences were committed for distribution amongst the poor thereof: these being the modes prescribed by the several Acts of Parliament.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
Dec. 1, 1830, to Dec. 1, 1831	301	£242 3 9	£53 14 10
Dec. 1, 1831, to Dec. 1, 1832	174	201 4 11½	47 3 0
Dec. 1, 1832, to Dec. 1, 1833	240	233 19 5½	49 1 11

There have been several applications—the magistrates could not say how many—made for the maintenance of bastards, but only as for hire; and on every such application, where agreement as to terms had been made between the parties, the cases have been entertained and adjudicated upon.

There is; that of the Mayor of the city of Cashel, which is held under charter, by which its powers and privileges are defined.

CARRICK ON SUIR Petty Sessions, Co. TIPPERARY.

1831	1832	1833
£6 5 0	£22 4 6	£11 0 6

1. None.
2. Assaults £39 10 0
3. None.
4. Awarded 1 10 10
   Incidental expenses . 0 6 0

In aid of the County Infirmary at Cashel, and the Fever Hospital at Carrick on Suir. £35 13 0
In hand, to be given in aid of said hospital 3 17 0

1831	Summonses	115	Claimed	£115	5	0	Awarded	£28 2 6
1832	,,	159	,,	155	13	5	,,	24 2 6
1833	,,	158	,,	177	4	9	,,	29 19 5

None.

No.

CLONMEL Petty Sessions, Co. TIPPERARY.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£2 15 6	£0 8 0	£0 5 0	£3 8 6
2	1 15 0	1 19 0	6 10 0	10 4 0
3	None.			
4	1 17 0	..	0 9 9	2 6 9

Fines on public roads, say £3 8 6, to clergymen of different parishes.
Fines in assault cases, as above, to treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	146	Claimed	£148	12	8	Awarded	£32 8 4
1832	,,	119	,,	102	18	4½	,,	16 17 6
1833	,,	89	,,	80	13	10	,,	11 8 1

Three applications; dismissed.

One Mayor's Court.

CLOGHEEN Petty Sessions, Co. TIPPERARY.

1831	1832	1833
£25 6 7	£33 0 6	£29 10 9½

1. £11 9 8½
2. 25 6 6
3. 12 0 0
4. 5 5 1

To the treasurers of the Clogheen Fever Hospital and Cashel County Infirmary for charitable purposes £42 17 4
To officers of excise 12 0 0
To several in compensation for trespass on growing crops 5 5 1
To informants, including incidental expenses and costs attending prosecutions 27 15 4

1831	Summonses	218	Claimed	£210	15	6½	Awarded	£75 2 0½
1832	,,	195	,,	162	1	4½	,,	31 16 9½
1833	,,	204	,,	146	4	4½	,,	42 7 6

One application, but have not given any maintenance.

There is in the town of Clogheen, once a month.

CLONOULTY Petty Sessions, Co. TIPPERARY.

The *Clerk*.

From 24th Nov. 1830	to 24th Nov. 1831	. . .	£75 11 9
,, 1831	,, 1832	. . .	2 3 6
,, 1832	,, 1833	. . .	59 9 2

1. £2 17 6
2. £14 10 6; writs issued for 2.
3. £46 5
4. £8 18 7 Expenses £0 16 6

Trespass on public roads, £2 17 6, half to Infirmary, the other half to the poor; per Rev. J. M. Poole and Rev. A. Edwards
To treasurer of County Infirmary, £12 10 6

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
From 24th Nov. 1830 to 24th Nov. 1831	269	£285 4 7	£70 8 5
,, 1831–32	150	160 19 6	56 7 3
,, 1832–33	215	219 15 2½	53 17 6

12 applications, £41 1; awarded £20; none of these were charges on the parish, but merely as wages for the nursing of the children.

No.

Fethard Petty Sessions, Co. Tipperary.

M. V. Sankey, Esq., J. P.—*Wm. Barton*, Esq., J. P.—*John Maher*, Esq. J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£3 0 0	£2 8 0	£2 7 0	£4 18 0
2	3 1 0	1 16 0	3 9 6	
3	In 1831 the sum of £0 5 0, in 1832 £0 5 0, for selling spirits on the Sabbath-day; half of these fines go to the prosecutor, the remainder to the poor of the parish.			
4	For the last three years £3 17 10; scarcely any warrant has been issued in these cases; the expenses are where warrant is issued 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* otherwise.			

All assault fines go to the Infirmary; the fines on public roads, half go to the prosecutor, the remainder, that is £2 9 0, was divided between the Rev. Henry Woodward, the rector of the union of Fethard, and the Rev. Mich. Laffan, P. P., for the use of the poor.

1831	Summonses	69	Claimed	£92	0	11	Awarded	£15	6	11
1832	,,	56	,,	74	7	0	,,	7	7	7
1833	,,	31	,,	65	18	9½	,,	10	9	5

Very few warrants have been issued for the recovery of wages for the last three years.

None.

No Manor Court, but there is a Tholsel Court.

Nenagh Petty Sessions, Co. Tipperary.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£ 9 16 0	£ 2 12 6	£ 5 7 10
2	36 9 9	64 2 6	76 4 5
3	45 0 0	24 0 0	259 0 0
4	40 6 2	17 18 8	29 0 1½
	Costs 4 11 6	1 11 6	3 2 6

To John Bennett and Richard A. Bayly, Esquires, Treasurers, Dispensary; William Burr, Esq., Treasurer of Fever Hospital.
Several imprisoned for fines, and several paupers.

1831	Summonses	720	Claimed	£593	4	2	Awarded	£150	2	7½
1832	,,	733	,,	517	14	6½	,,	146	9	8½
1833	,,	812	,,	655	5	1	,,	149	3	11½

None.

No.

Golden Petty Sessions, Co. Tipperary.

1	For 1831	No. 25	£4	2	6					
	1832	22	1	0	7					
	1833	47	2	2	6					
2	1831	21	3	7	0					
	1832	20	1	19	0					
	1833	28	5	8	6					
3	1831	None.								
	1832									
	1833	One fined £2 10 0, or two months' imprisonment, the latter of which took place.								

4	1831	No. 12	Claimed	£3	19	2	Awarded	£2	19	2	Costs	£0 5 0
	1832	,, 7	,,	17	6	0	,,	1	14	8	,,	0 2 0
	1833	,, 15	,,	6	9	11	,,	4	10	1	,,	0 5 6

All fines sent to the County Infirmary Cashel, and receipts taken from the Rev. Maurice Poole and Rev. Mr. Edwards.

1831	Summonses	111	Claimed	£89	18	0	Awarded	£24	2	2
1832	,,	105	,,	98	13	8	,,	19	12	10
1833	,,	139	,,	113	16	4	,,	23	11	11½

1831	Summonses	2	Claimed	£3	2	0	Awarded	£1	12	0
1832	,,	2	,,	7	10	0	,,	6	3	0
1833	None.		The above sums were awarded to their respective mothers.							

No.

Templemore Petty Sessions, Co. Tipperary.

1	From 1st Dec. 1830 to 1st Dec. 1831			£	5	13	0½	Total.				
	,,	1831	,,	1832	.	15	9	8	£	35	14	2½
	,,	1832	11	1833	.	14	11	6				
2	,,	1830	1st	1831	.	17	2	6				
	,,	1831	,,	1832	.	38	15	3		193	11	7
	,,	1832	11	1833	.	142	13	10				
3	,,	1830	1st	1831	.	0	0	0				
	,,	1831	,,	1832	.	5	0	0		76	0	0
	,,	1832	11	1833	.	71	0	0				
4	,,	1830	,,	1831	.	4	5	3				
	,,	1831	,,	1832	.	0	8	0		8	2	9
	,,	1832	,,	1833	.	3	9	6				

Half trespass on roads paid to informers, the other half to the poor of the different parishes where trespass committed. For assaults and malicious injuries, first year, paid to County Infirmary £5. 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* to Templemore Fever Hospital; second year, to the same, £21. 10*s.*, and £1. 1*s.* to repair injuries; third year, to the same, £51. 18*s.* 6*d.*, and £7. 19*s.* 4*d.*, to repair injuries. Parties committed in default of payment of balance of fines £110. 1*s.* 9*d.*; total £198. 11*s.* 7*d.*

1831	Summonses	247	Claimed	£181	3	5	Awarded	£	48	1	4
1832	,,	230	,,	178	9	0	,,		38	19	0½
1833	,,	245	,,	181	15	9			51	10	11½
	Total	722		£541	8	2		£	138	11	4

None.

No.

THURLES Petty Sessions, Co. TIPPERARY.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£7 0 5	£8 19 1½	£11 13 2
2	13 18 6	24 2 6	20 3 0
3	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0
4	6 7 10	5 14 0	3 4 5
	Costs 0 18 6	0 5 6	0 9 6

Half the fines for trespasses on public roads are paid to the churchwardens for the benefit of the poor, the other half to the prosecutors. The fines for assaults are paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary for the benefit of that establishment.

1831	Summonses 287	Awarded	£69 12 7	
1832	,, 291	,,	55 5 6½	
1833	,, 336	,,	77 13 5½	

No such application has been made.

There was a Manor Court in the town of Thurles, but has not done business, or had any sittings, for the last seventeen years, owing, it is believed, to a difficulty in ascertaining the local extent of its jurisdiction.

TIPPERARY Petty Sessions, Co. TIPPERARY.

Michael Bourke, Esq., J. P.—*William Q. Montgomery*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£11 18 6	£9 19 6	£12 5 6
1	£0 9 6		
2	23 17 8; or confinement for periods not exceeding two months.		
3	None.		
4	£3 17 10		
5			

£5 10 0 paid to treasurer of Infirmary at Cashel, and remainder to treasurer of Dispensary at Ballypooreen.

Summonses 234 Claimed £167 12 3 Awarded £82 12 6

None.

There is one.

CALLAGHAN BRIDGE Petty Sessions, Co. WATERFORD.

John N. Barron, Esq., J. P.

The amount of fines levied for the last 18 months appear on the book, £16 18 4. In consequence of the frequent changes of clerks, the former books are not forthcoming.

1. None.
2. The number of assaults for this period have been on the books, 68. £16 18 4.
3. None.
4. For the same period the fines £1 5 8.

All fines have been paid to the Rev. Henry Henry, treasurer to the Barony Dispensary, to be applied for the uses of the said Dispensary.

107 summonses. £128 17 6 Claimed. £39 16 0 Awarded.

None.

None.

CLASHMORE & VILLIERSTOWN Petty Sessions, Co. WATERFORD.

	1831	1832	1833
	£18 15 6	£26 12 6	£66 9 6
1	2 9 0	1 9 6	2 13 6
2	10 16 0	13 4 0	40 2 6
3	..	..	12 10 0
	But forgiven by order of the Board of Excise.		
4	5 10 0	11 19 6	11 3 6
	Including expenses of usual fees to clerk of sessions.		

Fines for trespass on growing crops given to the party aggrieved. £41 10 6 given to the treasurer of Clashmore Dispensary.

1831	Summonses 491	Claimed	£227 10 0	Awarded	£167 10 8
1832	,, 346	,,	171 9 6	,,	131 19 10
1833	,, 516	,,	147 10 0	,,	117 13 4

Several applications have been made, but the greater number do not consider the question as coming within their jurisdiction.

The manor of Dromana is in the district of Villierstown, the manor of Grange in the district of Clashmore, but the courts are not regularly held.

Carrickbeg Petty Sessions, Co. Waterford.

James Power, Esq., J. P.—*John Power*, Esq., J. P.

Fines levied at petty sessions in Carrickbeg, county of Waterford, from 14th February 1833 to 1st January 1834. Amount of fines levied £14 6 0. Imposed for, £3 6 0; not yet imposed for, £11.

1. Trespass on public roads three cases, but no fine.
2. Eighty-two.
3. None.
4. £10 5 9½ including appraisers' fees and costs of court.

All the fines levied in this court go to the Waterford Infirmary.

Summonses 108	Claimed £76 1 4½	Awarded £31 7 11	

None.

Yes, but not held.

Dunlavan Petty Sessions, Co. Waterford.

1. Imposed and paid in 1831, 4*s*.
2. In 1833, imposed and paid, 5*s*. Imprisoned for, 10*s*.
3. None.
4. None.

Fines for trespass on roads have been paid, one moiety to the Rev. Moore Morgan for charitable purposes, other moiety (if police prosecutes) into a fund for their relief in case of sickness; for assaults, to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	36	Claimed	£18	6	5	Awarded	£12	4	6
1832	,,	19	,,	6	7	2	,,	3	5	0
1833	,,	48	,,	29	6	3½	,,	23	9	2

In three years 15 summonses issued for £16 5 3 claimed for nurses' wages for bastards; £6 decreed where they were upon special agreement; many in which the magistrates did not conceive they had jurisdiction.

No.

Clonmel Petty Sessions, for District in Co. Waterford.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	..	..	..
2	..	£0 10 0	£0 5 0
3	..	..	..
4	£1 13 6	1 3 2	5 10 2

Fines in assault cases given to County Infirmary, as above.

1831	Summonses	44	Claimed	£53	4	1	Awarded	£11	13	0
1832	,,	19	,,	24	0	1	,,	6	5	5
1833	,,	17	,,	20	9		,,	3	0	1

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Kilmacow Petty Sessions, Co. Waterford.

Joseph Hayden, Esq., J. P.

The amount of fines levied during the last three years from 1st January, 1831, to 12th December, 1833, is as follows; viz.

1. There have not been, according to our petty sessions' books, any fines for trespass on public roads during the last three years—the magistrates not wishing to send police out to empound pigs on roads, lest it might embroil the police with the people.
2. The whole amount of assault fines £54 8 0.
3. Eight cases of selling spirituous liquors without licence, in which cases the commissioners did not prosecute.
4. The sum awarded for trespass on growing crops during the last three years is £33 5 6, and the expenses are 10*s*. 6*d*.

To Kilmacow Dispensary	£2 17 6
To County Infirmary	27 4 0
Unpaid fines, in which cases the defendants were sent to the House of Correction	24 6 6
Total	54 8 0

The number of summonses issued for wages during the last three years is 851; the amount of wages claimed, £767 4 4; the amount awarded, £169 8 5½. The plaintiffs, in many of these cases, did not attend to prove their cases.

There have been some applications to Joseph Hayden, Esq., magistrate, to compel the fathers of bastards to support them; but nothing has been decided in those cases, he conceiving he had no power.

No.

LISMORE Petty Sessions, Co. WATERFORD.

W. S. Currey, Esq., J. P.—*John Courtenay*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£9 2 0	£4 9 0	£17 1 0	£30 12 0
1	None.	1 2 6	1 7 0	2 9 6
	On private property	. . . . .	. . . . .	3 17 3
2	8 15 0	1 0 0	14 10 3	24 5 3
3	None.			
4				
	4 8 4	1 15 10	3 4 6	9 8 8

The whole of the above fines, viz. £30 12 0, have been given to the Lismore Fever Hospital.

1831	Summonses	226	Claimed	£197	11	0	Awarded £67	11 3
1832	,,	271	,,	264	12	4½	,,	63 8 4½
1833	,,	385	,,	336	17	11	,,	86 15 0½

Any applications for maintenance of bastards have been under the claim of agreement for wages for the care and support of the children; and it is not in our power to distinguish correctly the cases; but they have not been numerous. As far as the law would authorize, we have obliged the father to pay the wages claimed.

There is one in Lismore.

TRAMORE Petty Sessions, Co. WATERFORD.

W. Christmas, Esq., J. P.—*Richard Power Ronayne*, Esq., J. P.
P. Barron, Esq., J. P.—*Thos. Carew*, Esq., J. P.

Sum total of fines levied for the last three years, ending 31st of December, 1833, is £34 13 6.

1	£ 1 17 6
2	32 16 0
3	None.
4	None.

Imposed on persons who became defaulters and suffered imprisonment	£21 5 0
Awarded prosecutors for costs	5 0 5
Handed to the Rev. John Cooke, treasurer of the Tramore Dispensary	9 7 8

Summonses 423 Claimed £276 12 4 Awarded £60 15 11

Thirty-seven applications have been made for the maintenance of bastards; all (a few excepted) not attended to, being found illegal.

No.

PORTLAW Petty Sessions, Co. WATERFORD.

George Meara, Esq., J. P.—*James Henry Reynell*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 5 0	..	..
2	2 16 4	..	..
3	None.		
4	7 3 8	2 15 0	11 6

To Waterford Fever Hospital	£5 1 4
To Rev. Mr. Hill	1 5 0
To Rev. Mr. Monk	1 7 3
Law books	1 8 8
To prosecutors	7 9 3

1831	Summonses	76	Claimed	£84	4	6½	Awarded £27	11 11
1832	,,	9	,,	3	8	1	,,	..
1833	,,	18	,,	22	15	4½	,,	6 10 11½

Five; two decreed, and three dismissed.

No.

WATERFORD (City) Petty Sessions, Co. WATERFORD.

H. Winston Barrow, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£32 18 0	£25 17 6	£30 19 0
1	None.		
2	32 18 0	25 17 6	30 16 6
3	..	5 0 0	12 10 0
	Paid to the Mendicant Asylum, in 1832, £5; imposed, in 1833, £12 10, but not paid, two persons convicted being forgiven by the commissioners of excise, and one being committed for non-payment.		
4	None.		

	1831	1832	1833
To the sick poor	£20 0 0	£10 0 0	£15 9 6
To the Mendicant Asylum	12 7 6	15 17 6	15 9 6
Contingencies	0 10 6	..	..

1831	Summonses	14	Claimed	£43	12	10¼	Awarded £34	7 9
1832	,,	7	,,	24	6	6	,,	10 18 10
1833	,,	18	,,	38	7	11	,,	13 19 3

None.

None.

Blarney Petty Sessions, Co. Cork.

The *Clerk*.

		1831	1832	1833
1		£2 9 0	£2 17 6	£0 7 6
2		3 2 6	2 16 0	4 10 6
	Costs	3 3 6	1 7 6	1 0 0
3	Sale	17 10 0	..	30 0 0
4	There were 110 convictions.			

The above fines for trespasses on the public roads were all received by the police. For assaults, given to the treasurer of County Infirmary; the costs thereof were all given to the different prosecutors. The convictions for the sale of spirituous liquors were obtained by Mr. Mayne, excise officer, to whom the fines were paid if recovered by him.

1831	Summonses	273	Claimed	£126	3	0	Awarded	£ 48 9 1
1832	,,	172	,,	256	12	7	,,	62 17 8
1833	,,	219	,,	202	16	4	,,	103 14 10½

None.

There is not.

Ballymena Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

P. Macken, Esq., J. P.—*H. Smyth Cumming*, Esq., J. P.
Thomas M. Birnie, Esq., J. P.—*William Gihon*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£5 15 0	£16 7 0	£26 6 6
1	£ 2 10 6		
2	18 19 0		
3	7 2 6		
4	None.		

The fines are applied as far as possible for the use of the poor:
To Mendicity Society £22 7 0
To County Infirmary, under our direction . . . 18 19 0

1831	Summonses	156	Awarded	£15	17	9		
1832	,,	182	,,	39	12	11		
1833	,,	216	,,	53	3	8		

None.

There are three.

Ballycastle Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

L. Boyd, Esq., J.P.—*A. M'Neile*, Esq., J.P.—*J. M'Neill*, Esq., J.P.

		1831	1832	1833	Total.
1		£2 15 3	£0 4 6	£3 4 4½	£6 4 1½
2		6 16 6	2 8 0	3 8 3	12 12 9
					£18 16 10½
3	None.				
		1831	1832	1833	
4	Compensation for trespass	£2 14 10	£2 19 7	£4 4 9½	
	Incidental expenses . .	0 10 10	0 12 6	0 19 6	

Remitted to County Antrim Infirmary	£12 12 9
Poor of parish Ballintoy	4 6 1½
Rev. Mr. Creery, for poor of Ramoan	1 10 3
Rev. Mr. Blackwood, Armoy	0 7 9
	£18 16 10½

1831	Summonses	432	Claimed	£405	1	0	Awarded	£93 3 10½
1832	,,	239	,,	193	10	9	,,	29 4 1
1833	,,	194	,,	160	3	0½	,,	33 11 2

None.

In Ballycastle.

Ballymoney Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

George Hutchinson, Esq., J. P.—*James S. Moore*, Esq., J. P.

1831	Fines 23	Amount £4 5 2	Unlevied £0 18 0	
1832	,, 31	,, 9 3 0	,, 1 5 0	
	5s. awarded to the poor of the parish of Finvoy.			
1833	,, 28	,, 6 0 4	,, 4 15 9½	

		1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	Fines . .	15	17	15	£ 8 17 4
2	Ditto . .	8	14	13	10 11 2
3	None.				
4	None.				

Given to the Mendicity Society of the parish of Ballymoney, with the exception of one amount, 5s., which was given to the poor of the parish of Finvoy.

1831	Summonses	37	Claimed	£16	4	4	Awarded	£12 16 3½
1832	,,	24	,,	10	0	2½	,,	10 3 9½
1833	,,	15	,,	7	13	1	,,	5 9 8½

None.

Yes.

Bushmill's District Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

J. S. Moore, Esq., J. P.—*Hugh Lecky*, Esq., J. P.

Amount levied for the last three years, £80 17 2.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£3 8 6	£1 7 9	£0 16 0	£5 12 3
2	3 8 0	1 16 6	5 5 0	10 9 6
3	..	..	60 0 0	60 0 0
4	2 19 11	1 3 9	0 11 9	4 15 5
				£80 17 2

Given to the clergymen of the parishes of Billy, Derrykeighan, and Dunluce, for distribution to the poor .	£16 1 9
Paid over to excise officers	60 0 0
Given to persons for compensation for injury done to growing crops, with incidental expenses	4 15 0

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	83	£44 16 11	£30 16 3
1832	,, 63	,, 32 3 10	,, 26 4 0
1833	,, 65	,, 40 16 0½	,, 14 0 4

None.

The one part of this district is in the manor of Ballycastle, the other, Dunluce, in which monthly courts are held at Ballycastle and Ballymoney.

Larne Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

Edw. Jones Agnew, Esq., J. P.—*Randal W. Johnston*, Esq., J. P.
John W. Casement, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£ 3 2 0	£ 3 4 6	£ 4 19 0	£11 5 6
2	10 13 6	13 19 6	17 13 6	
3	..	5 0 0	23 10 0	
4	3 10 0	3 10 4	16 4 5	
	Expenses 0 16 6	1 18 9	1 8 6	

Handed over to J. Ross, chief constable of police . .	£ 8 10 0
Ditto to Rev. Stephen Gwynn for poor	2 9 6
Paid to informant, moiety	0 3 6
Gave to Mendicity Society of Larne	0 2 6
Sent to treasurer of County Infirmary	13 11 6
Committals to House of Correction	16 0 0
Warrants issued to apprehend party convicted . .	12 15 0

Fines for illegal manufacture of spirituous liquors left with officers of excise; convictions sent in to the clerk of the peace.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.	Expenses.
1831	27	£23 5 5	£ 8 1 2⅓	£0 13 0
1832	27	38 4 2½	10 10 6½	0 16 0
1833	28	23 18 10⅓	5 9 4	0 9 0

None.

There is, in the barony of Glenarm; part of the upper half barony of Glenarm is in our district.

Carrickfergus Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

James Wills, Esq., J. P.—*W. Burleigh*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£10 12 6	£7 14 10	£2 17 6	£21 4 10
1	2 17 6	1 15 10	..	
2	5 0 0	5 19 0	2 17 6	
3	None.			
4	2 15 0	..	..	

The above-mentioned fines were paid to the treasurer of the Mendicity Society of Carrickfergus for the use of the poor.

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.
1831	26	£57 0 0	£21 4 6
1832	,, 27	,, 27 17 10	,, 15 19 3
1833	,, 21	,, 20 16 4	,, 10 2 9

None.

No.

Lisburn Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

Robert Williamson, Esq., J. P.—*Edward Johnson*, Esq., J. P.

1 £3 10 6, and £8 not levied, parties committed in default.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
2	£10 17 5	£5 10 2	£8 1 6	£24 9 1

£8 not levied, and £9 8 6 unpaid, and parties committed in default.

3 £12 10 0

4 16 17 4

Trespasses, to the treasurer of Turnpike Boards, in some cases; in others, such as nuisances, to the treasurer of Lisburn Philanthropic Society. Assaults, to the treasurer of the County Infirmary. Trespass on crops, to the parties aggrieved. £12 10 0, for illegal sale of spirituous liquors, to the Excise officer.

	Summonses.	Awarded.
1831	228	£32 10 2
1832	,, 190	,, 26 0 9
1833	,, 187	,, 8 2 8

Claims cannot be ascertained, as no entry of the amount is made in the registry.

No entry made, as the court does not consider it has any power to interfere, or make orders for maintenance of bastards.

There is.

Newtownbreda Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£15 17 3	£16 8 0	£5 2 2½	£37 7 5½
1	1 4 3	..	1 5 1	2 9 4
2	3 7 6	1 7 6	2 5 6	7 0 6
3	10 0 0	12 10 6 to the excise officer.		
4	1 5 6	2 10 6	1 11 7½	5 7 7½

To County Infirmary	£6 13 0
To parties aggrieved	4 18 0½
Revenue warrants	22 10 0
To the churchwardens of the parishes of Drumbo and Knock	3 6 5
Total	£37 7 5½

1831	Summonses	22	Claimed	£14	17	4½	Awarded	£14 8 7
1832	,,	24	,,	19	18	9	,,	19 12 4
1833	,,	14	,,	18	8	0½	,,	12 13 0½

None.

Yes.

Randalstown Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

Geo. Handcock, Esq., J. P.—*Thos. Greer*, Esq., J. P.

£18 13 9, from 16th April, 1833, to 7th January, 1834, being the period which we have presided at Petty Sessions.

1. 5*s.* 6*d.*
2. £6 8 3.
3. 12 0 0
4. 2 7 3 for trespass.
   0 2 8 incidental expenses.

£6 to the treasurer of County Antrim Infirmary.
£12 to supervisor of Excise, Antrim.
2*s.* 9*d.* to the poor of the parish of Drummaul.
2*s.* 9*d.* to chief of police, Antrim.
8*s.* 3*d.* in hands.

Summonses 216 Claimed £92 12 3 Awarded £30 4 10

One, placed on the parish of Drummaul.

Yes.

Parkgate Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

T. B. Adair, Esq., J. P.

1.
2.
3. In 1833 three publicans were convicted in a penalty of £5 each for keeping up their sign-boards, when they had not paid their licence; but the fines were remitted, as it appeared to the Board that no fraud was intended.
4. In 1833, 2*s.* 6*d.* with 6*d.*, costs, for trespass; fine allowed to the person who sustained the damage.

1831	Summonses	6	Claimed	£4	1	2	Awarded	£3	0	6	Costs	2*s.* 6*d.*
1832	,,	11	,,	6	19	0	,,	4	8	2	,,	2 0
1833	,,	2	,,	10	6	9	,,	2	18	11	,,	4 0

Many applications, but magistrates have no power.

There is a Manor Court.

White House Petty Sessions, Co. Antrim.

John Rowan, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 10 0	None.	None.
2	2 2 6	2 15 6	8 16 0
3	None.		
4	None.		

Turnpike Trust	£ 0 10 0
Treasurer of County Infirmary	13 14 0
	£14 4 0

1831	Summonses	49	Awarded	£23	2	8
1832	,,	18	,,	13	4	9
1833	,,	58	,,	38	3	7

Cannot state the claims.

None, for want of jurisdiction.

Yes, Ballylinny, and a court is held.

ARMAGH Petty Sessions, Co. ARMAGH.

James Jones, Esq., J. P.—*Thomas Evans*, Esq., J. P.
Leonard Dobbin, Esq., J. P.

1831	1832	1833
£39 2 0	£46 19 10	£27 14 6

1. 1831, 1832, and 1833 £3 6 0
2. 1831, 1832, and 1833 £110 10 4
3. None.
4. 1831 £7 14 0; 1832 6 12 9; 1833 8 16 7 } Awarded to complainants, with 6*d.* each as costs.

£110 10 4 Treasurer to County Armagh Infirmary.
3 6 0 Half to churchwardens, and half to informants.

1831	Summonses	427	Claimed	£340	4	0	Awarded	£70	10	0
1832	,,	448	,,	376	0	0	,,	94	0	0
1833	,,	456	,,	358	1	1	,,	91	9	10

None.

Yes, in Armagh city.

CROSSMAGLEN Petty Sessions, Co. ARMAGH.

The *Clerk*.

The amount is £24 16 9

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£0 12 6	£3 3 9	None.	£3 16 3
2	5 12 6	0 17 6	£2 10 6	9 0 6
3	None.	5 0 0	7 0 0	Two cases.
4	4 5 5 With 6*d.* for summonses.	1 12 3	2 1 6	

No levy warrants have been issued during that period. The fines for assaults sent to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; for roads, one-half to the poor of the parish.

1831	Summonses	218	Claimed	£147	13	1	Ordered	£39	0	11
1832	,,	170	,,	137	19	6	,,	36	18	5½
1833	,,	198	,,	154	19	7	,,	44	3	0½
Total	. .	586		£440	12	2		£120	2	5

Not any.

No.

LURGAN Petty Sessions, Co. ARMAGH.

Wm. John Hancock, Esq., J. P.

1. 1831 £0 7 0; 1832 £3 10 0; 1833 £0 10 0; 1832 £2 15 0 of the sum forfeited in that year was levied at the suit of the Commissioners for paving the town of Lurgan, for nuisances and trespasses on the streets.

2	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£5 12 6	£4 15 0	£7 1 0	£17 8 6

3. No fines levied for these offences, but convictions made against parties offending; viz., in the year 1831 the sum of £74 10 0; three of the parties convicted suffered imprisonment. In the year 1832, one conviction made against the Distillery Company, who memorialized the Board of Excise, and the penalty remitted on their paying the law costs. In the year 1833 one person was convicted in a penalty of £2 0 0, half of which went to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish.
4. 1831 £1 14 6 Incidental expenses £0 8 6
   1832 1 10 6 ,, 0 12 6
   1833 3 8 0 ,, 0 11 0

The Lurgan Philanthropic Society £15 8 0; the County of Armagh Infirmary £4 5 0; the County Down Infirmary £0 10 0; the churchwardens of Seagoe £3 0 0.

1831	Summonses	128	Claimed	£93	16	8½	Awarded	£16	4	0
1832	,,	96	,,	70	5	2	,,	15	12	9
1833	,,	88	,,	60	16	5	,,	9	4	0

Not any.

There is one for the manor of Brownlowsderry, and one for part of the manor of Kernan.

MEIGH Petty Sessions, Co. ARMAGH.

The *Clerk*.

1831	1832	1833
£16 13 8	£23 3 10	£16 5 4

	1831	1832	1833	
1	3 0 6	0 15 0	3 1 6	
2	10 11 6	17 14 10	12 6 8	
3	None.	4 0 0	None.	
4	3 1 8	0 14 0	0 17 2—	£4 12 10

To the County Infirmary at Armagh, and to the Charitable Fund of the parishes of Jonesborough, Killeavy, and Forkhill. Sundry sums never were levied owing to absence of parties and want of goods.

1831	Summonses	72	Claimed	£70	13	1	Awarded	£24	9	2
1832	,,	35	,,	43	1	4	,,	9	12	9
1833	,,	47	,,	56	18	3½	,,	9	2	10

None.

At Forkhill; not held for the last seven years.

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Portadown Petty Sessions, Co. Armagh.

Curran Woodhouse, Esq., J. P.

1. None.
2. 1831 £10 0 0 — 1832 £18 0 0 — 1833 30 0 0
3. None.
4. 4 8 6 — 9 1 3 — 8 2 8

To the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	561	Amount claimed	Awarded	£83	8	1½
1832	,,	517	not ascertained.	,,	74	5	0½
1833	,,	405	,,	,,	31	11	6

None.

Three.

Bawnboy Petty Sessions, Co. Cavan.

Francis Hassard, Esq., J. P.—*Joseph Benison*, Esq., J. P.

1. None.
2. 1831 £1 3 6 — 1832 £2 13 0 — 1833 £1 0 0
3. None.
4. 0 13 4 — 0 13 0 — None.

To the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	94	Demanded	£	90	2	11⅓
1832	,,	244	,,		207	19	3½
1833	,,	109	,,		99	1	11½

Awarded £78 15 11
,, 52 9 11
,, 34 19 5½

None.

There is one.

Tanderagee Petty Sessions, Co. Armagh.

1831 £6 2 6 — 1832 £1 2 6 — 1833 £6 17 6 — Total. £14 2 6

1. None.
2. £14 2 6 has been levied for assaults.
3. None.
4. None.

Paid treasurer of County Armagh Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	238	Claimed	£124	11	0	Awarded £28 8 3
1832	,,	257	,,	112	10	9	,, 45 4 3
1833	,,	239	,,	118	7	1	,, 35 10 0

No applications have been made.

The manor of Ballymore.

Belturbet Petty Sessions Co. Cavan.

J. M. Knipe, Esq., J. P.—*John Gumby*, Esq., J. P.
John Fleming, Esq., J. P.—*James Barber*, Esq., J. P.

	1830	1831	1832
1.	£ 4 3 0	£ 1 3 6	£ 0 12 6
2.	13 2 6	12 10 6	3 6 8
3.	52 5 0	50 0 0	102 0 0
4.	0 12 7	0 6 0	1 14 9
Costs	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0

The fines for assaults paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary by the petty session clerk; for trespass on the public road, the one-half paid by the constabulary to the churchwardens of the parish where offence was committed.

1830	Summonses	322	Claimed	£125	15	0½	Awarded £65 7 4
1831	,,	343	,,	295	10	10	,, 49 12 7
1832	,,	219	,,	186	12	1½	,, 39 13 5

No applications, as the parish supports same by a cess thereon. There are, we are informed, two at present on the parish of Annagh.

No.

Cavan Petty Sessions, Co. Cavan.

Samuel Moore, Esq., J. P.—*Francis Thompson*, Esq., J. P.
J. Macleod, Esq., J. P.—*Rich. Bell*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£92 4 0	£88 4 4	£105 10 7
1	£ 11 7 0		
2	95 3 9		
3	173 13 10. N. B.—Cannot state whether these fines are levied or not, as the warrants are given to the revenue officers, who are charged with the execution of them.		
4	£5 14 4		

The fines for trespass on public roads are applied thus: the expenses first deducted, half the remainder to the constabulary, and the other half to the churchwardens for the poor; of the assaults, £86 15 6 was paid the County Infirmary, and £8 8 3 costs to complainants; damages to crops, generally to the persons sustaining the injury. The clerk of the petty sessions intrusted with the distribution of the fines received.

1831	Summonses	419	Claimed	£377	2	9	Awarded	£106	6	6
1832	,,	319	,,	291	3	3	,,	102	5	5
1833	,,	321	,,	245	4	7	,,	91	17	11

Very few applications of this nature made to petty sessions, the magistrates not considering they have jurisdiction. The applications are to the assistant barrister at quarter sessions, who is competent to grant maintenance by civil bill.

No.

King's Court Petty Sessions, Co. Cavan.

John Pratt, Esq., J. P.—*J. Armstrong*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£0 14 0	£3 7 6	£3 4 0	£7 5 6
2	1 6 0	1 0 0	3 10 0	5 16 0
3	None.			
4	2 1 0 Expenses	0 14 0	0 1 6	2 16 6

To the treasurer of the County Infirmary	£3 6 0
To the churchwardens for the poor	2 5 6
To complainants of assaults	2 10 0
To informer of trespass on public roads	0 10 0
To the sub-inspector of police	1 2 6
Fees to clerk of petty sessions	3 7 6
	£13 1 6

1831	Summonses	327	Claimed	£263	12	9½	Awarded	£57	1	0
1832	,,	283	,,	276	2	2	,,	58	14	9
1833	,,	290	,,	249	17	9	,,	53	6	7¼

Three applications made,—ordered them wages.

No.

Cootehill Petty Sessions, Co. Cavan.

Cosby Adams, Esq., J. P.

1	1831	Convictions	12	Amount £	1	5	0
	1832	,,	34	,,	1	14	3
	1833	,,	20	,,	1	2	6
2	1831	,,	15	,,	14	15	0
	1832	,,	10	,,	3	12	0
	1833	,,	16	,,	16	11	6
3	1831	,,	1	,,	100	0	0
	1832	,,	21	,,	126	15	0
	1833	,,	15	,,	90	0	0

Fines levied in 1831, £3 7 6; 1832, £1 6 0; 1833, £7 15 0. or imprisoned.

	1831	1832	1833
4 Costs	£2 14 11	£0 16 0	£0 3 6
	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 2 6

Fines for trespass on public roads are given to the churchwardens; for assaults, to the county treasurer for the use of the Infirmary; for illicit spirits, to the revenue.

1831	Summonses	662	Claimed	£609	2	6	Awarded	£254	16	9½
1832	,,	536	,,	414	1	9½	,,	99	17	2½
1833	,,	432	,,	314	7	7½	,,	66	4	5

None.

No.

Mount Nugent Petty Sessions, Co. Cavan.

C. E. J. Nugent, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£3 10 6	£2 18 0	£3 2 0
1	£4 6 6. Other prosecutions by police, £1 16 0.		
2	9 10 6		
3	None.		
4	6 6 1		

£7 6 6 has been paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; the remainder went to prosecutors; and some went to prison, not able to pay. In answer to trespass on public roads, and other prosecutions by police, the clerk of petty sessions cannot account for fines so levied.

1831	Summonses	82	Claimed	£ 78	16	5	Awarded	£34	2	10
1832	,,	86	,,	100	11	2	,,	30	5	6
1833	,,	124	,,	102	4	0	,,	35	11	9

None.

No.

Mullogh Petty Sessions, Co. Cavan.

The *Clerk*.

1 None.

2 All such cases sent to quarter sessions.

3 None.

4 £5 10 0. Sixpence for a summons and copy in each case.

No fines levied.

1831	Summonses 520	Gross amount £86 14 5½	£30 16 9
1832			26 11 10
1833			29 5 10½

Several, but referred to annual vestry of the parish from which the application came.

No.

Swanlinbar Petty Sessions, Co. Cavan.

A. Maguire., Esq., J. P.—*A. Hassard*, Esq., J. P.

1 £ 0 1 0

2 10 11 4

3 24 0 0

4 7 11 8

The fines have been given to the treasurer of the Swanlinbar Dispensary.

1831	Summonses 24	Claimed £ 8 14 8	Awarded £ 7 14 8
1832	,, 44	,, 32 14 11	,, 25 4 11
1833	,, 60	,, 40 3 6	,, 25 0 2

None.

There is; but no business transacted these many years.

Ardara Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

G. B. Moore, Esq., J. P.—*George Stewart*, Esq., J. P.
R. W. Nesbitt, Esq., J. P.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
..	£2 0 0	£59 10 0	£61 10 0

1 None.

2 £ 3 0 0

3 54 0 0

4 4 10 0

Incidental expenses . . .	£ 0 6 0
Trespass	4 10 0
To the officer of excise . .	54 0 0
County Infirmary . . .	1 15 0
Poor of the parish . . .	0 19 0
	£61 10 0

1831	Summonses 157	Claimed £22 17 8	Awarded £18 8 6
1832	,, 72	,, 16 19 6	,, 14 8 4
1833	,, 110	,, 29 14 4	,, 28 7 7

None.

One.

Balintra Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

The *Clerk*.

1831, £2 16 6½. Fines levied for sheep destroyed by dogs, awarded to the owners as remuneration for their losses sustained thereby.

1 1833, 7*s.* 6*d.*

2 1832, 6*d.*

3 1832, £24.

4 1833, 7*s.* 6*d.*

For the years 1831 and 1832, the fines levied for nuisance were kept in a separate book, then in the possession of the constabulary stationed here, for which application was made to Henry Dumas, Esq., C. C. P., but could not be obtained, it not being in his possession. In 1833, 3*s.* fines for nuisance given to churchwardens.

1831	Summonses 87	Claimed £66 6 5	Awarded £16 18 9
1832	,, 60	,, 37 8 6	,, 14 2 5
1833	,, 61	,, 52 4 1	,, 22 2 1

None.

Yes.

Ballyshannon Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

Thomas Atkinson, Esq., J. P.—*Charles Ferguson*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 1 3	£0 14 9	£ 5 6 7
2	3 16 0	..	1 7 6
3	..	8 0 0	68 0 0
4	2 0 6	0 6 0	0 19 0
	Expenses 0 10 6	0 1 6	0 3 6

The fines for assaults returned to treasurer of County Infirmary; for offences against the excise laws, disposed of by the Board of Excise; for trespass on public roads, ordered and paid to the treasurer of the Ballyshannon Mendicity.

1831	Summonses	271	Claimed	£207 14 1	Awarded	£53 14 8
1832	,,	213	,,	168 13 1	,,	25 3 1½
1833	,,	246	,,	188 1 4½	,,	25 10 8

None.

There is.

Buncrana Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

Arthur Darley, Esq., J. P.—Rev. *William Hawkshaw*, J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 9 6	£0 7 6	£0 6 6
2	0 5 6	1 9 0	2 0 0
3	In 1831, three convictions; in 1832, eleven do.; in 1833, eleven do. in a mitigated sum of £6 0 0 each, or three months' imprisonment.		
4	£0 17 4	0 17 9	0 3 10
	Costs 0 2 6	0 4 0	0 0 6

Fines for trespass on roads, one half to the poor of the parish, the other half to the Consolidated Fund; for assaults, to the treasurer of Dispensary; for illegal manufacture of spirits, one half to revenue party, other half to board of excise.

1831	Summonses	130	Convictions	£31 13 4
1832	,,	92	,,	32 7 10
1833	,,	62	,,	19 5 10

No application for maintenance, such being provided for at quarter sessions.

There is.

Dunfanaghy Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

William Stewart, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 4 6	£1 0 0	£1 16 6
2	4 8 0	0 15 0	7 4 6
3	..	..	18 0 0
4	0 14 6	0 12 0	1 18 3

In No. 1, half to constabulary pay clerk, and half to the churchwardens of parish where trespass committed. In No. 2, to treasurer of County Infirmary. In No. 3, to officer of excise. In No. 4, to owners of crop.

1831	Summonses	93	Claimed	£ 93 12 4	Awarded	£35 7 6½
1832	,,	56	,,	50 15 8	,,	18 6 2
1833	,,	66	,,	65 1 6	,,	8 14 0½
	Total .	215		£209 9 6		£62 7 9

None.

Yes, at Dunfanaghy.

Dungloe Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

Francis Forster, Esq., J. P.

10*s.*, and 5*s.* costs.

1	None.
2	10*s.*, and 5*s.* costs.
3	None.
4	None.

5*s.* costs paid to James Kerr, of Meendrain, parish of Templemore, and barony of Boylagh, plaintiff in this case; the remaining 10*s.* to County Infirmary.

Summonses 129 Awarded £99 8 6

None.

None.

Killybegs Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

Richard W. Nesbitt, Esq., J. P.—*George Stewart*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£8 6 2	£5 1 1	£11 11 3	£24 18 6
1	None.			
2	£ 7 13 6			
3	6 0 0			
4	11 5 0			

County Infirmary	£ 4 14 0
Officer of Excise	6 0 0
Trespass	10 11 11
Incidental expenses	3 12 7
	£24 18 6

All fines, of which the magistrates had the disposal, that is, fines levied for assaults, were appropriated to the use of the County Infirmary, and the parish Dispensary; in almost every case of fines struck for illicit distillation, the parties convicted chose rather to suffer three months' imprisonment.

1831	Summonses 357	Claimed	£73 7 4	Awarded	£67 10 0
1832	,, 156	,,	23 2 6	,,	19 9 6
1833	,, 133	,,	25 2 0	,,	21 5 0

None.

Yes, two.

Malin Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

John Harvey, Esq., J. P.

Total amount of fines awarded for the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, £440. 10*s*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	None.		
2	£ 0 6 0	£ 1 5 0	£ 2 19 0
3	18 0 0	102 0 0	316 0 0
4	0 19 9	0 6 0	0 9 0
	Costs 0 4 0	0 1 6	0 1 6

1831	Summonses 266			Awarded	£89 3 9½
1832	,, 151			,,	44 16 1½
1833	,, 199			,,	50 15 11
Total	616				£184 15 10

No entry is made of the amount claimed.

Only one application of this kind has been made within the last three years, which was dismissed.

Yes, at Malin.

Letterkenny Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

John V. Stewart, Esq., J. P.—*Daniel Chambers*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
	£12 1 0	£25 5 0	£20 6 0	£58 2 0
1	1 3 0	1 1 0	1 10 0	3 14 0
2	10 11 0	24 3 0	19 4 0	53 18 0
3	No fines levied, the parties having in every case been committed to gaol.			
4	£2 9 6	4 13 0	6 13 0	13 15 6

£53. 18*s*., being the total fines for assaults in the above three years, have been paid over to Francis Mansfield, Esq., treasurer, for the use of the County Infirmary; and £3. 14*s*. amount of fines for trespass on public roads retained by the police for the use of the poor of this parish.

1831	Summonses 226	Claimed	£228 12 0	Granted	£39 10 8
1832	,, 203	,,	209 9 0	,,	46 10 0
1833	,, 210	,,	235 10 6	,,	49 8 0

None.

Yes.

Moville Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

J. Staples, Esq., J. P.—*H. Lyle*, Esq., J. P.

£185. 15*s*. 4*d*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 6 0	£0 3 6	£0 7 0
2	2 17 6	3 5 6	2 18 6
3	75 0 0	..	96 0 0
4	£4 5 4 for trespass. 0 12 0 incidental expenses.		

All fines imposed for trespass and nuisance on public roads are handed to the constabulary. All fines imposed for trespass on fields and growing crops are handed to the person on whose premises the trespass was committed. All fines for assaults, being £9 1 6, are handed by clerk of session to the County Infirmary, in which Francis Mansfield, Esq., of Lifford, in the county of Donegal, is treasurer.

289 summonses have been served for wages. There is no mention in summonses of the amount of wages claimed.

Awarded 1831 £26 6 0 1832 £9 11 2 1833 £10 17 0

No application.

There is.

Ramelton Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

James Stewart, Esq., J. P.—*Henry Ussher*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£2 9 0	£1 9 6	£6 14 0
1	None.		
2	1 15 0	1 0 6	6 14 0
3	None.		
4	£19 11 6. Incidental expenses £0 13 6.		

1831 To Fever Hospital, £1 15 0
1832 ,, 1 0 6
1833 ,, 6 14 0

1831	Summonses	214	Claimed	£95	1	8	Awarded	£30	15	9
1832	,,	123	,,	73	5	1	,,	21	18	6
1833	,,	124	,,	84	19	10	,,	26	6	3

Four. 1st. dismissed; 2d, prosecutor did not attend; 3d, reputed father engaged to maintain child; 4th, dismissed.

Yes; for the recovery of debts amounting to 40*s*. Since the death of the late seneschal, Sir James Stewart did not appoint another, nor has any Manor Court been held.

Raphoe Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

W. Fenwick, Esq., J. P.—*Benj. Humphrey*, Esq., J. P.
John Beerrs, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£30 7 1	£42 19 8	£30 13 7
1	2 13 1	1 15 6	1 16 6
2	5 9 6	7 8 2	9 18 1
3	20 0 0	30 0 0	16 0 0
4	2 4 6	16 0	2 19 0

The fines, as stated in No. 1, are paid one half to the chief constable to be credited at the coming assizes in the presentment of amount to be laid on for the constabulary of the barony, the other half to the churchwardens of the parish in which the offence was committed to be distributed to the poor; and those of No. 2, are paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	439	Sum awarded	£104	6	0
1832	,,	356	,,	65	10	0
1833	,,	353	,,	67	5	0

Cannot state gross amount claimed.

Cannot state number of applications, but the amounts awarded have not exceeded £4. per annum, and are stated in the wages cases as awards of wages for nursing.

Yes, two; one in Donaughmore and one in Convoy.

Ramullin Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

Thos. Smith, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£1 7 0	£1 6 0	£1 16 0
2	1 16 0	2 11 6	4 15 0
3	1832, £6 returned to the collector of excise.		
4	None.		

One half of road fines paid to the churchwardens for the poor of the parish, the other half to prosecutor. Assaults one half to prosecutor, and the other to County Infirmary, or to Ramullin Fever Hospital.

1831	Summonses	62	Claimed	£45	9	1	Awarded	£23	12	2
1832	,,	15	,,	15	11	3½	,,	1	1	9
1833	,,	36	,,	37	12	3	,,	17	10	7

Yes, at Rathmullin.

Stranorlar Petty Sessions, Co. Donegal.

James Johnston, Esq., J. P.—*Johnston Mansfield*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
	£31 13 0	£44 8 6	£105 18 9
1	Nuisance ..	0 1 0	..
2	1 13 0	2 8 0	5 17 6
3	17 10 0	36 0 0	69 5 0
4	..	0 8 0	0 7 3

Fines for trespass on public roads, to poor; those for assaults, to treasurer of the County Infirmary; those for illegal manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors, to the crown and prosecutors; those for fishing, to the prosecutors, and trespass, also, to prosecutors, &c. &c.

1831	Summonses	266	Claimed	£	74	5	0½	Awarded	£	69	9	7
1832	,,	181	,,		67	17	5½	,,		42	5	3¼
1833	,,	192	,,		107	18	11	,,		34	19	9

For two bastards; one taken by the father, the other upon the parish of Stranorlar.

Two.

Banbridge Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

Nicholas Charles Whyte, Esq., J. P.—*James Foot*, Esq., J. P.

	June 1832 to June 1833.	June 1833 to Dec. 1833.
	£33 7 6	£11 8 0
1	2 5 0	0 19 6
2	29 10 6	6 18 6
3	1832, £1; 1833, £1.	
4	8 10	1 19 8

All fines for assaults, &c., have been paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary; one half of fines levied for trespasses on public roads, &c., given for charitable purposes, the other half is given to the informers. Those sums intended for the poor are intrusted to the clergymen of the established church for distribution. A sum of about £17 14 0, fines levied for assaults, &c., now remains in hand, and which has been held over until the going judge should be consulted as to the allocation of the same.

Nov. 1831 to Nov. 1832.	Summonses	253	Claimed	£219	12	8			
Nov. 1832 to Nov. 1833.	,,	232	,,	193	8	4	Awarded	£86	15 11
Dec. 1833	.	.	.	.	.	.	,,	31	5 6

Applications of this sort have been numerous, but the magistrates, not considering such within their jurisdiction, uniformly dismissed them, consequently no entry was ever made thereof.

No.

Castlewellan Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833	Total
	£9 10 6	£27 19 3	£57 15 0	£95 4 9
1	£3 12 6			
2	£47 18 0			
3	£41 4 3			
4	£3 10 0			

Fines for assaults and sale of spirits paid to the treasurers of the County Infirmary and Dispensary, and the churchwardens of the parish; those for trespass to the constabulary.

1831	Summonses	245	Claimed	£176	14	11	Awarded	£38	10 8
1832	,,	291	,,	159	3	11	,,	31	8 5
1833	,,	200	,,	187	0	3	,,	40	8 3

All applications for the maintenance of bastards were made as for wages, and therefore are included under that head.

The Manor Court of Castlewellan.

Bangor Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

Wm Sharman Crawford, Esq., J. P.—*John R. Ward*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	..	..	£0 3 0
2	£0 1 6	£1 5 0	0 14 6
3	None.		
4	0 10 0	..	..

Fines for having false weights, half to informer; the remainder, £2 12s., with the whole of the above fines, given to the secretary of the Mendicity Institution for the use of the poor.

1831	Summonses	23	Claimed	£	29	11	6	Settled without any award.	
1832	,,	23	,,		23	7	7	Awarded	£ 4 9 6
1833	,,	36	,,		51	4	11	,,	19 11 8

None. There is no legal provision for bastard children in Ireland.

Yes.

Donaghadee Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

Daniel Delacherois, J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 3 0	£1 0 10	£0 8 6
2	0 1 0	1 13 6	1 0 0
3	None.		
4	None.		

The registry of proceedings previous to November 1831, is missing. The sums hereby returned were paid chiefly by persons who made submission to the complainants; the bench permitted them to withdraw their prosecutions; all the fines were paid to the treasurer of the Charitable Association of Donaghadee.

	Summonses granted.	Sums claimed.	Sums awarded.
1831 1832 1833	4	Not recorded.	£0 8 3

Many young females have offered to swear affiliation, but no oaths received or complaints registered, as not authorized by law.

The manor of Donaghadee.

Dromara and Dromore, Co. Down.

William C. Heron, J. P.

1. 1831 £7 1 6 — 1832 £6 2 6 — 1833 £9 16 6
2. None.
3. 7 1 6 — 6 2 6 — 9 16 6
4. None.
5. 0 7 0 — 1 7 6 — 4 10

Officers of excise . . . £26 0 0
Down Infirmary . . . 1 15 6
Dromore Dispensary . . . 0 17 0
For poor's clothing . . . 21 8 0

1831	Summonses	90	Claimed	£33	12	8	Awarded	£22	8	7
1832	,,	106	,,	79	16	8	,,	42	1	2
1833	,,	54	,,	47	13	1	,,	30	2	5

Magistrates not aware that they have the power of making any order for the maintenance of illegitimate children.

There is a Manor Court at Dromore.

Gilford Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

H. Hamilton, Esq., J. P.—*James Ford*, Esq., J. P.

1. 1831 £0 8 7½ — 1832 £ 0 19 6 — 1833 £2 12 6
2. 1 5 0 — 5 10 0 — 7 10 0
3. None.
4. 4 13 4 — 2 5 0 — 4 19 3
   Incidental expenses 0 5 0 — 0 5 6 — 0 6 0

One half of the fines for trespass on the public roads to the poor of the parish, the other half to the constabulary or informant. Fines for assaults to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	120	Claimed	£55	5	5	Awarded	£48	8	7
1832	,,	92	,,	21	6	2½	,,	20	16	9½
1833	,,	102	,,	25	13	0	,,	21	17	9

None. But there are ten foundling children supported by vestry assessment.

The Court for the Manor of Gilford is held at Gildhall, on the property of the Earl of Clanwilliam, about five miles distant.

Florida Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

The *Clerk*.

1. 1831, £1 16 1; and none since that period.
2. No fines; parties in most cases sent for trial to quarter sessions. In some cases small sums awarded to the complainants for costs and expenses, amounting to £6 8 6.
3. 1832, £2.
4. 1831, £1 19 6; 1832, for cutting growing timber, £2 10 0, with 1s. expenses.

For trespass on public roads, £0 18 0½ to the informer; £0 18 0½ to the poor of the parish; £1., half fine for selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, to the informer; £1 to the poor of the parish.

1831	Summonses	46	Claimed	£32	18	3	Awarded	£5	8	3½
1832	,,	44	,,	36	1	9½	,,	12	0	0¾
1833	,,	41	,,	22	11	10	,,	0	14	10

A great number of summonses taken out were settled by the parties, and never came before the bench.

None.

The Manor Court of Florida is in this district.

Hillsborough Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

1. None.
2. 1831 £2 8 6 — 1832 £2 10 6 — 1833 £2 15 6 — Total £7 14 6
3. None.
4. No fines awarded, such cases being settled by sworn appraisers.

To the treasurer of the County Infirmary . . £4 5 0
To the secretary of Hillsborough Board of Health . 3 9 6

In 1831	Summonses	16	Claimed	£ 6	6	7	Awarded	£4	8	11
1832	,,	27	,,	15	16	4	,,	14	16	2½
1833	,,	23	,,	19	4	3	,,	19	3	3

Some, but magistrates do not interfere.

One, in the town of Hillsborough.

Holywood Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

A. Forbes, Esq., J. P.—*J. Turnly*, Esq., J. P.

1. Fine 2*s.* 6*d.* for trespass on roads; three other trespasses on lands and plantations, 1*s.* 6*d.*
2. 1831, £2 10 0; 1832, £3 15 0; 1833, £1 12 6, exclusive of sums to a considerable amount awarded to complainants.
3. None.
4. None.

All fines, except those awarded to the injured parties, have been delivered to the treasurer of the Holywood Mendicity Society.

Not having a clerk, no regular account kept. For wages claimed, however, they have been numerous, the sums generally small, though in some instances they have exceeded the limits of our jurisdiction.

We have not latterly been troubled with applications about bastards, the unfortunate mothers knowing that we have no power to assist them.

There is, held once in three weeks by the seneschal, and can award process up to £20.

Killinchy Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

£24 16 0

	1831	1832	1833	Total.
1	£3 8 9	£0 6 9	£0 4 6	£4 0 0
2	4 15 9	1 4 3	2 6 0	8 6 0
3	None	12 10 0	None.	12 10 0
4	None.			

To the constable	£2 1 4
To the excise	12 10 0
To the Infirmary	0 9 3
Charitable purposes	9 15 5
	£24 16 0

1831	Summonses	51	Wages claimed	£35	5	6	Awarded	£30	1	3
1832	,,	24	,,	19	16	7½	,,	11	3	3½
1833	,,	33	,,	32	17	6	,,	24	7	4
	Total	108		£87	19	7½		£65	11	10½

One, but not certain.

In Killileagh.

Kilkeel Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
	£2 4 0	£5 15 0	£12 5 2
1	1 4 6	1 16 6	6 18 2
2	None.	1 5 0	2 4 6
3	None.		
4	None.		

In 1831, £0 18 2 to the poor of the parish; a moiety of road fines returned to the constabulary. In 1832, £2 6 2 to the poor; moiety of road fines to the police. In 1833, £3 5 7 to the poor; £3 5 7 to constabulary, and £5 14 0 to the County Infirmary.

In 1831	Summonses	5	Claimed	£2	17	10	Awarded	£2	17	10
1832	,,	3	,,	3	19	11	,,	3	15	0
1833	,,	26	,,	5	13	6	,,	4	19	6

None.

There is.

Kircubbin and Greyabbey Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

John Echlin, Esq., J. P.

1. 7*s.* in the three years.
2. £5 levied from 1st of January 1831 to 1st of December 1833; assaults being for the most part referred to the quarter sessions.
3. £17 for selling without licence, and also for drinking in unlicensed houses, in the whole three years.
4. 12*s.* 6*d.* in total awarded to three different persons; expenses, 6*d.* each.

For trespass on the public roads, one-half to the police, and one-half to the poor of the parish, paid to the churchwarden; for assaults, given to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Andrew's or Greyabbey, as the case may be; for selling spirits without licence, the balance, after paying the excise officer, informer, and other expenses, handed by the officer to the churchwarden of St. Andrew's parish for the poor.

1831	Summonses	8	Claimed	£7	15	4	Awarded	£4	15	4
1832	,,	8	,,	7	4	0½	,,	2	12	0½
1833	,,	6	,,	3	13	8	,,	3	11	5

There have been four applications on which summonses were issued, but on investigation the complainant was recommended to bring her action by civil bill at the quarter sessions; in all other cases, summonses have been refused to be issued.

There are two Manor Courts, viz., Manor of Rosemount, parish of Greyabbey, and the Manor of Ballywalter and Ballyhalbert, parish of St. Andrew's.

NEWRY Petty Sessions, Co. DOWN.

The *Clerk*.

Total amount £178 12 2

1. £8 9 5
2. £84 12 9
3. £0 7 6
4. None.

To the treasurer of the Newry Mendicity Fund	£59 3 10
To the treasurer of Newry Fever Hospital and Infirmary	78 16 10
To Newry and Ballybot Bridewells	33 11 6
To the chief constable of police	4 4 8½
To local commissioners of police, and compensation made to informants	2 15 3½
	£178 12 2

In 1831	Summonses 610	Claimed £604 9 11½	Awarded £113 17 2
1832	,, 539	,, 494 0 4	,, 85 18 2
1833	,, 558	,, 546 15 8½	,, 94 1 5
Total	1,707	£1,645 5 0	£293 16 9

None.

There is.

SAINTFIELD Petty Sessions, Co. DOWN.

1831	1832	1833
£8 5 0	£5 0 8	£8 13 0

1. None.
2. £10 17 0
3. £5 0 0
4. £0 8 6
   £5 13 2 for various offences.

To the poor of the parish	£13 2 6
To the treasurer of the County Infirmary	4 15 0
To complainants, as remuneration, &c.	4 1 2

	Summonses.	Claimed.	Awarded.	Non-appearance of parties.
1831,	59	£31 18 3	£13 0 0½	38
1832,	42	26 14 8	2 18 7	34
1833,	54	36 5 6	9 7 4½	33

There are numerous applications, but not retained, on the ground of the reputed father demurring, on which account they are generally referred to quarter sessions. Three have been retained, and the fathers ordered to pay, in one case £1 5 0 in another £2, in the third about £1, as wages for nursing.

Yes.

RATHFRILAND Petty Sessions, Co. DOWN.

Thomas Scott, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 13 0	£0 16 6	£0 2 6
2	12 8 0	3 11 6	6 6 4
3	2 0 0	0 2 6	None.
4	2 11 0	2 6 0	0 13 6

To the treasurer of the County Down Infirmary.

In 1831	Summonses 354	Awarded £48 2 11½
1832	,, 275	,, 35 8 3½
1833	,, 292	,, 23 16 0

All applications referred to quarter sessions to be recovered by process.

There is, held on the first Tuesday of every month.

SEAFORD Petty Sessions, Co. DOWN.

The Clerk.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 12 0	None	£0 13 0
2	3 10 0	0 2 0	4 5 0
3	No fine levied.		
4	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 16 3
	Expenses 0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0

For trespass, one-half to informer, the other to Loughinisland parish for the poor. Assaults, to the treasurer of the County Down Infirmary, with the exception of 19*s*. 6*d*. given to the poor of Loughinisland parish.

1831	Summonses 163	Claimed £141 13 2	Awarded £41 2 2½
1832	,, 108	,, 103 6 6½	,, 29 9 6½
1833	,, 87	,, 57 8 6½	,, 23 3 2½

Many when summoned settle with the complainant, and never come forward.

In 1831 there were 10 applications; in 1832, 7, and in 1833, 7. If possible the reputed father is made to support the child.

Seaford district comprises part of six manors.

Warrenpoint Petty Sessions, Co. Down.

W. J. Maguire, Esq., J. P.—*Roger Hall*, Esq., J. P.
J. Robinson, Esq., J. P.

£21 18 6

1. £1 16 0
2. 9 7 8
3. 83 0 0
   128 16 2 for illegally manufacturing paper.
   15 1 11½
4. 0 6 6 breach of the Sabbath.
   1 10 6 keeping ferocious dogs.

To County Infirmary, poor of the parish, informers' expenses, &c. No. 3. Warrants granted to excise officers; results unknown.

1831 Summonses 337 Claimed £336 16 5½ Awarded £78 13 6½
1832
1833

Four. No jurisdiction.

None.

Belleck Petty Sessions, Co. Fermanagh.

Rev. James B. Tuthill, J. P.

1. None.
2. None.
3. 1833, £6 paid to the revenue officer stationed at Ganson. £1 paid to the supervisor of excise.
4. None.

None.

1831	Summonses	111	Gross Amount	£81	11	9	Awarded	£31	7	10
1832	,,	63	,,	57	10	7½	,,	27	8	2
1833	,,	59	,,	48	12	6	,,	27	10	10

None.

Derrigonelly Petty Sessions, Co. Fermanagh.

Rev. Hugh Hamilton, J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 0 6	None.	£0 5 0
2	None.	1 12 6	2 1 0
3	5 0 0	None.	None.
8	0 14 0	None.	0 18 0

Incidental expenses, £0 4 8

To the treasurer of the County Infirmary and churchwardens of the parishes of Innismacsaint, and Devenish, £3 19 0. To the revenue, £5 0 0.

1831	Summonses	124	Claimed	£133	1	0½	Awarded	£41	18	6½
1832	,,	87	,,	54	11	2	,,	4	12	8½
1833	,,	110	,,	114	3	5½	,,	10	16	5½

None.

There are two.

Irvinstown Petty Sessions, Co. Fermanagh and Tyrone.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 18 0	£1 2 0	£1 9 0
2	4 5 0	6 1 0	3 18 0
3	£6 0 0 for unlicensed potale.		
4	0 14 6	1 1 0	1 6 8

All fines have been applied as the different Acts of Parliament under which they were levied direct; and those parts ordered for charitable purposes have been given to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831 Summonses 764 Wages awarded £30 2 1
1832 ,, ,, 27 1 6

No account kept of the gross amount of wages claimed.

There is not any power given by any Act of Parliament.

There is.

KISH Petty Sessions, Co. FERMANAGH.

The *Clerk*.

1. £0 7 0
2. £4 14 0
3. £7 0 0 paid to supervisor.
4. £4 7 0

Trespasses and assaults to the treasurer of the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	189	Claimed	£131	6	7	Awarded	£40	14	5	
1832	,,	116	,,	90	10	2	,,	29	16	11½	
1833	,,	120	,,	117	7	0	,,	31	14	2	

None.

A Court in the Manor of Archdall.

SHANMULLAGH Petty Sessions, Co. FERMANAGH.

Viscount Cole, M. P.—*James Denham*, Esq., J. P.
Charles Fausset, Esq., J. P.—*Charles Jones*, Esq., J. P.

£10 13 6

1. £0 7 0
2. £10 6 6
3. None.
4. £4 11 0

Fines paid to treasurer to the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	56	Claimed	£43	17	9	Awarded	£37	16	1	
1832	,,	33	,,	26	1	6	,,	19	18	7	
1833	,,	20	,,	21	11	11	,,	21	5	10½	

None.

There is Lisgoold and Shankill.

NEWTOWNBUTLER Petty Sessions, Co. FERMANAGH.

£143 15 6

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 19 0	£1 1 0	£1 3 0
2	4 10 0	20 10 6	25 12 0
3	None.	18 0 0	72 0 0
4	0 11 6	1 11 6	1 7 6

Fines for assaults to the County Hospital; but the majority of those fined prefer going to gaol; for trespass on roads, one-half to the poor. The curate of the parish distributes the money.

1831	Summonses	198	Claimed	£175	12	7	Awarded	£25	17	2	
1832	,,	247	,,	229	18	8	,,	95	13	1	
1833	,,	179	,,	111	10	10	,,	29	17	2	

A vast number; but we are unacquainted with any power given to us whereby we could afford them any kind of support.

Yes.

CLAUDY Petty Sessions, Co. LONDONDERRY.

1. £2 5 0
2. £5 14 0
3. There have been but few cases under this head, which have been collected by the excise officers.
4. 3*s.* per head for trespass on an enclosed field of grain, &c., and half that sum for unenclosed, and so on in proportion.

To County Infirmary.

Averaged at 80 for each year.
1831, 1832, 1833, Claimed £55 11 7.
,, Awarded £37 3 11.

None.

None.

Garvagh Petty Sessions, Co. Londonderry

The *Clerk.*

1. 1831 £2 0 0 — 1832 £0 15 6 — 1833 £0 6 0
2. 1831 4 8 6 — 1832 5 18 0 — 1833 4 16 0
3. No fines.
4. 1831, 8*s.*, with expenses 2*s.*
   1832, None.
   1833, 5*s.*

Those for criminal offences to the County Infirmary, less costs; those for civil offences to the poor of Errigal and Aghadoey.

1831	Summonses	32	Awarded	£11	2 0
1832	,,	44	,,	18	10 3½
1833	,,	19	,,	8	0 7

None.

No.

Londonderry (City) Petty Sessions, Co. Londonderry.

George Hill, Esq., J. P.—*Sir R. A. Ferguson*, Bart., J. P.

1831 £18 0 0 — 1832 £11 2 0 — 1833 £9 6 10

1. £5 16 1
2. 32 12 9
3. 1831 £50 0 0 — 1832 £91 0 0 — 1833 £67 10 0
4. None.

To the treasurers of the County Infirmary and Mendicity.
For fines under No. 3, Excise Office must be referred to.

In 1831	Summonses	40	Claimed	£12	11 0	Awarded	£11	0 11
1832	,,	41	,,	13	2 0	,,	9	10 0
1833	,,	46	,,	11	7 6	,,	11	5 0

None.

None.

Kilrea Petty Sessions, Co. Derry.

Rev. John Waddy, J. P.—*W. H. Holmes*, Esq., J. P.

1831 £ 68 4 5½ — 1832 £ 34 5 0½ — 1833 £ 137 13 9⅓

1. 1831 0 9 0 — 1832 1 5 3 — 1833 0 13 0
2. 1831 2 13 6 — 1832 2 16 0 — 1833 1 16 6
3. 1831 35 0 0 — 1832 15 0 0 — 1833 116 0 0
4. 1831 4 10 8 — 1832 1 9 11 — 1833 2 18 0
   Incidental expenses, 6*d.* for summons, and 6*d.* for servitude. Fines generally paid before levy warrants were issued.

Half the fines for trespass to the police, the other half to the poor of the parish. Fines for assaults, to the County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	93	Awarded	£25	11 3½
1832	,,	104	,,	13	13 10½
1833	,,	104	,,	16	16 3½

There having been no entries made of the gross amount of wages claimed, it cannot be furnished.

No applications made.

Yes.

Moneymore Petty Sessions, Co. Londonderry.

The *Clerk.*

1. 1831 £2 0 0 — 1832 £3 0 0 — 1833 £3 3 6
2. 1831 7 15 6 — 1832 13 8 2 — 1833 17 3 11
3. None.
4. None. — 1832 2 6 6 — 1833 2 19 4

Fines for trespass, half to the poor of the parish, the other half to police, up to the beginning of 1833, when the whole has been sent to the County Infirmary, with fines for assaults. Fines for trespass on crops paid to those on whose land the cattle trespassed.

1831	Summonses	117	Claimed	£143	19 8	Awarded	£40	15 11
1832	,,	84	,,	115	6 8	,,	27	2 1
1833	,,	79	,,	58	5 1	,,	23	2 5

None, as there is no law in Ireland by which magistrates can act.

Three, the Manors of Drapers, Salters, and Ardhea.

Mt. Cunningham Petty Sessions, Co. Londonderry.

Andrew Ferguson, Esq., J. P.—*William Lodge*, Esq., J. P.
R. W. Clintock, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833	
1	£0 7 0	£1 5 6	£3 0 0	
2	None.	0 5 0	1 12 6	
3	5 0 0	2 7 6	50 0 0	
4	0 6 0	1 5 0	0 18 0	
	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	incidental expenses.

For assaults in full, and the half of the amount for trespass given for charitable purposes, the other half to the peace constabulary.

1831	Summonses	41	Claimed	£31	15	7½	Awarded	£ 9	14 8½
1832	,,	67	,,	65	1	2	,,	15	10 2
1833	,,	45	,,	71	19	6½	,,	23	14 11½

No application for the maintenance of bastards.

No.

Clones Petty Sessions, Co. Monaghan.

Rev. John Wright.—*William Forster*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 8 0	£0 3 0	£1 13 6
2	2 3 0	6 0 6	6 5 0
3	20 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0
4	1 1 4	1 12 2	0 17 2
	Expense 0 2 6	0 5 6	0 3 0

For trespass, to the poor; for trespass on growing crops, to plaintiffs; for assaults, to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, except 10*s.* fines for rioting.

1831	Summonses	249	Claimed	£191	7	7	Awarded	£54	13 10½
1832	,,	151	,,	123	2	4½	,,	28	9 10
1833	,,	189	,,	142	3	8½	,,	43	2 11

N. B. More than half the sums claimed were agreed, as the parties did not appear.

A few applications were made at an early period; but when no special agreement had been made, they were referred to the quarter sessions.

Yes.

Muff Petty Sessions, Co. Londonderry.

T. Scott, Esq., J. P.

£9 1 6

1	£2 3 6
2	£4 18 0
3	£2 0 0
4	None.

Those for trespass, one-half to the poor of the parish of Faughanvale, and one-half to the police; assaults to County Infirmary; for selling spirits without licence to the poor of Faughanvale parish.

1831	Summonses	11	Amount	£15	12	10,	of which	3	paid	£3	11 1
1832	,,	10	,,	11	2	3,	do.	4	do.	8	16 7
1833	,,	12	,,	7	3	11,	do.	6	do.	6	17 7
			Total .	£33	19	0			Total .	19	5 3

None.

There is.

Augher Petty Sessions, Co. Tyrone.

J. C. Moutray, Esq., J. P.—*James R. Bunbury*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	None.	None.	£2 8 0
2	£5 13 0	£1 1 0	2 11 0
3	5 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0

Warrants issued, and in the hands of the revenue officer at Ballygawley.

	1831	1832	1833
4	4 19 9	3 1 11	10 11 2
	Costs, £0 16 9		

£1 4 0 to the poor of the parish of Clogher; £9 5 0 to the treasurer of Tyrone Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	86	Claimed	£ 83	18	11	Awarded	£24	11 7
1832	,,	70	,,	73	10	11	,,	22	12 11
1833	,,	85	,,	110	0	4	,,	33	18 6

None.

Three; Augher, Killyfaddy, and Cicil.

Caledon Petty Sessions, Co. Tyrone.

Rev. William Mauliverrer, J. P.—*Henry L. Prentice*, Esq., J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£3 16 4	£1 10 0	£2 11 0
2	2 19 0	1 15 0	1 5 0
3	Henry M'Nally, William Clarke, and Thomas Burns committed to gaol, three months each, for selling spirits without licence.		
4	£4 6 0	£1 13 0	£3 18 10 paid to complainant.

Fines for trespass to the churchwardens for the poor; for assaults to treasurer of County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	42	Claimed	£38	11	10	Awarded £25	1 0
1832	,,	33	,,	21	4	11	,,	11 9 3½
1833	,,	46	,,	38	1	8	,,	5 18 0½

N.B. Many summonses settled without coming before the Bench.

None.

There is.

Castle Derg Petty Sessions, Co. Tyrone.

Archibald Hamilton, Esq., J. P.—Rev. *John Colthurst*, J. P.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£ 0 17 6	£ 1 2 6	£ 0 12 6
2	3 5 0	1 15 0	4 2 6
3	..	98 0 0	66 10 0
4	10 17 4	4 8 3	6 6 6

Road fines handed over to, and distributed by, the rector of the parish; revenue fines paid to the revenue officer; assault fines paid to County Infirmary.

1831	Summonses	149	Awarded	£110 13 2
1832	,,	137	,,	86 9 3
1833	,,	113	,,	79 18 10

One; the father made to support the child.

There are two, a church land, and a Manor Court.

Fivemiletown Petty Sessions, Co. Tyrone.

The *Clerk*.

	1831	1832	1833
	£18 18 0	£1 0 0	£3 8 0
1	None.		
2	2 15 0	0 7 6	0 13 0
3	10 0 0	None	
4	1 11 0		
	Costs 0 1 0		

Paid to the treasurer of the County Infirmary, Omagh.

1831	Summonses	67	Claimed	£55	12	3½	Awarded £10	7 9
1832	,,	54	,,	31	16	0½	,,	5 19 2
1833	,,	47	,,	52	9	3	,,	30 15 4

None.

Yes.

Pomeroy Petty Sessions, Co. Tyrone.

Robert W. Lowry, Esq., J. P.

Fines levied £8 4 0

	1831	1832	1833
1	£0 15 0	£0 7 0	£2 3 0
2	0 10 0	1 8 0	3 1 0
3	None.		
4	Whatever was awarded.		

Paid to County Infirmary	£3 13 0
In hand, to pay to the County Infirmary at Omagh	1 6 0
Paid £1 15*s.*, and £1 10*s.* in hand to pay, to the separate parish churches of Pomeroy and Desertcreaght	3 5 0

Summonses 97 Claimed £69 18 4½

Awarded in 1831, £3 12 11 1832, £4 11 7 1833, £5 15 7½

None.

Yes.

Stewartstown Petty Sessions, Co. Tyrone.

The Clerk.

	1831	1832	1833
1	£ 1 13 4	£ 1 10 0	£ 4 1 0
2	5 18 9	6 11 0	8 0 0
3	Sale 30 0 0	10 0 0	None.
4	3 1 8 Including incidental expenses.	7 4 0	14 17 6

The fines for public road trespass have been paid to the churchwardens of the parish where trespass was committed, for the poor of their parish.

1831	Summonses	265	Claimed	£193	4	9	Awarded	£49	10	0
1832	,,	168	,,	119	4	0	,,	39	19	3
1833	,,	119	,,	83	12	9	,,	28	12	8

None.

Four.

Strabane Petty Sessions, Co. Tyrone.

Sir John J. Burgoyne, J. P.

1831	1832	1833	Total.
£19 9 0	£14 15 6	£8 5 0	£42 9 6

1	£ 0 10 0	
2	25 7 6	
3	6 0 0	
4	5 15 0 0 17 0	Incidental expenses.

One moiety of said 10*s.* paid to informer, the other to the constabulary.

Paid to Walter Scott, Esq., treasurer of Strabane Fever Hospital, in aid of the funds thereof	£25 7 6
Paid to George Foy, Esq., officer of excise	6 0 0
Paid to William Stevenson, Esq., treasurer of the Strabane Mendicity, in aid of the funds thereof	4 0 0

1831	Summonses	168	Claimed	£176	3	3½	Awarded	£49	5	0½
1832	,,	121	,,	98	0	2	,,	31	10	11½
1833	,,	91	,,	79	3	4½	,,	4	7	2

None.

No.

427

POOR INQUIRY.—(IRELAND.)

APPENDIX G.

REPORT

ON

THE STATE OF THE IRISH POOR

IN

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1835.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for Inquiring into the State of the Irish Poor.

GENTLEMEN, Dublin, December 1st, 1834.

IN obedience to the instructions which I received from the office of the Secretary of State for the Home department, (dated 28th December, 1833), directing me "to proceed to Liverpool, Manchester, and the West of Scotland, and to make particular inquiry into the state of the Irish labourers, the reasons for their emigration, the exact difference between their situation there and at home, the countries they have emigrated from, the description of persons who emigrate, together with other points of a similar nature, on which it might appear to me desirable to obtain information," I visited, in the first four months of this year, the large towns of Lancashire, and of the south-western part of Scotland, which is the district most subject to the effects of the Irish immigration, and which (with the exception of London) includes nearly all the large towns of Great Britain in which there are considerable settlements of Irish poor.

The results of my inquiries have a twofold bearing on the subject referred to the commission.

1. It is stated that the Irish immigrants have exercised a pernicious influence on the English and Scotch working classes, by lowering their wages and debasing their moral character, and that certain measures ought to be introduced in Ireland, with a view of preventing the emigration of the poor to Great Britain. The facts which I have collected will assist in determining how far this influence is, in fact, pernicious, and whether it is not counterbalanced by other advantages; and again, to what extent any change of law in Ireland is likely to put a stop to the emigration in question.

2. As the Irish settled in Great Britain receive for the most part a higher rate of wages than they received in their own country, and as parts of them live respectively within the influence of the English and Scotch systems of poor laws, my inquiries will assist in determining the probable effect of an increase of wages, or of a system of poor laws resembling the Scotch or English, on the Irish in their own country.

As the evidence appended to this Report contains materials for forming a judgment on these points, it might perhaps have been sufficient if I had merely laid it before the Board, without any remarks of my own; but as I ascertained many facts by local inspection and oral communication, of which there is no record in the evidence, I have thought that it would be more satisfactory to the Board if I directed their attention to those parts of the subject on which there are most conflicting statements, and where the commonly received opinions seem most at variance with well-ascertained facts.

Character of Irish immigration into Great Britain.

The general character of the Irish immigration into Great Britain is, that persons for whose labour there is little or no demand in their own country seek employment in England or Scotland, at a rate of wages either not higher or somewhat lower than that paid to the lowest description of the native labourers. The kind of work at which they are employed is usually of the roughest, coarsest, and most repulsive description, and requiring the least skill and practice; and their mode of life is in general on a par with that of the poorest of the native population, if not inferior to it. When we consider the redundancy of a large part of the working classes in Ireland, and the low rate of wages paid even to those who find employment; and the comparatively high rates of wages in England and Scotland, and the continual and increasing demand for labour in the large towns; together with the facility of intercourse which exists between Ireland and Britain since the introduction of steam navigation, nothing seems more natural than that labourers should go from places where they are not wanted and wages are low, to places where they are wanted and wages are high. Nevertheless, the emigration from Ireland to England and Scotland is of a very remarkable character, and is perhaps nearly unparalleled in the history of the world. It has usually happened that emigrations have taken place from more civilized to less civilized nations, as was the case with the Greek and also the Phœnician colonies on the coasts of the Mediterranean; with the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in America; with the English settlements in North America,

the East Indies, and New South Wales; and with the foreign establishments of other European states. In other cases, where a civilized population has not forcibly occupied the territory of a savage race, the emigration has been confined to certain descriptions of artisans, who, though their original might not be altogether more advanced in civilization than their adopted country, yet were themselves superior in skill and knowledge of their craft to the native workmen with whom they thus came in competition. This was the case with the Flemings, who introduced into England the weaving of fine woollen in the fourteenth century; and with the French weavers, who first established the silk manufacture in Spitalfields.* The Lombard bankers, who settled in London and other large European towns in the middle ages, are an instance of a still higher class of foreigners carrying on a particular kind of trade, in preference to the natives. In like manner, there are at the present time several branches of trade in which the natives of particular countries of Europe excel, and maintain their superior reputation as emigrants. Thus the Italians are celebrated all over Europe for confectionary and the casting of plaster, and the French for cookery and millinery; while the German tailors are much prized in France and England; English mechanics are likewise esteemed in France for carriages, saddlery, and steel-work. But the Irish emigration into Britain is an example of a less civilized population spreading themselves, as a kind of substratum, beneath a more civilized community; and, without excelling in any branch of industry, obtaining possession of all the lowest departments of manual labour. So long as the institution of slavery was universal in the world, such an emigration could not take place, as the working classes were not at liberty to choose the place of their residence; and, as it has been in general more profitable to import than to breed slaves, the working population of the more civilized states was recruited either by captives taken in war, or by foreigners kidnapped in barbarous or half-civilized districts. In many countries likewise in which slavery has been abolished, the existence of strict police regulations with respect to passports, and other measures of the Government, have proved a powerful obstacle to the diffusion of a poor and frequently mendicant population over richer and more civilized regions.

Such is the general character of the Irish immigrants into Great Britain; but, although agreeing in this description, they are distinguished in other respects by important peculiarities. The most obvious of these is the length of time for which they leave their own country, some merely coming for a particular purpose, and a limited period, while others break off all connexion with Ireland and settle permanently in Great Britain. We will consider these two classes separately, and will first speak of the more numerous and important class, viz., those who are settled in England and Scotland.

Of the Irish Poor settled in England and Scotland.

Commencement and causes of Irish immigration into Great Britain.

It appears from several passages in the Statistical Account of Scotland published by Sir John Sinclair, that a considerable immigration of Irish poor into Portpatrick, and thence to the neighbouring parts of Scotland, especially Wigtonshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Dumfriesshire, and Ayrshire, had taken place before the year 1790;† at that time, however, they had scarcely penetrated into the large towns of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, still less to Edinburgh, Dundee, or Aberdeen. Some mixture of population between Ireland and the south-western extremity of Argyleshire has also existed from time immemorial, on account of the proximity of the two coasts.‡ In no part of England, probably, was there any very considerable number of Irish in the year 1795;§ although from a very early period some adventurers had crossed the seas from time to time.‖ Many Irish of the working

* See the account of the effects produced by the revocation of the edict of Nantes in Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. ii. p. 616—620. 600,000 persons are said to have then emigrated from France, 50,000 of whom settled in England. These refugees introduced different kinds of manufactures in England, Holland, Brandenburgh, and Swisserland. "The people whom Louis thus violently forced out of his kingdom (says Macpherson) were generally, throughout all France, the best merchants, manufacturers, and artificers of that kingdom."—p. 616.

† See Appendix, p. 154, 155. Mr. Sinnot, the Roman Catholic clergyman of Wigtonshire and part of Kirkcudbrightshire, states that the Irish have migrated into the neighbourhood of Portpatrick from time immemorial. App. p. 151. ‡ Rev. J. Cattanach of Cambletown, Appendix, p. 158. Answer 3.

§ The parts nearest to Ireland naturally received a few settlers, as Whitehaven. See Rev. G. Holden, Appendix, p. 159. Answer 3.

‖ It appears, indeed, that even so early as the beginning of the fifteenth century there had been an immigration of Irish into England.

"The worst and meanest of the inhabitants [of Ireland] frequently sought relief for their wants, or refuge for their offences, in England; and from the conduct of such outcasts a judgment was formed of the whole race. In the beginning of the present reign [Henry V.] the English Parliament had been obliged to take notice of the swarms of adventuring wanderers from Ireland, who, by various

class had likewise been attracted to London early in the last century. Sir R. Walpole, in a letter written in 1735, mentions a riot in London caused by the dislike of the natives for the Irish labourers;* and Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations" published in 1765, speaks of the chairmen, porters, and prostitutes of London, as being for the most part from the lowest rank of people in Ireland.† The first powerful impulse to the Irish immigration into Great Britain was given by the Rebellion of 1798.‡ Many persons who had been implicated in the events of that unhappy period were naturally ready to seek an asylum in parts of England and Scotland, where they were not known, and where they could, as it were, begin a new life. It happened, likewise, that the Irish Rebellion was coincident, in point of time, with the first attempts to introduce the spinning of cotton by power in the West of Scotland; and there existed among the native working classes of both sexes in that country a strong objection (which continues, in some degree, even at this day) to factory labour, so that the master-spinners of Paisley and Glasgow were glad to employ the Irish, as being the only persons who would work for them.§ By these means the Irish got a footing in the cotton mills of Paisley and Glasgow, (for they are less numerous in the country factories,) which they have retained, in a great measure, to the present day. Besides the Irish employed in the mills, there were, likewise, many plain weavers of different kinds of cotton cloth, who, having been brought up to linen-weaving in their own country, easily turned their hands to another branch of the same trade. In England there was not the same prejudice among the natives against factory labour; and in the mills of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, there are, on the whole, few Irish, especially in the higher branches, such as the cotton-spinners, who in Scotland were at one time almost exclusively Irish. There are, however, in the North of England a considerable number of Irish weavers, who are employed both in cotton and linen-weaving.

The bulk of the Irish population, both in Scotland and England, is formed of the common day-labourers; and, in particular towns, some of the departments of unskilled industry, as that of bricklayers' and masons' labourers, have been almost entirely monopolized by the Irish. The large increase of the Irish immigrants has chiefly occurred in this class, and it has been owing in great measure to the facilities afforded during the last ten years by steam navigation, in respect of cheapness, regularity, and quickness of communication. When once a certain number of Irish have gained a footing in any English or Scotch town, they usually invite their friends, relations, or neighbours to join them, if they think there is a demand for Irish hands at a higher rate of wages than can be obtained in Ireland.‖ There appears to be in Ireland a general readiness to emigrate in search of profitable employment elsewhere;¶ and many persons leave their country with very vague and ill-defined projects, and with exaggerated notions of the chances of success in England.

"The Irish," says Mr. Whitty, a gentleman well acquainted with the state of his countrymen in England, "have a notion that any part of the world is better than Ireland, and consequently are fond of a change. I will say unhesitatingly that nine-tenths of the Irish settled in England did not come over from necessity, but in a wild spirit of adventure. I never knew one who did not express his regret for having come; but there is a strange pride about them, particularly before marriage, which will not allow them to return in poverty. After marriage they cannot well go home. They are fond too of deceiving their relations in Ireland, by representing themselves as much better off than they really are. This too often induces others to come over, but on their arrival they are sure to be advised, by disinterested persons, to return home."**

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pretences of craft and knavery, endeavoured to gain a wretched subsistence in England; they enacted that all such should be obliged to depart, and the law was executed with such insolence and folly, that the most reputable of the English race were included in the scandal and dishonour of this prohibition." 2 Leland's History of Ireland, 11."

* Appendix, p. 167. On the Irish immigration into Great Britain in the eighteenth century, see also Newenham's Inquiry into the Population of Ireland, p. 63—65.

† "But it seems to be otherwise with potatoes. The chairmen, porters, and coalheavers in London, and those unfortunate women who live by prostitution, the strongest men and the most beautiful women, perhaps, in the British dominions, are said to be the greater part of them from the lowest rank of people in Ireland, who are generally fed with this root."—Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. xi. part i. at the end. Adam Smith was probably mistaken with regard to the class last mentioned

‡ See Ewart, p. 64. Campbell, p. 130. Guthrie, p. 143. Dickson, ibid.

§ Mr. Geo. Miller, Appendix, p. 108. Mr. Orr, p. 132.

‖ Mr. R. H. Greg, Appendix, p. 79, 80.

¶ Bodkin, Emigration Report of 1826. Qu. 2,333-7, 2,358-9. Hugh Dixon, Esq., Emigration Report of 1827, No. 2,501.

** Appendix, p. 21.

Another witness examined at Manchester said—"The Irish seem to think that gold is to be picked up in the streets here. Some decent people who came over here have been much disappointed, but others get on and save money. Some get on and live very well."*

The following statement of Mr. Samuel Holme, builder, of Liverpool, also relates to this point:—

"I had a conversation last week with an Irish labourer, named Christopher Sheilds; he said that the reason of his leaving Ireland was, that in the county of Wexford, his own county, he could only get 6*d.* a-day and his own meat; that at one time he rented a small cabin with a potato patch, and worked for the landlord. He then got 1*s.* a-day, but the landlord charged him £3. a-year for his holding. He told me that there was a general impression among his countrymen that if they came to England their fortunes would be made, wages are so much higher here. He told me that he could get his clothing as cheap here as at home, and generally all the things he wanted. He now gets 16*s.* a-week. He stated likewise that it was a great inducement to them to come here that they can get situations for their children, which they could not do at home. He told me likewise that he could more easily get his children educated here than in Ireland. This man lives in a cellar. He will never return to Ireland; he has no wish to go back."†

Dr. Kay, of Manchester, likewise made the following remarks on this subject:—

"I know that the Irish constantly invite their friends and relations in Ireland, and when they come receive and entertain them in their habitations for a certain period, or until they can obtain work. I have heard them express disappointment at not being so well off as they expected; though, I believe, that their condition has often resulted from their not knowing how to employ their earnings to the best advantage; and they thus discover that, even when they obtain better wages, they do not always obtain a superior position as regards their comfort and happiness. Some have been induced to come to this country by the great difficulties which they experienced in Ireland, and the strong expectation encouraged in their minds by popular report that the means of subsistence could be easily obtained in England; but a great portion of this class have been disappointed, and some, who might by constant assiduity obtain sufficient wages, sink into apathy and indolence as a consequence of disappointment."‡

The great majority of Irish who migrate to England and Scotland come with a view of improving their condition by working for higher and more constant wages than they can obtain in their own country. But, although they do not shrink from enduring great privations at the outset, they often miscalculate the chances of success, and, instead of finding the Eldorado which they expected, they are sometimes unable to gain by their labour a bare subsistence, and thus fall into a state of extreme destitution and helpless apathy, relying only on the assistance of their friends, and the public and private charities of the English. Many of these have doubtless become mendicants and vagrants, though they come over to England in the hopes of getting work; and afterwards continue, from preference, the mode of life to which they were originally driven by necessity. Some few Irish come over with the deliberate intention of gaining a livelihood by begging, or of quartering themselves on some charitable institution; and the manner in which the poor's rates and the public charities of Liverpool and Manchester have been administered undoubtedly has contributed to strengthen this motive: but (as will be shown presently) there seems little reason for believing that even in Scotland, where a settlement and a right to relief is obtained by three years' industrial residence, any considerable number of Irish have come with a view to parochial allowance.

Numbers of Irish in Great Britain.

Altogether the number of the Irish in Scotland and England is not great, but it is greater than might have been expected, when the lateness of the period at which they began to migrate is considered. In Lanarkshire their number probably does not exceed 50,000; in Edinburgh, they are less than 10,000; in Dundee, about 5,000; in Aberdeen, between 2,500 and 3,000. A large part of the population of Ayrshire is also Irish, particularly in its southern parts; and probably at least two-thirds of the population of Wigtonshire, (36,258 in 1831) and a large part of that of Kirkcudbrightshire, are Irish or of Irish extraction.

The following Table contains an estimate of the numbers of the Irish Catholics

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* Appendix, p. 74. † Ibid. p. 29. ‡ Ibid. p. 60.

in Liverpool in various years, from 1800 to 1833; to which the Irish Protestants are to be added, in order to give the entire Irish population.

Year.	Roman Catholic Baptisms in Liverpool.	Estimated number of Irish Baptisms.	Estimated number of Irish Catholics in the Population.
1800	459	275	4,950
1810	764	458	8,244
1820	1,021	612	11,016
1830	1,750	1,050	18,900
1833	2,237	1,342	24,156

In Manchester there were about 30,000 Irish Catholics in 1833, to which may be added about 5,000 Protestants; altogether, there are not 100,000 Irish in Lancashire. In Birmingham there are about 6,000 Irish, and in London their number is said to be as large as at Liverpool or Manchester, though I am not aware of any data from which it can be estimated.

Upon the whole, however, the *general diffusion* of the Irish over Scotland and England is more remarkable than their *numbers*. They are to be found, in greater or less strength, in every manufacturing or commercial town, from Aberdeen, Dundee, and Greenock, to the central counties of England and the metropolis. There are also many Irish in the Isle of Man, the Island of Guernsey, and at Sheerness. Their roaming and restless habits appear to have carried them to every place where there was any prospect of obtaining profitable employment.

Having made these remarks on the motives which bring the Irish to England and Scotland, and the extent of immigration, I will next consider the effects which this immigration produces; these may be conveniently referred to two heads: 1st. Its influence on the condition and character of the Irish settlers themselves; and 2dly. The influence of the Irish settlers on the condition and character of the natives.

Influence of Immigration into Great Britain on the Irish Settlers.

Kinds of labour in which the Irish in Great Britain are employed.

The condition and character of the Irish poor who have settled in Scotland and England may be considered with reference to the kinds of labour at which they are employed; the wages which they receive for their labour; the manner in which they spend their wages, or their mode of life; their standard of morality, particularly in reference to crime; and the effect produced on them by the administration of the poor's-rates, and the funds of public charities.

It has been already mentioned that, when the cotton manufacture was originally established in the West of Scotland, the chief part of the persons who obtained employment in the mills were Irish recently settled in the country, and who then turned their hands to this new branch of trade. In England the number of Irish in the factories is inconsiderable, and even of these the majority are employed at the power-loom, and not in spinning. Occasionally, however, when turn-outs occur, the masters take advantage of the large supply of labourers always to be found in Ireland to send over for some Irish families; and the children are then taught the work, while the father either lives upon the proceeds of their industry, or more rarely obtains employment as a common labourer.* In most cases, where the Irish are employed in Scotch or English factories, they learn the work on their first entrance: occasionally, however, it happens that persons go from Irish factories to the same kind of work in England, instances of which were mentioned to me at Newry, in the case both of flax and cotton spinning mills.

Besides those employed in the spinning mills of Lancashire and Scotland, there are a considerable number of Irish in the sugar houses and chemical works, and other manufactories where the labour is of a coarse, repulsive, and often unwholesome character. Thus, Mr. Holme calculates that, in Liverpool, there are 200 Irish sugar boilers, and 600 Irish employed in the chemical works and soaperies.† Out of about 400 persons employed in the sugar houses of Greenock, not less than 350 are Irish.‡ Generally, however, it may be said, that the Irish emigrants retain in Great Britain nearly the same employments as those which they had followed in their own country; thus, there are both in Lancashire and the West of Scotland a large number of Irish hand-loom weavers, who have left their homes in consequence of the diminution of linen and woollen weaving in the north-eastern counties, and in the county of Cork.

The number of Irish mechanics in Great Britain is inconsiderable, nor are those who follow handicraft trades remarkable in general for their skill. It is to be

* See for example Mr. Taylor's evidence, Appendix, p. 68.

† Appendix, p. 29. ‡ Mr. Fairrie, Appendix, p. 140.

observed, however, that in several of the large towns there is a considerable number of Irish journeymen tailors, who hold an equally high character with the natives.* The trade of dealers in old clothes (or brokers, as they are called in Scotland) is also to a great extent carried on by Irish in the large Scotch towns.† And, in general, the Irish, both in England and Scotland, fill all the low departments of retail dealing, as itinerant hawkers and pedlers, or venders of fruit and other provisions :‡ many of them likewise keep spirit shops, of various degrees of respectability.§ The following description of the habits of the poorest Irish at Greenock, by Mr. Williamson, the Procurator Fiscal, applies in general to most of the other towns where they are settled.

"The Irish deal in old things of all descriptions, bones, old tools, old clothes, (this business is exclusively in their hands;) they also rear pigs in considerable numbers, and sometimes keep them in their houses in town. All the hawkers of earthenware, fish, oysters, salted meat, and eggs, and dealers in hare-skins, and shells from the West Indies and Honduras, are Irish: they turn their hands to every description of low trade which is the fruit of industry, and requires almost no capital. Some of them also keep low public-houses."‖

"There are," says Mr. Blane, Surveyor of the Police of Kilmarnock, "a great number of Irish hawkers constantly in the town, dealing in drapery goods, braces, currycombs, spectacles, brass candlesticks, and small articles of hardware of every description. Instances have occurred where Irish hawkers have been detected in dealing in stolen goods. With the exception of one, all the brokers in the town are Irish: a good number of the shoemakers employed in Kilmarnock are also Irish; but they are the worst behaved of the trade."¶

The Irish are also gradually getting possession of the Manchester market; a few years ago they were about a fourth, now they are at least three-fourths of the stall keepers. Speaking of this subject, Mr. Howarth, the toll collector, says,

"The Irish live in much worse lodgings and on worse food than the English, and are thus enabled to sell their goods at a lower price; they are contented with less profit. They set up their concern gradually, and carry on their trade with £2; very few get on and rise to be small shop-keepers. There are probably about 400 Irish stall-keepers in the market. They are, like the Jews, bartering and running down the farmer after they have got possession of his stuff, so that he is almost forced to take what they will give. They are much harder dealers than the English and get the articles at lower prices. The opinion of all the collectors is, that, in time, the Irish will drive all the English out of the market."**

The following evidence of Mr. Cameron, the Agent for the Glasgow and Londonderry Steam Packet Company, also relates to the mercantile disposition evinced by the Irish.

"In general, the Irish are not a difficult people to deal with, at least the better and more intelligent part. It is otherwise with the more ignorant; they are suspicious, and seem to expect that they will not be fairly dealt with. I know twenty or thirty regular traders for the last five or six years between Londonderry and Glasgow who have very much improved their circumstances, and are very industrious and very true to their engagements. These persons deal chiefly in eggs, butter, and fowls; some carry on a most extensive business in the single article of eggs. They show great fitness for business and alertness in their dealings when they have had any advantages of education, and have learnt writing and arithmetic. A little education would make them a very superior people; they show considerable capacities; if they were properly trained and educated they would be fully equal to us in their commercial transactions. In fact, some of them seem to have a natural ability for dealings; they seem to be in their element when buying and selling."††

"I consider the Irish (says Mr. James Thompson, of Glasgow) to have all the elements of the mercantile character; they are fond of bargain making, of buying and selling, and of adventure."‡‡

The bulk of the Irish population in Great Britain, however, consists of common labourers, who are chiefly employed in the towns, at different kinds of coarse, unskilled work, and especially in the several branches of the building trade, as masons', bricklayers', and plasterers' labourers, brickmakers, quarrymen, &c.

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* Mr. Petty, Appendix, p. 73. Rev. James Fisher, ib. p. 83.
† Mr. Stuart, Appendix, p. 99. Mr. Curtis, p. 117.
‡ Mr. Lord, Appendix, p. 87. Rev. James Cattanach, p. 89. Mr. Thompson, p. 111.
§ Mr. Stuart, Appendix, p. 100. Mr. Redfern, p. 4. ‖ Appendix, p. 141.
¶ Appendix, p. 144. ** Ib. p. 73. †† Ib. p. 104. ‡‡ Ib. p. 111.

At Liverpool, and also at Glasgow, a very large portion of the porters engaged in loading and unloading vessels at the quays are likewise Irish.* In no part of England have they settled in the country as agricultural labourers. In the south-west of Scotland, however, a large part of the native population has been displaced by Irish settlers, and nearly all the lower descriptions of farm labour in Wigtonshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and the southern extremity of Ayrshire, are now performed by Irish.†

Rate of wages obtained by the Irish in Great Britain.

The *rate of wages* which the Irish obtain in Great Britain is almost invariably higher, and in some cases considerably higher, than that which they could obtain in their own country. Moreover, the employment is more *constant;* so that they are able not only to work at a higher rate of payment, but also to obtain that payment on a *greater number of days* in the year. There is likewise more facility of getting profitable employment for women and children, especially in the manufacturing towns; and thus the entire earnings of the family are still further increased.

In most parts of Ireland, even in the towns, the highest wages of a common labourer are 1*s.* a-day; occasionally they may amount to 1*s.* 3*d.*, but this is not frequent, and much more frequently they are as low as 10*d.* a-day, or 6*d.* with food. Moreover, employment, even at this rate, is by no means constant, and the labourers are generally, in great measure, dependent on the produce of their potato garden or conacre ground for support, which they are anxious to obtain at any rent which they can contrive to pay. In Scotland and England the wages of common labourers are higher (and in the latter country considerably higher) than this rate; and employment is, in general, more constant, so that a labourer's family have no difficulty in living on wages, without depending on the potatoes raised from their own piece of land. In the spring of 1834, the ordinary rate of labourers' wages at Edinburgh was 9*s.* a-week; in Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire the rate was from 10*s.* to 12*s.*; in Ayrshire from 9*s.* to 10*s.*; in Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire it was lower, being 6*s.* to 7*s.* a-week in winter, and 8*s.* to 9*s.* in summer. In the large towns of Lancashire the rate of labourers' wages is higher; and in Liverpool and Manchester the bricklayers' labourers receive in summer 18*s.*, in winter 16*s.* a-week. In that part of the country, 2*s.* 8*d.* a-day may be considered as the common payment to labourers, and 3*s.* at times when there is any extraordinary demand for labour. In Birmingham the common rate is not above 2*s.* a-day.

The lowest wages obtained by any large class of adult workmen in Great Britain are those paid to the *hand-loom weavers.* This has been owing, partly to the competition of the power-loom, which has directly lowered the wages of plain calico weavers, and indirectly has lowered the wages of weavers of plain linens and other goods, for which calicoes may be substituted, partly to the foreign competition, and in some, though probably a very slight degree, to the numbers of the Irish hand weavers who have settled in the English and Scotch manufacturing districts. At Manchester, the earnings of a hand-loom cotton weaver, at fancy work, in the spring of 1834, were about 9*s.* 6*d.* a-week;‡ and for plain work, about 7*s.* or 8*s.* In Wigan, at the same time, a hand-loom weaver of plain calicoes could not earn 7*s.* a-week without working 16 or 17 hours a-day.§ In the West of Scotland the weekly earnings of a plain hand-loom weaver varied from about 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*, but they were in some instances raised to 8*s.* or 9*s.*‖ At the same time the earnings of a hand weaver of plain linens, in Drogheda, did not exceed 4*s.* a-week.

It rarely happens that when Irish are employed at the same kind of work as the native labourers, either in England or Scotland, there is any difference in the rate of wages paid to them. Wherever any such distinction is made, it is owing exclusively to the inferior skill or steadiness of the Irish workman. It seems, however, to be generally found, in places to which the Irish have penetrated, that any work of a coarse nature, requiring physical force rather than mechanical dexterity, is done by them better, or at least cheaper, than by the natives. It almost invariably happens in the West of Scotland, that they are employed in all work executed by contract, as excavating earth, breaking stones for roads, &c. And the same is the case to a considerable extent in the north-western counties of England, and in the neighbourhood of London.

The next point to be considered is the effect which this increased rate of wages has upon the Irish settled in Britain, and the kind of habitation, food, and clothing which they obtain by means of it.

* Mr. Holme, Appendix, p. 29. Mr. Dover, p. 31.
† M'Neel, App. p. 150. M'Millan, p. 152, 153. ‡ Mr. J. A. Turner, Appendix, p. 65.
§ Mr. Eckersley, Appendix, p. 87. ‖ Mr. James Thompson, p. 110, and Mr. Hutchison, p. 111.

General mode of living of the Irish in Great Britain.

In general it may be said that the Irish in England and Scotland do not live in an equally good style with the natives, who obtain equal wages with themselves.

The following statements of several witnesses relate to this point:—

Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Roman Catholic priest of St. Peter's chapel, Birmingham—"As compared with the English, the Irish [of Birmingham] belong to a very low class. None of the non-Irish are in a state of destitution; very many of the Irish are. I attribute their poverty to their want of means of rising; to the national and religious prejudice against them; (this operates very partially and is wearing away;) and to their recklessness. They are not as good managers as the English; they don't live equally well on equal wages; they don't aspire to the same comforts; they live more for the present moment."*

Rev. Mr. Glover, Roman Catholic priest of St. Peter's parish, Liverpool—"They [the Irish in Liverpool] are in general either better or worse than the English; either they are more industrious, honest, clever, and willing, or they are more drunken and idle. These two classes are about equally divided. The Irish are not good managers; they do not live equally well with the English on equal wages. Of those who earn from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a-week, the better class maintain their families in tolerable comfort, the worse do not. Many who live in squalid filth in cellars are earning good wages. They generally marry early, and have large families. Their wives are generally Irish."†

Rev. Mr. Fisher, priest of St. Mary's Chapel, Liverpool—"A large portion of the Irish in my flock are in a very low state, living in cellars and garrets; their furniture is very poor, a pallet of straw, a stool, sometimes a table, an iron pot and a frying pan, a jug for water, a few plates, and a leaden or pewter spoon. Persons in this class live on potatoes and stirabout; now and then, perhaps, they may get a herring or a little bacon. There is a good deal of difference between the way of living of English and Irish on equal wages; an Irishman will be contented with his potatoes and herring, an Englishman will get meat."‡

Mr. Murphy, the resident priest of St. Patrick's Chapel, Liverpool, after stating that there are two classes of Irish in Liverpool, one of which is superior in point of morality to the other, goes on to say that, "In general, both classes are very improvident; they do not live equally well with the English on equal wages, because they squander their money. An Englishman who earns 18*s.* a-week is found to have his children neatly clad and his house comfortable: whereas an Irishman on the same wages has his children ill clad, and his room or cellar filthy. The Irish are bad managers; they make a large sum go a very short way; they also spend a great deal of money in drinking, even those who are not confirmed drunkards. They also drink spirituous liquors, which are dearer than ale, the common beverage of the English labourer."§

Mr. Blane, Surveyor of Police, speaking of the Irish in Kilmarnock, says, "Some of them are in great misery, but this arises not so much from want of employment, as from want of carefulness, and from spending their money in spirits. I don't think a Scotch person in Kilmarnock has such a house as the Irish have generally; if they should be as poor, they contrive to be a bit more comfortable looking; they are cleaner, for instance, which makes their houses look better."‖

The following is an extract from the evidence of Mr. Aaron Lees, cotton manufacturer of Manchester, to the Factory Commissioners.

"What character do the Irish bear in Manchester?—They are the worst part of the population, usually the first to turn out, the first to commence riots, and, in fact, there is no recklessness of conduct which they do not at times display. I bought a mill a short time ago at Crompsall, and the first thing I did was to get every Irishman out of the cottages, giving them money as an inducement to depart quietly. In twelve of these cottages, built back to back, there were 131 people living in the greatest dirt and destitution. Their manners are so different to those of the English, that, though they receive the same wages, they always live in misery and dirt, and addicted to spirituous liquors."¶

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* Appendix, p. 1. † Ibid. p. 22. ‡ Ibid. p. 23. § Ibid. p. 24. ‖ Ibid. p. 144.
¶ First Report of Factory Commission, D. 2. p. 91.

The following parallel between the Dutchman and Englishman, drawn by De Foe at the beginning of the last century, might now be applied in so many words to the Englishman and Irishman:—"Good husbandry is no English virtue. 'Tis generally said, the English get estates, and the Dutch save them. And this observation I have made between foreigners and Englishmen, that where an Englishman earns 20*s.* a-week, and *but just lives*, as we call it, a Dutchman grows rich, and leaves his children in very good condition. Where an English labouring man, with his 9*s.* per week, lives wretchedly and poor, a Dutchman with that wages will live very tolerably well, keep the wolf from the door, and have every thing handsome about him. In short, he will be rich with the same gain as

Dwellings of the Irish in Great Britain.

In all the towns of England and Scotland where the Irish have settled, they inhabit the *cheapest* dwellings which can be procured; and thus they are collected in the lowest, dampest, dirtiest, most unhealthy, and ruinous parts of the town. In Liverpool and Manchester very many of them inhabit cellars,* which are frequently dark, confined, and wet. In the Scotch towns there are not many inhabited cellars; but the rooms in the narrow closes of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Greenock are darker and smaller, and apparently less fitted for the residence of human beings, than even the cellars of the large towns of Lancashire. In these dwellings, an Irish family usually occupies a room, or at most two rooms; and frequently, in addition to their own numbers, they take in a single man or woman, or a widow with children, as lodgers. It rarely happens that they rent an entire house or cottage. They have likewise a practice, to a great extent, of living in lodging houses, in which single beds are let by the week or the night, and large numbers are crowded together in the same room. The state of these houses is usually wretched in the extreme; and, from the filthy condition of the bedding, the want of the commonest articles of furniture, the uncleanly habits of the inmates themselves, and the numbers which, without distinction of age or sex, are closely crowded together, they are frequently the means of generating and communicating infectious disease.† Altogether, the Irish differ more from the native English or Scotch in their habits with respect to domestic comforts than in any other circumstance. They appear to be scarcely sensible of the inconvenience arising from the crowding of large numbers into small spaces, for even when in tolerably easy circumstances they take in lodgers; and they seem not to be willing to make any sacrifice of certain luxuries, in order to procure what are generally considered by the poor of Great Britain as comforts, if not necessaries. It sometimes happens, likewise, that they retain in the English and Scotch towns the practice which they had learnt in their own country, of keeping pigs in the house.‡ For the most part their rooms are nearly destitute of furniture, and they lie on the ground, the whole family frequently sleeping in the same bed. Many details will be found in the evidence, as to the practice of the Irish of crowding themselves into narrow spaces,§ particularly in the testimony of the medical gentlemen, who in most cases had made a complete and close inspection of the worst parts of the large towns at the time when the cholera prevailed in this country. It is unnecessary to cite these descriptions in detail, and it will be sufficient to state the general impressions of two intelligent witnesses, who have had ample opportunities of observation. "The Irish," says Dr. Duncan, of Liverpool, "seem to be as contented amidst dirt and filth, and close confined air, as in clean and airy situations. What other people would consider comforts, they appear to have no desire for: they merely seem to care for that which will support animal existence."‖—"In general I should say," says Dr. Kay, of Manchester, "that the house of an Irishman

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makes the Englishman poor; he'll thrive when the other goes in rags; and he'll live when the other starves or goes a begging. The reason is plain: a man with good husbandry, and thought in his head, brings home his earnings honestly to his family, commits it to the management of his wife, or otherwise disposes of it for proper subsistence, and this man, with mean gains, lives comfortably and brings up a family; when a single man getting the same wages drinks it away at the ale-house, thinks not of to-morrow, lays up nothing for sickness, age, or disaster, and, when any of these happen, he's starved and a beggar. This is so apparent in every place, that I think it needs no explication, that English labouring people eat and drink, but especially the latter, three times as much in value as any sort of foreigners of the same dimensions in the world. The profuse extravagant humour of our poor people in eating and drinking keeps them low, causes their children to be left, naked and starving, to the care of the parishes, whenever sickness or disaster befals the parent.

"There is a general taint of slothfulness upon our poor. There's nothing more frequent than for an Englishman to work till he has got his pocket full of money, and then to go and be idle, or perhaps drunk, till it is all gone and perhaps himself in debt: and ask him in his cups what he intends, he'll tell you honestly, he'll drink as long as it lasts, and then go to work for more. I can give an incredible number of examples in my own knowledge among our labouring poor. I once paid six or seven men together on a Saturday night, the least 10*s.*, and some 30*s.*, for work, and have seen them go with it directly to the alehouse, lie there till Monday, spend it every penny, and run in debt to boot, and not give a farthing of it to their families, though all of them had wives and children. From hence comes poverty, parish charges, and beggary; if ever one of these wretches falls sick, all they would ask was a pass to the parish they lived at, and the wife and children to the door a begging."—De Foe's Giving Alms no Charity, p. 25—27. London: 1704. 4to.

* Mr. Roberton, Appendix, p. 56, estimates the number of cellar-residences in Manchester at 6,000, with an average of five inhabitants to each; which would give a population of 30,000 inhabiting cellars in Manchester alone.

† See, *e. g.* Mr. Baynham, Appendix, p. 6. Mr. Gaskill, p. 87. Mr. Reed, p. 144.

‡ Mr. Waugh, Appendix, p. 97.

§ See, for example, the evidence of Mr. Walthew, Appendix, p. 5. Mr. Caldwell, p. 12.

‖ Appendix, p. 18.

General mode of living of the Irish in Great Britain.

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Rev. Mr. Glover, Roman Catholic priest of St. Peter's parish, Liverpool—"They [the Irish in Liverpool] are in general either better or worse than the English; either they are more industrious, honest, clever, and willing, or they are more drunken and idle. These two classes are about equally divided. The Irish are not good managers; they do not live equally well with the English on equal wages. Of those who earn from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a-week, the better class maintain their families in tolerable comfort, the worse do not. Many who live in squalid filth in cellars are earning good wages. They generally marry early, and have large families. Their wives are generally Irish."†

Rev. Mr. Fisher, priest of St. Mary's Chapel, Liverpool—"A large portion of the Irish in my flock are in a very low state, living in cellars and garrets; their furniture is very poor, a pallet of straw, a stool, sometimes a table, an iron pot and a frying pan, a jug for water, a few plates, and a leaden or pewter spoon. Persons in this class live on potatoes and stirabout; now and then, perhaps, they may get a herring or a little bacon. There is a good deal of difference between the way of living of English and Irish on equal wages; an Irishman will be contented with his potatoes and herring, an Englishman will get meat."‡

Mr. Murphy, the resident priest of St. Patrick's Chapel, Liverpool, after stating that there are two classes of Irish in Liverpool, one of which is superior in point of morality to the other, goes on to say that, "In general, both classes are very improvident; they do not live equally well with the English on equal wages, because they squander their money. An Englishman who earns 18*s.* a-week is found to have his children neatly clad and his house comfortable: whereas an Irishman on the same wages has his children ill clad, and his room or cellar filthy. The Irish are bad managers; they make a large sum go a very short way; they also spend a great deal of money in drinking, even those who are not confirmed drunkards. They also drink spirituous liquors, which are dearer than ale, the common beverage of the English labourer."§

Mr. Blane, Surveyor of Police, speaking of the Irish in Kilmarnock, says, "Some of them are in great misery, but this arises not so much from want of employment, as from want of carefulness, and from spending their money in spirits. I don't think a Scotch person in Kilmarnock has such a house as the Irish have generally; if they should be as poor, they contrive to be a bit more comfortable looking; they are cleaner, for instance, which makes their houses look better."‖

The following is an extract from the evidence of Mr. Aaron Lees, cotton manufacturer of Manchester, to the Factory Commissioners.

"What character do the Irish bear in Manchester?—They are the worst part of the population, usually the first to turn out, the first to commence riots, and, in fact, there is no recklessness of conduct which they do not at times display. I bought a mill a short time ago at Crompsall, and the first thing I did was to get every Irishman out of the cottages, giving them money as an inducement to depart quietly. In twelve of these cottages, built back to back, there were 131 people living in the greatest dirt and destitution. Their manners are so different to those of the English, that, though they receive the same wages, they always live in misery and dirt, and addicted to spirituous liquors."¶

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* Appendix, p. 1. † Ibid. p. 22. ‡ Ibid. p. 23. § Ibid. p. 24. ‖ Ibid. p. 144.
¶ First Report of Factory Commission, D. 2. p. 91.

The following parallel between the Dutchman and Englishman, drawn by De Foe at the beginning of the last century, might now be applied in so many words to the Englishman and Irishman:—"Good husbandry is no English virtue. 'Tis generally said, the English get estates, and the Dutch save them. And this observation I have made between foreigners and Englishmen, that where an Englishman earns 20*s.* a-week, and *but just lives*, as we call it, a Dutchman grows rich, and leaves his children in very good condition. Where an English labouring man, with his 9*s.* per week, lives wretchedly and poor, a Dutchman with that wages will live very tolerably well, keep the wolf from the door, and have every thing handsome about him. In short, he will be rich with the same gain as

In all the towns of England and Scotland where the Irish have settled, they inhabit the *cheapest* dwellings which can be procured; and thus they are collected in the lowest, dampest, dirtiest, most unhealthy, and ruinous parts of the town. In Liverpool and Manchester very many of them inhabit cellars,* which are frequently dark, confined, and wet. In the Scotch towns there are not many inhabited cellars; but the rooms in the narrow closes of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Greenock are darker and smaller, and apparently less fitted for the residence of human beings, than even the cellars of the large towns of Lancashire. In these dwellings, an Irish family usually occupies a room, or at most two rooms; and frequently, in addition to their own numbers, they take in a single man or woman, or a widow with children, as lodgers. It rarely happens that they rent an entire house or cottage. They have likewise a practice, to a great extent, of living in lodging houses, in which single beds are let by the week or the night, and large numbers are crowded together in the same room. The state of these houses is usually wretched in the extreme; and, from the filthy condition of the bedding, the want of the commonest articles of furniture, the uncleanly habits of the inmates themselves, and the numbers which, without distinction of age or sex, are closely crowded together, they are frequently the means of generating and communicating infectious disease.† Altogether, the Irish differ more from the native English or Scotch in their habits with respect to domestic comforts than in any other circumstance. They appear to be scarcely sensible of the inconvenience arising from the crowding of large numbers into small spaces, for even when in tolerably easy circumstances they take in lodgers; and they seem not to be willing to make any sacrifice of certain luxuries, in order to procure what are generally considered by the poor of Great Britain as comforts, if not necessaries. It sometimes happens, likewise, that they retain in the English and Scotch towns the practice which they had learnt in their own country, of keeping pigs in the house.‡ For the most part their rooms are nearly destitute of furniture, and they lie on the ground, the whole family frequently sleeping in the same bed. Many details will be found in the evidence, as to the practice of the Irish of crowding themselves into narrow spaces,§ particularly in the testimony of the medical gentlemen, who in most cases had made a complete and close inspection of the worst parts of the large towns at the time when the cholera prevailed in this country. It is unnecessary to cite these descriptions in detail, and it will be sufficient to state the general impressions of two intelligent witnesses, who have had ample opportunities of observation. "The Irish," says Dr. Duncan, of Liverpool, "seem to be as contented amidst dirt and filth, and close confined air, as in clean and airy situations. What other people would consider comforts, they appear to have no desire for: they merely seem to care for that which will support animal existence."‖—"In general I should say," says Dr. Kay, of Manchester, "that the house of an Irishman

Dwellings of the Irish in Great Britain.

makes the Englishman poor; he'll thrive when the other goes in rags; and he'll live when the other starves or goes a begging. The reason is plain: a man with good husbandry, and thought in his head, brings home his earnings honestly to his family, commits it to the management of his wife, or otherwise disposes of it for proper subsistence, and this man, with mean gains, lives comfortably and brings up a family; when a single man getting the same wages drinks it away at the ale-house, thinks not of to-morrow, lays up nothing for sickness, age, or disaster, and, when any of these happen, he's starved and a beggar. This is so apparent in every place, that I think it needs no explication, that English labouring people eat and drink, but especially the latter, three times as much in value as any sort of foreigners of the same dimensions in the world. The profuse extravagant humour of our poor people in eating and drinking keeps them low, causes their children to be left, naked and starving, to the care of the parishes, whenever sickness or disaster befals the parent.

"There is a general taint of slothfulness upon our poor. There's nothing more frequent than for an Englishman to work till he has got his pocket full of money, and then to go and be idle, or perhaps drunk, till it is all gone and perhaps himself in debt: and ask him in his cups what he intends, he'll tell you honestly, he'll drink as long as it lasts, and then go to work for more. I can give an incredible number of examples in my own knowledge among our labouring poor. I once paid six or seven men together on a Saturday night, the least 10*s.*, and some 30*s.*, for work, and have seen them go with it directly to the alehouse, lie there till Monday, spend it every penny, and run in debt to boot, and not give a farthing of it to their families, though all of them had wives and children. From hence comes poverty, parish charges, and beggary; if ever one of these wretches falls sick, all they would ask was a pass to the parish they lived at, and the wife and children to the door a begging."—De Foe's Giving Alms no Charity, p. 25—27. London: 1704. 4to.

* Mr. Roberton, Appendix, p. 56, estimates the number of cellar-residences in Manchester at 6,000, with an average of five inhabitants to each; which would give a population of 30,000 inhabiting cellars in Manchester alone.

† See, *e. g.* Mr. Baynham, Appendix, p. 6. Mr. Gaskill, p. 87. Mr. Reed, p. 144.

‡ Mr. Waugh, Appendix, p. 97.

§ See, for example, the evidence of Mr. Walthew, Appendix, p. 5. Mr. Caldwell, p. 12.

‖ Appendix, p. 18.

is that of a person in a lower state of civilization than that of the population of this country, not only as regards his domestic conveniences, but those moral relations which should subsist between himself and the members of his family."*

Food of Irish in Great Britain.

With respect to *food*, the Irish for the most part use in Britain the same diet to which they had been accustomed in their own country. This food, it is scarcely necessary to say, is potatoes and milk, both for breakfast and dinner; the latter meal being occasionally seasoned with a herring, and more rarely with bacon or salt pork. In England the working classes in the towns are accustomed to eat meat, if not every day, at least on most days of the week. In Scotland the custom of eating meat has only been introduced within the last ten or twenty years among the working class, especially in agricultural districts; nor has it hitherto become near so general as in England, or supplanted the oatmeal porridge, which forms the chief food of the Scotch labourer. But, although the Irish in Great Britain generally adhere to the kind of food to which they have from their birth been accustomed, yet, when they are in the receipt of tolerably high wages, they increase its *quantity*, though they do not improve its *quality*.

"When they first come over," says Mr. McNeel, speaking of the Irish labourers who settle in Wigtonshire, "there is a want of physical strength in them, on account of the insufficiency of their food in Ireland. When they have been here some time, they are better fed, and become good workmen."† This augmentation in the amount, without altering the kind of their food, doubtless gives them all, or nearly all, the vigour and endurance of which their bodies are capable; and, so far from there being anything objectionable in the plain fare with which they are contented, their abstinence from a more luxurious diet would be highly laudable, if the money which they thus saved was well and usefully bestowed. Unfortunately, however, this appears to be rarely the case, as in general they stint themselves in solid food, in order to procure a larger quantity of spirits; or at least, if they do not *intentionally* retrench their meat in order to buy whiskey, they are satisfied to live on the lowest kind of food, and to spend all the overplus of their wages in drinking.

Clothing of Irish in Great Britain.

With regard to *clothing*, the Irish in Great Britain are more nearly on a par with the natives, and change their habits in this more than in any other respect. In England, the Irish women never, and the children rarely, go barefooted; and in general the clothes of both sexes are much better than the same persons were accustomed to wear in their own country. I was informed, in several instances, that the Irish frequently made excuses for themselves or their children, for not attending chapel or school, on the ground of want of proper clothing; a reason which would not occur to them in their own country, where their clothing would be on a level with that of the great majority of the poor population.‡

Speaking of the Irish at Messrs. Monteith & Co.'s factory at Blantyre, in Lanarkshire, Mr. Miller says,—"It is not a general characteristic of them to lay up money for the future. As soon as they get into regular work, and have got their heads fairly above their recent difficulties, they probably purchase some showy clothes, and, beyond what is required for food, they spend the rest in whiskey. This is partly owing to keeping company by themselves. In a small community like this the Irish do not associate much with the Scotch; they spend their evenings and Sundays together, and in all cases whiskey is consumed. The same remark will apply to the Irish in large towns."§

The reason why the Irish improve their mode of dress more than their food or dwelling is, that in the former they are liable to comparison with the natives, while in the two latter they are not. The interior of a person's habitation, or the kind of food which he eats at home, is not observed; whereas the clothes which he wears on his body, and thus carries about with him in public, are subject to general remark, and are tried by the standard established in the country. Nevertheless, even with this improvement, the Irish are usually worse clothed than the native labourers of England and Scotland receiving equal wages; especially in the latter country, where a particular importance is attached to a respectable appearance on the Sabbath. "There is nothing," says Mr. Waugh, the treasurer of the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse, "the Irish seem so indifferent about as their clothing. In this they are remarkably unlike the Scotch, who take a pride in always having a better suit of clothes to wear on Sundays. According to the old proverb, a Scotchman would sooner put *on* him than *in* him."‖

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* Appendix p. 57. † Ibid. p. 150. ‡ See Rev. Mr. Murphy's evidence, Appendix, p. 24.
§ Ibid. p. 108. ‖ Ibid. p. 96.

On the whole, it appears that, to a considerable extent, the Irish labourers who settle in Great Britain do not increase their comforts, or improve their style of living, in proportion to the increase of their incomes; that they have a fixed standard of existence, little superior to that which they observed in their own country; and that everything beyond the sum which enables them to live in this manner is spent in drinking. Persons not reconciled by habit to the plain and meagre food and the confined lodgings in which the Irish acquiesce, would imagine that an increase of wages would necessarily lead to an increase of comforts. This, however, is not the fact: the additional earnings are spent in obtaining, not comforts, or even necessaries, but luxuries, and luxuries of immediate consumption, and productive of very short-lived gratification. A large number of the labouring Irish in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Scotland spend their earnings in nearly the following manner:—On the Saturday night, when they receive their wages, they first pay the score at the shop from which they procure nearly all their articles of food, and their rent, if their room or lodging is taken by the week; and, when their debts are thus paid, they go on drinking spirits as long as the remnant of their wages holds out. On the Monday morning, they are penniless; and they then begin a fresh score at the shop for the ensuing week, which is paid off on the following Saturday, and so on, in succession. It is a great mistake to suppose that extravagance and love of luxuries are confined to the wealthy: the members of the working classes in the large towns, especially those whose wages are rather above the lowest average, commonly spend a much larger proportion of their entire income in luxuries, and contract much heavier debts as compared with their means, than any other class of the community. The luxuries of the upper and middle classes are moreover often beneficial, and, in many more cases, innocent; while those of the poor are too often productive of unmixed evil, being confined to the bodily excitement of intoxicating liquors.

Effects of increased wages on the habits of the Irish in Great Britain.

Another circumstance, which has a powerful influence in retarding the improvement of the Irish settlers in Great Britain, is the unthrifty and dissolute character of the women; as it is on the wife that the care of the house, and on the mother that the training of the children, chiefly depend among the poor. The Irishwomen are likewise, for the most part, not only wasteful and averse to labour, but also ignorant of the arts of domestic economy, as sewing and cooking. Hence they are unable to make the best of the plain food which they purchase, or to keep their own and husbands' clothes in order, even when they only require mending. The following statements of different witnesses relate to this subject:—

Character of the Irish women.

Mr. Samuel Holme: "The Irishwomen in Liverpool are more improvident than the men, and bad domestic managers, and generally forestall their husbands' wages."*—"The women," says Mr. Dillon, speaking of the Irish in Liverpool, "are not good managers; and, if they get the money from their husbands, they don't make it go far."†—"The Irish employed by me," says Mr. Fairrie, sugar refiner, of Greenock, "are in general sober, but their wives are noted drunkards: if they could keep their wives from drinking they would be able to save money."‡—"In general," says Mr. Reed, surgeon of Kilmarnock, "their wives are slatternly and careless, and no economists; where their wives are more frugal, they do much better. Sometimes they marry Scotch girls who are respectably connected, and thus improve their breed; but if left to themselves, to congregate among their fellows, they never improve a bit."§

The Irish often drink with their wives and children, not only in their own houses, but even take their entire families to the tavern. An Englishman or a Scotchman might be a drunkard himself; but he would go alone to the spirit shop, and would not lead his family into his own evil ways. Hence the Irish women are far more drunken in proportion than the English and Scotch women; and, generally, their habits are more vicious and depraved, though their chastity before marriage is superior to that of the English women in the same rank, on account of the bastardy laws. In general, there is much less crime among women than among men. The state of our penal colonies bears witness to this fact, where there are about four men to one woman; but in the Glasgow Bridewell, in March, 1833, there were more Irish females than males; though, among the Scotch and English, the males outnumbered the females.

Convicts in Glasgow Bridewell, March, 1834.

	Males.	Females.
Scotch . .	95 .	77
Irish . .	24 .	28
English . .	6 .	3‖

* Appendix, p. 28. † Ibid. p. 26. ‡ Ibid. p. 140. § Ibid. p. 144. ‖ Ibid. p. 121.

In the Edinburgh Bridewell, however, at the same time, the number of male Irish convicts was double that of the females;* and, perhaps, the excess of Irish females in the Glasgow Bridewell was accidental, and would disappear, if the numbers for a series of years could be known.

Want of prosperity among the Irish in Great Britain.

Upon the whole, the Irish who settle in Great Britain cannot be said to be a thriving people, and for the most part their condition is only one degree better than it was in their own country.

"Considering the vast Irish population of this town," says Mr. Whitty, of Liverpool, "and the constant intercourse with Ireland, the number of Irish in affluent or easy circumstances is remarkably small."†

"Although the Irish immigrants very far outnumber the Scotch in this town," says Mr. Nield, of Manchester, "very few rise above the labouring classes; whereas there are very many Scotch who have become the most opulent and influential persons amongst us, and have been the architects of their own fortunes."‡

Mr. Potter, of Manchester:—"A few months ago, in the manufacturing concern belonging to myself and partners, we employed about 30 Irish power-loom weavers out of 200; but we have ordered all our Irish weavers to be discharged, with the exception of two or three, because they did their work in a slovenly and untidy manner, and on account of their mutinous disposition. They seem to have an antipathy to mental exertion of any kind; they are unwilling to adopt any improvement in the mode of doing their work. This is not stupidity, but satisfaction with their present condition; they seem as content with 9*s.* or 10*s.* a-week as an Englishman would be with 14*s.* or 16*s.* I think they have equal faculties, if they would exert them. I have observed a great difference in respect of mechanical skill between the Irish and English, and I attribute it to this cause."§

Mr. J. A. Turner—"In Manchester and the neighbourhood I have about 500 looms at work, of which about a half are wrought by Irish weavers. The average of the wages of hand-loom weavers employed by me is 9*s.* 6*d.* a-week. They take out the work and do it at their own houses. The looms belong to them: the cost of a loom and its appurtenances (of which the expenses are defrayed by the weaver) is about £2. In point of workmanship I observe no difference between the English and Irish hand-loom weavers. The Irish do less work in the course of the week than the English, from which I infer that they are satisfied to earn less wages. We have a weaving-shop, in which looms are found. There are between 70 and 80 Irish weavers employed in it: they are unwilling to come on the Monday. The factory hand-loom weavers have an advantage over the weavers at home, and can earn as much in five days as the latter can in six. The Irish, however, do not take the benefit of the superiority, and waste about a sixth of their time. They seem quite satisfied with their wages, and if they could get more, I doubt whether they would not do less work. They are satisfied with the kind of living which a certain amount of wages will produce, and if the wages were to rise they would only play more. I hear no complaints among them about the lowness of their wages: what they now get appears sufficient for the mode of living with which they are satisfied. If they were to get more, I think they would only increase the quantity of their drink, and not of their comforts."‖

Separation of Irish in Great Britain from the natives.

The Irish settled in England for the most part associate little with the natives, except on occasions when their work necessarily throws them together.¶ Several witnesses described them as forming a distinct community in the midst of the English, and compared them in this respect with the Jews.** This separation is owing partly to the difference of habits, partly to the difference of religious persuasion, (as most of the Irish are Roman Catholics,) partly to the difference of country, and in some cases to the difference of language, (the Irish language being spoken by many of the immigrants.)†† Finding the natives unwilling to mix with them, they naturally herd together in particular quarters or streets of the large towns, and thus associate constantly with each other, and have rarely any intercourse with the natives of the place, except those of the lowest class.‡‡ In Scotland, the division between the Irish and the natives is somewhat less marked;§§ nor is there in Glasgow (as in Manchester) any district of the town almost exclusively inhabited by Irish: still even there, the Irish, after a residence of some time, do not lose their national peculiarities, and become like the rest of the native population.‖‖

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* Appendix, p. 100. † Ibid. p. 21. ‡ Ibid. p. 68. § Ibid. p. 64.
‖ Ibid. p. 65. ¶ See, for example, the answers to Query 8, App. p. 156—164.
** See Mr. Baynham's evidence, Appendix, p. 6. Mr. Whitty's, p. 20. †† Mr. Whitty, p. 21.
‡‡ Mr. Redman, Appendix, p. 49. §§ Bishop Scott, App., p. 105. Rev. W. Thompson, p. 146.
‖‖ Rev. W. Gordon, p. 139. Rev. Mr. M'Master, p. 149. Mr. Johnston, ibid.

The Irish appear to have little sympathy with the political or religious feelings of the natives, either in England or Scotland, and have taken little part in elections or disturbances of a political character. The tumults and riots in which they have been engaged have usually had reference to party or territorial divisions in their own country, as Orangemen and Ribbonmen, or men of one Irish province or county against men of another province or county.

This separation of the Irish settled in Great Britain from the native inhabitants, has a strong tendency to prevent their adoption of a higher standard of existence, as they not only are exempt from the influence of the opinions of the Scotch or English, but are constantly kept under the influence of the opinion of their own countrymen, strengthened, from time to time, by successive relays of new emigrants from Ireland.

The Irish in Great Britain not depressed by national jealousy.

It is from the causes above enumerated that we are to explain why the Irish in Great Britain should, for the most part, retain so much of their ancient habits, and should make so little improvement in their mode of living, or so rarely advance themselves from the poorer to the middle and upper ranks. The influence exercised by feelings of national or religious jealousy, in retarding the advancement of deserving Irish, appears to be extremely small; Mr. Hearne, indeed, the R. C. clergyman of St. Patrick's Chapel at Manchester, and himself a native of Ireland, after remarking that "national or religious jealousy and ill-will, between the English and Irish at Manchester, is fast wearing away," stated that "there are instances where the Irish are prevented from advancing in the world by feelings of jealousy. A manufacturer would prefer employing English to Irish, simply on the ground of their being Irish, and not of their being worse workmen."* It is natural that an Irish clergyman, not specially conversant with manufactures, and taking a deep interest in the welfare of his flock, should mistake for provincial jealousy a disapprobation which is founded on different, and, if well grounded, on rational and defensible motives; but, notwithstanding all the inquiries which I made on the subject, I was unable to ascertain any instance of persons preferring a worse workman because he was a native, to a better workman because he was an Irishman: nor will any one acquainted with the manner in which the hiring of workpeople in large factories, or for extensive works by contract, is conducted, easily believe that the capitalist or speculator is ever determined in the selection of labourers by prejudice, rather than by his pecuniary interest. The following statement of Mr. R. Hyde Greg, of Manchester, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the manufacturing system of that part of England, probably expresses the precise truth on this point: "I have stated (he says) that the Irish generally occupy the lowest departments of industry, and moreover they seldom rise and permanently hold their situations. I think this attributable in no degree to any national or religious prejudices, but to their being worse educated, and less sober and orderly in their conduct, than the English. There is every disposition to advance the Irish where they deserve it."†

Mr. Dillon, a draper, makes some remarks on his countrymen in Liverpool to the same effect. "Any of the Irish that get forward learn to live like the English, in the very same style, so that you could not distinguish their houses, furniture, wives, or children. Not many of them get forward in this way; but a few do: there are several hundreds in Liverpool of this kind. All these persons had some money or friend to start them; I know no instance among the Irish of a common labourer getting into business, nor of a mechanic getting on by his trade to any great extent. I don't think the English use them unfairly or try to keep them down; they are kept down by large families and small wages."‡

Richard Sheridan, a hand-loom weaver of Manchester, also confirmed this account: "I never saw (he says) any preference given by the employers of labour to English or Scotch over Irish on equal terms. If an Englishman wants his labour done, it does not signify to him who it is he employs. In a general point of view there is no animosity in the English employers of labour against the Irish: the Irish are as much employed and have as much chance as all others."§

Mr. W. Dickson, a native of Tyrone, now settled as an umbrella-maker in Kilmarnock, says of the Irish in that town:—"A few of them get on, and rise in the world; but it is the fewest number. There is a strong prejudice against them; but this does not prevent their success in life. If an Irishman behaves himself well, he is as likely to get employment as a Scotchman. I am inclined to think that the prejudice against them arises from the circumstance that many of them

* Appendix, p. 62. † Ibid. p. 81. ‡ Ibid. p. 27. § Ibid. p. 70.

do not behave quite right. They are, in general, much given to drink; and, when drunk, they are noisy and turbulent."*

In general it may be observed that the advancement of members of the working classes depends far more upon merit, than of persons in a higher rank of society; and that it is rarely either promoted or retarded by those considerations of family, connexion, politics, party, religion, and province, which have so powerful and predominating an influence on the success of individuals in the higher, and especially in the highest class. An employer of labour never considers whether the place suits the individual; he considers only whether the individual suits the place; and whether his overlookers and workmen may be English, Scotch, Irish, or German, whether they may be Protestants or Roman Catholics, whether they are of this or that modification of political opinion, is to him a matter of perfect indifference, so that they perform properly the task prescribed to them. The interest of the master leads him to look only to merit in the workman. No one, who is at all acquainted with the tone of feeling which prevails among extensive employers of labour in this country, will doubt that they look exclusively to obtaining good labourers on fair terms, and that their choice is swayed by no other consideration whatever.

Irish poor in Great Britain deteriorated in their morality.

It appears that there is too much reason for believing that a considerable number of the Irish poor, who settle in Great Britain, not only *do not* improve their habits of living, but are even deteriorated in their moral condition, and are less regular in their conduct, than they had been in their own country.

Dr. Scott, the Roman Catholic bishop of Western Scotland, resident at Glasgow, in answer to a query,—"Does the change of abode appear to produce in general a good or a bad effect on the moral character of the Irish?" states as follows: "In my opinion the change of abode does not in general produce a good effect on the moral character of the Irish who come to this country. I must, however, distinguish between those who appear to have been very immoral before leaving Ireland, and those who immigrate to this country, generally ignorant, but moral in their conduct. I am sorry to say that the last-mentioned class, among those who immigrate to this country, is not the most numerous one. Those whose morals are corrupted before they come to Scotland generally become worse in this country, because they seem to throw off all restraint, and soon learn that their pastors here cannot exercise the same control over them in correcting their faults as the Roman Catholic clergy do in Ireland. Among the other class of ignorant but moral people when they leave Ireland, I have ever observed that the more these ignorant moral people mix and associate with the lower orders of the Scotch in large towns, the more their morals become deteriorated."†

Mr. Houldsworth, cotton manufacturer, of Glasgow:—"When the Irish first come over, both parents and children are in general very decent and respectable in their appearance and manner: after they have been here some time, they remain indeed pretty respectable, being equal to the standard of the population employed in factories here, but are deteriorated from their former condition. This change is produced by their mixing with the lowest dregs of our working population, and by the increase of their means arising from regular wages, which enables them to procure more luxuries and indulgences; they lose those primitive and sober manners which they have when they come over."‡

Rev. Mr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Clergyman of St. Patrick's Chapel, Liverpool:—"There are two classes of Irish who come over; first, persons who have misbehaved in their own parish in Ireland, and forfeited their character, fly to England to hide their heads in large towns. These are the scum of the country, and among these I perceive no improvement; indeed they generally become worse; they become more drunken and greater thieves in general. Another class come over with a fair character, and generally improve in their moral conduct; this is partly attributable to the regular employment they get, and to the improvement of their circumstances, and the good example of their English fellow-labourers."§

Mr. Whitty, of Liverpool:—"The habits of the Irish labourers are not improved by their coming to England; quite the reverse, decidedly so. The men become immoral, and they lose all self-respect, are more neglectful of their persons, wives, and families, and indifferent to their character, more drunken, and in every respect less efficient members of society. To this there are many exceptions, but the description is too generally true. I apply this remark, not only to the Irish in Liverpool, but to those of London, in which place I am intimately acquainted with

* Appendix, p. 143. † Ibid. p. 105. ‡ Ibid. p. 106. § Ibid. p. 24.

their habits. I do not think that the children of the Irish, born in England, are better than their parents; I think that they share in the general deterioration. I do not think that their dress or personal appearance is improved in this country."*

Mr. Falvey, of Liverpool:—"The character of the Irish who settle in Liverpool is generally deteriorated. In Ireland, the Irish are generally more limited in their means; here they get higher wages, and have more opportunity for indulgence. Unfortunately, in most instances, they use their increased wages as a means of indulgence, rather than to assist them to get on in the world. The Irish do not improve their dietary with the increase of their wages; they spend their superfluity in drinking. I think that both Irish born in Ireland, and those born in England, retain their ancient habits unchanged; with the exception of those who get constant employment, (as mechanics and domestic servants,) they change nothing but their place of residence."†

Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Roman Catholic Clergyman, of Birmingham:—"I think that their mixture [*i. e.* of the Irish] with the English raises their habits of economy, and increases their love of comfort, but deteriorates their morality."‡

There are several causes which conspire to produce this deterioration in the moral character of the Irish who have left their own country in order to settle in England, of which the following appear to be the most prominent: Causes of their deterioration.

It is to be observed, generally, that to remove a person from a place where he is known to another where he is not known, has a tendency to lower his character, as it withdraws him from the influence of those whose opinion he fears or respects, as relations, friends, neighbours, landlords, &c. "It is a great disadvantage, in a moral point of view, to the Irish amongst us," says Mr. Carlile, of Paisley, "that they are living in a foreign country, and so are not under those moral checks which are in reciprocal operation among the natives of every locality. Even Scotchmen are often deteriorated in removing to foreign countries."§ The Irish, moreover, who settle in Great Britain, are not only, in great measure, released from the check afforded by the superintendence of parents, relations, and friends, but also from the influence of their own clergymen, and from the regular performance of their religious duties. Although the spiritual care of the Irish Roman Catholics settled in Great Britain is in general amply provided for, yet the influence of a pastor, whom the new comer has never before seen or heard of, is necessarily less considerable than of one whom he had, perhaps, known from his childhood; and in some places, where the number of Irish is small, there is no ministration of the rites of the Roman Catholic church within a distance of several miles. 1. Removal from home.

The Irish who migrate to Great Britain come to a considerable extent from the country, or at least from villages and small country towns. In Scotland and England, however, they settle exclusively in towns, and, for the most part, in very populous towns, as London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, &c. The change from the more simple, regular, and tranquil life of the country, to the varied, troubled, and stimulating life of towns, appears to be in general hurtful to the morals, if it takes place after youth. There is a constant influx from the country into towns, the population of which is increased more by immigration than by new births; and the persons who thus swell the population of the towns are of two classes, either those of a more adventurous character, who think that they possess qualities above the ordinary standard, which they can bring to market to the best advantage in towns, or those who have by some misdeed forfeited the good opinion of their neighbours, and seek to escape notice among the crowds of a city.‖ There appears strong reason to fear that many of the Irish who come to Britain belong to the latter class; and unluckily the state of Ireland has hitherto been such, that there always has been a large number of persons who had reason to seek a refuge in a strange place. The evidence of Mr. Murphy, already quoted, bears upon this point; other witnesses likewise attest the same fact. 2. Change from country to town.

Rev. Mr. Peach, Roman Catholic Clergyman, of Birmingham:—"A great many Irish are here [at Birmingham] because it would not be safe for them to remain in Ireland, having been engaged in disturbances and breaches of the law. Irish priests, with whom I have talked, had the same opinion, and thought that the scum of the Irish came over."¶

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* Appendix, p. 20. † Ibid. p. 27. ‡ Ibid. p. 1. § Ibid. p. 134.

‖ Speaking of the various component parts of the *urbana plebes*, the commonalty of Rome, Sallust says, "Postremo omnes quos flagitium aut facinus domo expulerat, in Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant." Afterwards he adds: "Præterea juventus quæ in agris manuum mercede inopiam toleraverat, privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, urbanum otium ingrato labori prætulerat."

¶ Appendix, p. 2.

Mr. Davies, Superintendent of the Manchester Watch:—"We believe that we have here the worst part of the Irish population, persons who leave their own country in order to fly from justice."*

Mr. Barrett, Gaoler and Superintendent of the Police of Stockport:—"I have reason to believe that the Irish of the lower orders who have come to this town are in many cases persons of bad character; and they sometimes shew great unwillingness to return to their own country."†

The following case of an Irish criminal who had settled in Lancashire was related by Mr. Lord, a Magistrate of the borough of Wigan. "A young Irishman, about October last, gave information to the magistrates that two Irishmen, who had recently come here and followed the trade of selling oysters, had committed a rape and robbery in Ireland, and had fled from justice. They were apprehended and detained more than a week; but in consequence of a delay in receiving an answer from Ireland, they were liberated; the day they were liberated, the warrant came from Ireland for their apprehension. Several attempts were made by the Irish to murder the young man who gave this information and his brother; the attempts were made openly by several persons, and he was once struck on the head so severely that he was nearly killed. I believe they have both since left the town."‡

If any considerable part of the Irish population in the large towns of Great Britain is composed of outcasts of this description, the effect produced by their association on the more virtuous of their countrymen, with whom they are in constant intercourse, must necessarily be of a demoralizing character. It may be further remarked that the sympathy exhibited by the Irish for the criminal (as exhibited in the case at Wigan,) and the total want of mutual assistance or information which prevails in our system of police, or of legal cognizance of the name or circumstances of a new settler render the chances of detection for any person who has escaped across the water so minute as to be scarcely worthy of consideration.

3. Change from low to high wages.

The change from low and irregular wages to constant high wages, which the Irish who settle in Great Britain experience, has an ill effect on their character; as it increases their means of indulgence, without raising their notions of comfort or respectability. "Nothing is more mischievous," says Mr. Carlile, "than to give to any person wages beyond his degree of civilization. Give an increase of wages to a respectable weaver, and he will multiply his comforts, and live in a more decent manner: give a less cultivated man a considerable increase, and you almost to a certainty morally degrade him. This is particularly the case when the increase takes place *suddenly*: it is spent in mere animal enjoyment. This is particularly seen among the Irish, but also among the Scotch of the lower grades. There is a complete proof of this in the comparative state of the Irish employed in common labour, and those employed in cotton factories. Those employed in common labour, who can seldom earn above 9*s*. a-week, are, in general, steady and industrious; whilst those employed in cotton factories, who can earn from 20*s*. to 30*s*. a-week, are a comparatively degraded class, spending the greater part of their high earnings in gross animal indulgences. Scarcely one of these cotton spinners lives in the slightest degree of comfort: his house is ill furnished, and himself and family ill clothed."§ It has been already remarked that the Irish in Great Britain, although their earnings are so much greater than in their own country, make little improvement in their physical condition, and expend in mischievous luxuries the surplus remaining after their necessary wants have been satisfied. Hence it is evident that the increase of wages often debases their morality, as it only furnishes them with the means of indulging vicious appetites, which otherwise would remain ungratified.

4. Poor laws, charities, and police.

In some of the large towns of England, as Liverpool and Manchester, the Irish are brought under a system of poor laws and private charities, to which they had not been accustomed in their own country, and which, as hitherto administered, appears to produce a very hurtful effect on them. The defective state of the police in the large towns of England, as compared with that of Ireland, likewise affords an opportunity and inducement to the commission of crime, by offering impunity to offenders. In Scotland these effects are not produced, on account of the more careful and rigid administration of the poor laws, and the greater strength

* Appendix, p. 76. † Ibid. p. 85.

‡ Ibid. p. 87. See the beginning of the extract from Leland, cited above, p. iv. It has been already mentioned that the first considerable immigration into Great Britain began with the Irish Rebellion in 1798; above, p. v.

§ Ibid. p. 134.

and better organization of the police. On these subjects further details will be given in a subsequent part of this report.

Improvement of some of the Irish in Great Britain.

But although a large part of the Irish settlers in Great Britain retain their former habits of life unaltered, and others are deteriorated by their change of abode, and the new relations in which they are placed, yet there are many on whom a beneficial influence is exercised, and whose character and habits are improved. In general, the example of the native working classes does not exercise as powerful an influence on the Irish settlers as might have been anticipated; the causes of which, viz., the separation and want of intercourse, have been already explained. In their dress and personal appearance, however, they usually make a considerable improvement; the example of the natives being the motive, and the increased earnings affording the means. This is particularly observed in the schools and in factories, where the Irish children, after a short attendance, soon are able to assimilate their outward appearance to that of the others, however ragged and dirty they may have been at the beginning. Mr. Redman, a visiting overseer of the poor of the township of Manchester, after stating that the example of the Irish does not operate to any extent on the English, proceeds to remark that, "he would rather say, if any thing, that the influence of the English on the sensible part of the Irish has been to improve *them:* the Irish have gained more in the improvement of their habits, than the English have lost by their association with them. I have observed," he continues, "in Mr. Braidley's Sunday school, where about 2,000 children regularly attend, that the Irish children who are dirty and ill clad at first, after some time improve, and are lost in the crowd; and we never find the English children descend to the level from which the Irish have come: the Irish rise, the English never fall. I was for 19 years in a responsible situation in Mr. Murray's mill, and had the taking in and giving out of the work. When I was there, I observed that the Irish improved by associating with the work people: they became a by-word, and were scouted if they did not clean themselves, and behave like others."*

"I do think," says Bishop Scott, "there is a difference between those who come from Ireland and the children of Irish born in this country; those brought up from their infancy in Glasgow appear to be much more tidy and cleanly in their dress and persons than those of the same class of life who are grown up before they come from Ireland to this country; they seem to contract the habits and customs of the natives of this country. I have known several instances of parents returning to Ireland in their old age, from a desire of being buried at home, and taking with them their children reared in this country; the old people remained in Ireland, but their children said that they disliked the habits and customs in Ireland, and returned again to Scotland in a very few months, and sent part of their earnings here to support their aged parents at home."†

The regular employment which the Irish settlers find, either in the factories or in unskilled labour, has likewise a beneficial effect in producing habits of steadiness, and in keeping them from the various demoralizing pursuits which idleness too often suggests. Many of the Irish in their own country being idle, first from necessity, are afterwards idle through choice; and having been originally unable to obtain work, afterwards do not seek it. Some part of the Irish vagrants likewise, who infest the high roads of England and Scotland, doubtless came over, as has been already remarked, with a sincere desire to get employment, and having once had recourse to mendicancy, found the trade too gainful and too agreeable to be lightly relinquished.

The chief improvement visible in the condition of the Irish settlers in Great Britain is when they live in the neighbourhood of country factories, and are thus placed under the immediate control of their master, or his manager. Here they inhabit well-built houses belonging to the manufacturer himself, who has an interest in the good state of his workmen, who can enforce cleanly and decent habits, and can prevent several families from herding together in one dwelling; and under these circumstances, as may be seen at Hyde and Dukinfield, near Manchester, and in several of the country factories in the West of Scotland, there is a marked improvement in their mode of life. But where speculators have built small houses in bad situations, without proper conveniencies, who do not attempt to prevent the accumulation of persons, or even encourage it for the sake of insuring the rent, and have no check on the tenants, there the Irish settlers retain their old habits unchanged. An illustration of this difference is afforded not only by comparing the condition of the Irish in Hyde and Dukinfield with those in Manchester, but also

* Appendix, p. 49. † Ibid. p. 105.

with those in Stayley Bridge in the immediate neighbourhood, where the Irish, having been left to shift for themselves, have taken possession of low, confined, and unwholesome tenements, which in some cases have been built for their express accommodation. Every thing connected with the state of the Irish in Great Britain shows that their mode of life is very slowly and very slightly improved, unless some civilizing influence descends upon them from above, some external moving force independent of their own volition, as of masters, employers, superintendents, education, municipal regulations, &c. Wherever they are untouched by any influence of this kind, they appear for the most part either to remain the same, or even to deteriorate, whatever may be the amount of their regular earnings. "I do not think," says Dr. Kay, "excepting by municipal regulations, (among the best of which I should consider the establishment of an efficient police, especially one which should prevent crime and disorder,) that much can be accomplished to elevate the moral and physical condition of the adult Irish population. An increase in the means of subsistence would not, in their present state, materially minister to their comforts. They would still be content with meagre diet and unwholesome habitations, and I fear that the surplus of their wages would be expended in intemperance."*

Even of those who do not dissipate their earnings in bodily indulgence, not all improve their mode of life, as appears from the following statement of a small shopkeeper, in a part of Manchester much inhabited by the Irish, and who had frequent dealings with them in the way of his trade. "The discomfort of the Irish when they have been here some years," he says, "does not arise from poverty. Many of the heads of families live from the work of their children, and from their lodgers; the lodgers are generally Irish people whose parents are in Ireland. They have always been accustomed to this way of living, and they cannot get out of it. Some waste their wages in drinking, but the greater part are very careful and lay it by. I should think that, take our neighbourhood through, there is not above one out of four of the heads of families who has not got money by him."†

Crimes committed by the Irish in Great Britain.

1. Crimes against the person.

The *number* and the *character* of the crimes committed by the Irish settlers in Great Britain further require consideration, as throwing much light on their moral habits, and on the change produced on them by their withdrawal from the various elements of disturbance which are at work in their own country. It appears then, from the best evidence on this subject which I was able to collect, that the Irish in the large towns of Lancashire and Scotland commit more crimes than an equal number of natives of the same places; but that their crimes are not in general of a very dangerous character, being for the most part brutal assaults committed in a state of drunkenness; crimes against the person, committed after long premeditation and with unrelenting cruelty, by several persons, such as murders, nightly attacks on houses, beatings, vindictive rapes, &c., which are unhappily so frequent among the Irish in their own country, scarcely ever occur among them in Great Britain. The violence to which the Irish are prone, when excited by spirits, and the habit of disrespect for the law and resistance to its officers, which they had formed in their own country, are naturally increased when they find themselves under a feebler police and less rigorous administration of the law than they had hitherto been accustomed to. The evil effects of this weakness of the executive power are particularly seen at Manchester, as well as in some other towns of Lancashire. In Scotland, the large towns have a much more efficient police.

The crimes of violence most frequently committed by the Irish are the result of drunken broils, in which several persons are generally engaged on each side. As they fight not with fists, but with any weapons which they can reach at the moment, such as pokers, sticks, clubs &c., they frequently inflict grievous wounds on each other. The following statements of various witnesses will explain this subject.

Mr. Redfern, Prison-keeper and Deputy Constable, Birmingham:—"The Irish are not so dishonest as the English of the same class, but more riotous when drunk. They get drunk on Saturday evening and Sunday: having eaten little in the week, a small quantity of spirits has much effect on them. Their general habits appear frugal and sparing; they are rarely drunk on week-days after Monday. They fight with one another in public-houses and in the streets; the quarrel is frequently about the merits of their respective counties. Irish rows are

* Appendix, p. 58.

† Ibid. p. 74.

more frequent in summer than in winter, because the weather tempts them into the open air. Sometimes at that time there are eight or ten Irish drunken rows on a Sunday. The English never make drunken rows of this kind: an English row is between two persons, who generally fight with their fists. The Irish fight with anything, sticks, pokers, or any weapons, but never with fists."*

Mr. Whitty, Superintendent of the Watch of Liverpool:—"As to crimes against the person, deliberate murder is very rare among the Irish in Liverpool. Manslaughter is not frequent: wounding, maiming, and doing grievous harm, which if death ensued would be manslaughter, are frequent. Aggravated assaults are frequent among them, arising from some sudden provocation or drink. These are the result of the drunken rows, in which women and men are indiscriminately engaged. I never knew an Irish row in which women were not concerned. On these occasions they use everything that comes to their hand; if there is nothing, they fight with their fists: they never fight with fists, if they can get a weapon. The Irish give infinitely more trouble, and are infinitely more riotous and disorderly in the streets than any other class of persons, or than all others put together. They make a great deal of noise; they are in fact more accustomed to a country than to a town life. I do not think that, because they make so much noise in the streets, they get more credit for drunkenness than they deserve. Hundreds, I might say thousands of them spend all their wages on a Saturday night."†

Mr. Barrett, Gaoler and Superintendent of the Police of Stockport:—"Very aggravated assaults committed in a state of drunkenness are particularly frequent [among the Irish of Stockport.] They fight with weapons, as fire-pokers, pieces of iron, or shillelaghs, and rarely with fists. Frequently on these occasions they stab one another: these fights are principally among the Irish of different parties, and not so often between English and Irish; the parties depend on the part of the country whence they come: the women very often join in these encounters. Of the whole number of persons brought before the magistrates at Stockport, about a third are Irish. I think they are not a tenth part of the population of the borough. Of the persons brought up for drunken and disorderly conduct, the Irish are the majority. The Irish are the most violent and troublesome set of people we have to do with. In consequence of so many living in a house, and the manner in which they support one another, whole crowds will turn out at a minute's notice, and will set on the first person they meet, and maltreat him cruelly in order to revenge themselves."‡

Mr. John Watson, Superintendent of the Police of Glasgow:—"Of the persons taken up for being drunk and disorderly, more than a half are Irishmen and women. Every Saturday night and Sunday morning, great numbers of low Irish are brought in as well as others. Irish rows often take place in the streets, and not unfrequently on their public days."§

Mr. Jeffrey, Superintendent of the Police of the Gorbals, near Glasgow:—"Of the persons brought before our court, I should suppose that about two-thirds are Irish, principally for assaults, for being drunk and disorderly, and generally for breaches of the peace. The great proportion of these take place on the Saturday night or Sunday morning. The Irish fight both in the streets and in the houses, generally with their fists, and only occasionally with weapons. Sometimes very serious wounds are inflicted in these encounters. The Scotch mix occasionally in these affrays; but the rows of the Irish are chiefly among themselves, betwixt the Catholics and Protestants."‖

Mr. William Blane, Surveyor of the Police of Kilmarnock:—"Generally throughout the year, there are more drunken rows among the Irish than the Scotch, in proportion to their numbers; it is only a few of the young Scotch who are not settled in life that make disturbances, whereas the Irish of all ages are engaged in rows of this sort. Of the persons brought to the police office for drunken broils and assaults, the absolute majority are Irish."¶

2. Crimes against property.

Among the crimes against property, those of a serious nature do not seem to be often committed by Irish; thus Mr. Thomas states that at Manchester, although highway robberies are common, the Irish have rarely any part in them; though at Stockport it is said that, "of the highway robberies which occur in the outskirts of the town, and even in the streets, the majority are committed by Irish."** The professional thieves of Liverpool are stated by Mr. Whitty to be generally

* Appendix, p. 4.
† Ibid. p. 20.
‡ Ibid. p. 85.
§ Ibid. p. 119.
‖ Ibid. p. 120.
¶ Ibid. p 144.
** Mr. Barrett, Ibid. p. 85.

from London and Yorkshire;* as this craft probably requires as much dexterity and skill as many of the mechanical trades. The Irish, not having been regularly trained to house-breaking, are contented with stealing small articles, and this they practise to a very considerable extent. Their pilfering habits are usually acquired at an early age, and are generated by the vagrant and mendicant life which the parents, and especially the mothers, too often follow. It is, moreover, not uncommon for the Irish to send out their children into the streets, in order to get what they can, either by begging or any other mal-practice. Occasionally a certain sum is prescribed, which the child is required to bring home at night, and is beaten, or otherwise punished, if it is not forthcoming. Hence the male children become thieves, and the female children both thieves and prostitutes. It is much to be lamented that these abuses prevail to a considerable extent among the Irish settled in Great Britain, even those whose circumstances afford no excuse for such conduct, as appears from the following statements.

Mr. Redfern, Deputy Constable of Birmingham:—"They (the Irish) bring up their children very ill; they send them out begging, and, according to their ages, so much money are they to get. Sometimes the children, when sent out to beg, learn from others to steal."†

Mr. Parbour, Superintendent of the Police of Liverpool:—"There is a great deal of pilfering among the Irish; many Irish women send children out to steal, and maintain them for the purpose of thieving."‡

Mr. Thomas, Deputy Constable of the Township of Manchester:—"There is a great deal of crime in Manchester, among Irish, both boys and girls, of very tender years. This arises from desertion; the children are forced into the streets to beg or steal, and are punished when they come home if they do not bring money; the sum required is generally 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*, according to the adroitness of the children. This practice prevailed to a great extent among the Irish of St. Giles's and the purlieus of Drury Lane; it rarely occurred among the English. I consider the Irish very negligent of the morals, cleanliness, and care of their children."§

Mr. Davies, Superintendent of the Manchester Watch:—"A great many Irish live in entire idleness on the money collected by their children. They send them out to beg or steal, as it may be, and require them to produce a certain sum at the close of the day; if they do not produce it they are severely beaten, and it often happens that we find them in the street at midnight, not daring to go home for fear of being punished. Some children will collect 2*s.* or 3*s.* in a day in this manner. The parents who treat their children in this way lead most drunken, disorderly, and dishonest lives. I have no doubt that there are in Manchester a hundred Irish families that live in this manner. I cannot recollect a single English family that does the same. A greater proportion of the youthful thieves, especially of the females, in Manchester, are Irish than of the grown-up ones. The low Irish treat their children with great cruelty, even of the labourers some send their children out to beg."‖

Mr. Barrett, Gaoler of Stockport, after stating that "a third part of the depredations committed in the borough [of Stockport] are committed by Irish," remarks, "Many Irish who earn from 12*s.* to 15*s.* a-week as labourers send their wives and children out begging. Irish children have often stated before the magistrates that their parents sent them out begging and made them bring things home, without asking how they obtained them, and beat them and refused food or lodging if they failed to do so. Many felonies have been committed in Stockport on this account by Irish children between 10 and 12 years of age. I never knew an instance of this among the English."¶

Mr. Watson, Superintendent of the Police of Glasgow:—"There is little serious crime within the jurisdiction of the police. Petty thefts are very common, and the majority of the juvenile delinquents are descended from Irish parents. This is owing to the improvident and intemperate life that the parents lead, and their want of attention to their families and children. They very often send out their children to beg and get what they can, by all means in their power; but it is not a common practice for the parents to punish their children if they do not bring a stated sum at the close of the day. It is very rare for Irish children to be brought to the police, saying that they dare not go home without a certain sum. There are hundreds of boys, girls, elderly people, and worn-out prostitutes, who find employment in gathering bones for manure, old iron, rags, and similar articles

* Appendix, p. 20. † Ibid. p. 4. ‡ Ibid. p. 20.
§ Ibid. p. 75. ‖ Ibid. p. 76. ¶ Ibid. p. 86.

from dunghills: almost all these are Irish. There is also a great deal of prostitution among the low Irish. Among the young prostitutes there are more Irish than Scotch."*

Mr. Stuart, Superintendent of the Police of Edinburgh:—"The majority of petty pilferers are children of Irish. The Irish are in the habit of sending out their children to beg. We know some instances where they encouraged their children to steal. It frequently happens that children are brought into the office, saying that they dare not go home for fear of being beat as they have not made any money: these are generally Irish, but not always. There are not many Irish among the grown-up prostitutes, but among the very young, from twelve to sixteen years of age, a considerable portion are Irish, or of Irish extraction. It seldom happens that a grown-up Irishman is convicted of theft; but there is much stealing among the young Irish born in this country."†

Mr. Murtrie, Superintendent of the Police of Paisley:—"Of the petty thefts, more are committed by Irish than Scotch, in proportion to the population. Some Irish families are nearly all addicted to thieving, children as well as parents. There is more begging among the Irish than the Scotch, especially among the children; the parents send them out begging."‡

Mr. Blane, Surveyor of the Police of Kilmarnock:—"As far as I can recollect, most of the petty thefts in the town have been committed by Irish, particularly by boys from seven to fourteen years of age; nearly all these are of Irish parents."§

Illicit distillation among Irish in Great Britain.

Illicit distillation prevails to a considerable extent among the Irish in England; and it is to them that the practice is confined,‖ as the English are generally ignorant of the process of distilling, whereas the Irish were much accustomed to it in their own country, especially before the reduction of the duty on spirits. Mr. Pritchard, an excise officer at Manchester, who had taken much pains to suppress illicit stills in that town, calculated the annual loss to the revenue from illicit distillation in the Manchester collection at £20,000.¶ In the large towns of Scotland, it appears that there is now little illicit distilling, either among the Irish or the natives.**

Share of the Irish in combinations in Great Britain.

The Irish appear, on the whole, to have taken a prominent part in the proceedings connected with combination to raise wages, which have been carried on with more or less activity for many years in the large manufacturing towns of Scotland and the North of England. As, however, these combinations have chiefly been confined to unions of trades, and as the Irish in Great Britain are not in general members of trades, or mechanics, they have not often been placed in circumstances in which it was possible for them to appear as leaders in such associations. But they appear to have been, at least, as active as the natives, whenever they had an opportunity of combining. Thus the Irish bricklayers' labourers were engaged in the general turn-out of the working builders which took place in Liverpool and Manchester in the spring and summer of 1833,††and there has been much combination, attended with some riots and outrages, among the Irish hand-loom weavers at Manchester.‡‡ In Glasgow and its neighbourhood, the formidable union of the cotton-spinners was first organized by the Irish, who (as has been already mentioned) were at first almost exclusively employed in the cotton factories of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.§§

Influence of poor laws and charities on Irish in Great Britain.

Lastly, we may consider the influence produced on the character of the Irish immigrants into Great Britain, by the administration of the poor-laws, and of public charities, and the distribution of private alms. In England, few of the Irish gain a legal settlement, as they have not a birth or derivative settlement, and few of them acquire one by apprenticeship or by hiring and service; the few which they have obtained have been chiefly acquired by renting a tenement. In Liverpool and Manchester, however, the poor-laws have been so administered that the Irish have been considered to have acquired an equitable claim to relief after a residence of ten years in the parish or township; and a large annual expenditure is incurred in both places for the support of Irish who have no legal settlement. In the parish of Liverpool this sum is about £7,000 a-year. In the township of Manchester the amount thus given exceeded £3,300 in each of the years 1831 and 1832, without reckoning the expenses of the workhouse, about one-fifth of the inmates of which are Irish without settlements. It would appear, from the evidence of the visiting overseers of the township of Manchester, that the

* Appendix, p. 119. † Ibid. p. 99. ‡ Ibid. p. 135. § Ibid. p. 144.
‖ Mr. Parlour, p. 19. Mr. Whitty, p. 20. Mr. Foster. p. 75. Mr. Thomas, p. 75. Mr. Davies, p. 76.
¶ Appendix, p. 77. ** Mr. Watson, p. 120. †† See Mr. Holme's Evidence, p. 28.
‡‡ Mr. Potter, p. 64. §§ Mr. Miller, p. 108.

mode in which the poor-laws have been administered in that town has had a very injurious effect on the moral habits of the Irish, who have either actually come, or have expected or attempted to come under its operation. The various evils which the outdoor relief of the poor has too generally been found to produce, viz., improvidence, recklessness, and fraud, have appeared in an aggravated shape among the poor Irish population; to which has been added the further mischief that the rule of treating a ten years' residence as equivalent to a legal settlement, has afforded a fresh opportunity to deceit, by inducing many persons to represent that they have passed that time in the place, whereas, the real term of their residence there may, in fact, have been much shorter.

The following are the chief statements of the visiting overseers on this subject:

Mr. Thomas Armitt:—"If what we have here are fair samples of the Irish, I should be terrified about introducing poor laws into Ireland. If I had landed property there I should dispose of it directly. The Irish in Manchester who have gained settlements, or who have resided the requisite number of years, have no other aim or plan than to hang on the poor laws; if they ever had any energy, it seems taken away when they have once had relief. After that they are always plaguing us; they expect us to find every thing, bedding, clogs, clothing, food, physic, and medical attendance; and they will be saucy beside. Those in Manchester are much more given to rely on the rates than the English in the same condition of life. It seems an Irishman's ambition to gain a settlement, or live here long enough to have a claim for relief; he seems raised by it, whereas an Englishman is lowered by it, and at first feels some shame. An Irishman never feels any shame on this score."*

Mr. Rose:—"When the English ask for relief, they ask in a different manner from the Irish. The Irish do not ask, but demand it; and that when they have no legal right, sometimes even when they do not come within the magistrates' rule, and have only resided three or four years. They are more clamorous and importunate; they will not take an answer. It has frequently happened that, after having given them denials two or three times, we have been forced to turn them out of the room. They are also more craving; they seem never to be satisfied; very few of them are thankful. Some of the English feel shame about applying for relief, but none of the Irish do; they don't seem to consider it a degradation. They have a cringing and abject way of asking; but, if they are refused, they become violent and abusive. The English are sometimes abusive, not, however, in the same degree as the Irish; but never obsequious. There is also more deception about the Irish; that is their chief fault. They seem gratified and delighted if they can deceive their overseers; they think it shows cleverness, and they are not abashed if they are detected; nor does it lower them in the opinion of their countrymen."†

Mr. Redman:—"Out of a given equal number of English and Irish in the same circumstances, there will be a much greater number of applicants among the Irish; they have no sense of independence, shame, or propriety. They do not mind what means they employ, so that they get what they seek, nor what stories they tell. They give a great deal more trouble than the English, from the trickery and deceit which they practise. Sometimes they would borrow children; sometimes they would swear, and find people to swear, that they had been in Manchester ten years, when they had been a shorter time; that their children had been born here when they were born elsewhere, &c."‡

Mr. John Butcher:—"The Irish almost always make an effort to get something for nothing; they will generally apply to the overseer before they will work. They apply chiefly when we have no employment to give them; when we can send them to the stone-yard we are not troubled with them any longer. They are not so easily satisfied as the English; they will not take an answer. They have no feeling of degradation in taking relief; they claim it as their due. When they are once on the books they very rarely give up relief of their own accord without being refused. There is also more cunning and duplicity, together with a kind of natural ingenuity to deceive, about them; and when you visit you can rarely ascertain the real state of the family, as they prepare the place; I have known them borrow children from others."§

The large sums distributed by public charities in Manchester and Liverpool, not always with due consideration of the consequences of such indiscriminate relief, have likewise assisted in increasing the unthrifty and irregular habits of many of

* Appendix, p. 48. † Ibid. p. 50. ‡ Ibid. p. 49. § Ibid. p. 48.

the Irish who flock to England, and doubtless have acted as an attraction to the least valuable part of the emigrants from Ireland.

"The public and private charities of this town," says Mr. Armitt, a visiting overseer of Manchester, "draw a vast number of Irish and idle vagabonds from all parts, especially the Lying-in Charity and the Vagrant Office."* The two Lying-in Charities of Liverpool and Manchester afford remarkable examples of misdirected benevolence, acting on an extensive scale, without any plea of apparent necessity to justify such a systematic interference with the natural course of society. The number of women delivered at the expense of the Lying-in Charities of Liverpool and Manchester, during the four years, 1830-3, was, in the former town, 6,357, in the latter, 19,412. As in 1831 the population of Liverpool was 205,964, and that of the district of the Manchester Lying-in Hospital 218,527, probably more than a fourth of the annual births in the former, and about two-thirds of the annual births in the latter town, took place under the assistance of public charity.† In Glasgow, a manufacturing and commercial town, of which the circumstances closely resemble those of Liverpool and Manchester, and in which the working classes are certainly not more prosperous than those of the two English towns, there is no lying-in hospital, except a small institution kept up for scientific purposes.‡

Many of that large body of vagrants who follow begging as a profession, both in Scotland and England, are also Irish. Of these moveable beggars more will be said in another part of this report. Here it will be sufficient to mention that the inquiries of the Manchester District Provident Society have ascertained that, in that town, the English form the majority of the common street beggars, and that the Irish are not above a fourth of the whole number.§ It is much to be regretted that the thoughtless and indifferent manner in which the richer classes too often throw away their alms to any applicant should have afforded encouragement to so many persons to lead a vagrant, and consequently an idle and vicious life; for it is not to be supposed, when the temptation of obtaining money without labour is offered to a large class, that many persons will not give way to it. In particular, the enormity of sending out young children to beg, and of punishing them if they do not bring home a certain sum, (which has been mentioned as frequently practised by the lowest of the Irish,) is distinctly chargeable to those who encourage the mendicity of children by indiscriminate almsgiving. They ought not to be surprised if people take advantage of their mistaken benevolence to pervert it to this pernicious purpose.

Mutual assistance of the Irish in Great Britain.

Nearly all the persons who were able to give me information on the domestic habits of the Irish poor in Great Britain agreed in stating that, to the extent of their means, they show great charity to one another, and frequently give relief to wanderers or newly-arrived friends or relations in the shape of food or lodging.

"They are much more charitable to one another," says Mr. Collingridge, Roman Catholic clergyman of Birmingham, "in sickness, and in all manner of distress, than the English. If an Irishman has a penny, he will give a halfpenny to another Irishman in distress. This is the natural effect of the general obloquy and wretchedness in which they all find themselves equally involved."‖

It appears, however, rather to be the effect of their exemption from the operation of the poor-laws, for in Birmingham the unsettled Irish are not relieved by the parish; whereas among the English poor there is not an equal disposition to assist one another in distress, as those in want look to the parish for assistance, and those who are not in want think that if they give, they are only performing the thankless and unnecessary office of doing that which the parish is required by law to do.

The extent to which these feelings operate is remarkably seen in the emigration from Ireland and England to America through the port of Liverpool. Mr. Fitzhugh, the member of a firm extensively engaged in conveying emigrants from Liverpool to North America, having mentioned that, by means of an agent employed by his firm in New York, passages from England could be paid by persons in America, proceeded to state as follows:—

"Out of the passages thus paid in America, three-fourths are for Irish from Ireland, and of the remaining fourth, one-half is for Irish resident in England. We receive very little from English people in the United States for English emigrants, although the English emigrants are from a third to a fourth. I attribute

* Appendix, p. 48. † Ibid. p. 16, 55. ‡ See Mr. Hill's evidence, p. 118.
§ Appendix, p. 53. ‖ Ibid. p. 2.

this difference to the influence of the poor-laws; because, in many instances, the families of emigrants are sent out to them in America at the cost of the parish, and in some degree to the greater command of resources which the English possess, so that they are rarely unable to pay for their passage. Generally some one goes first to feel the way, and if he succeeds, he either advises his friends to come out, or pays their passage if they cannot pay for it themselves. In this manner husbands will frequently send for their wives and children, children for parents, brothers for brothers and sisters, and sometimes sisters for brothers and sisters, (for none succeed better in the United States than servant girls), and often young men for their sweethearts. The experience of ten years enables me to say that the disposition to assist relations and friends in this manner exists much more strongly among the Irish than among the English."*

Influence of the Irish Settlers in Great Britain on the Condition and Character of the Natives.

Having thus explained the character of the Irish settlers in England and Scotland, and the influence exercised on it by their change of abode, &c., we next proceed to view the other side of the picture, viz., the influence exercised by the Irish on the natives in the places where they have settled.

When we consider the complaints that are made as to the redundancy of labourers in most of the southern and south-western counties of England, and the indisputable fact that a very considerable sum is annually paid from the poor's rates for the maintenance of able-bodied men in a large number of the English parishes, it might be thought that the Irish who have settled in England have displaced an equal number of native labourers. To a certain extent, this is doubtless the case; and if there had been no unemployed population in Ireland, unquestionably the demand for labour in the manufacturing districts of the North of England would, in part, have been satisfied by a migration from the south. Nevertheless, it is not evident that, under any circumstances, the number of English immigrants from distant counties would have equalled that of the Irish now established in the manufacturing districts. This will appear more clearly, if we examine the causes why Irish, and not English, have, to so large an extent, filled up the vacancy arising from the increase of trade in the large towns of the North of England.

Reasons why Irish and not English have migrated to the manufacturing districts.

1. Operation of the poor laws.

The chief cause which has prevented English in distant counties from availing themselves of the vast demand for labour in such thriving and rapidly-increasing towns as Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, &c., is *the operation of the poor laws*, by which the unemployed poor has been chained to the soil, and confined within the narrow limits of his own parish. Where the parish is bound to maintain a man at home, it is natural that he should not go abroad to seek for work, though his earnings, if he should be successful, would be far higher than his allowance from the poor's rate: in the great majority of cases, he will prefer the certainty of a scanty maintenance on idleness among his friends at home, to the chance of a better maintenance with hard work, and after some privation, at a distance among strangers. The following extract from the evidence of John Nesbitt and Richard Sheridan, hand-loom weavers, of Manchester, clearly explains the difference between the circumstances of the unemployed Irish and English in this respect.

J. Nesbitt:—" The English do not come to Manchester in the same numbers as the Irish, because the Irishman at home, if he has no labour, has nothing to take to; he immediately emigrates to Manchester, or some manufacturing district, (for it is to the manufacturing districts that they generally emigrate,) and then he comes under the idea that he will get employment. The Englishman, let him be in what part of the country he may, has his parish to fly to; and it is not reasonable that he will leave that little something he can depend on, in order to take his chance of getting labour in a strange place." R. Sheridan:—" This also seems to me to be the chief reason, and especially if he has a family; for he can get from the parish a something to support that family."†

This cause appears to have had so powerful an effect that, notwithstanding the large number of persons who have been attracted into Liverpool and Manchester, from North Wales, from Cheshire and the country parts of Lancashire, from Scotland and Ireland, it is very rare to meet with an Englishman who has come from a distance, that is from those counties where there is the largest unemployed pauper population, and which it has been proposed to relieve by emigration beyond the sea, or by home colonies. The following statements bear upon this subject:—

* Appendix, p. 33. † Ibid. p. 70.

Mr. Taylor, of Newton Heath silk-mill, near Manchester:—"I never heard of any men coming from Kent, Surrey, or any of the southern counties, and asking for work in Lancashire or Cheshire. I never received an application of the kind. If it was general, I should be almost sure to hear of some of them: a great many people come to me in the course of the year. We never hear of anybody coming from the south at all. We have Scotch occasionally. Our demand is supplied from the neighbourhood and from Ireland."*

Mr. Guest, cotton manufacturer, of Manchester:—"I have reason to know that persons have come from Staffordshire to Manchester, and probably others have come from other neighbouring counties. I never heard of any coming from the South of England, nor do I think that any come. The reason why no English come from the pauperized parishes in the southern counties is that the distress is more recent: in Ireland, the poverty is of long standing. Perhaps the greatest reason is that the English are settled in their parishes, and the Irish are not. So many Irish are here that a communication has been established with Ireland. None of the English from the south have come, and they cannot instruct their friends what they are likely to find here. Moreover, the Irish who come to this town are, many of them, weavers at home, and they come to the same employment. The English agricultural labourer could find no employment in our mills if he was to come. I never heard any instance of an English agricultural family bringing their children to Manchester to work in the factories. The English will not submit to such privation as the Irish to get work; nor would they submit to such means in order to subsist."†

2. Comfortable state of the English labourer.

The comfortable state of the English labourer, even of the pauperized labourer, as compared with that of the Irish poor, likewise makes him more unwilling to change his place of abode: he risks more and gains less by the enterprise, and suffers more from temporary privation and inconvenience. Moreover, he is less accustomed to look for assistance in difficulties from neighbours and persons in his own class: on such occasions he looks to the parish.

"The English agriculturists," says Mr. J. A. Turner, of Manchester, "would not be well fitted to the manufacturing labour, and they naturally feel averse to leaving parishes where they have settlements to go to a distance in search of a doubtful advantage. The same does not apply to the Irish: they move off without any reluctance from their own dwellings, and feel less the hardships of a fresh settlement elsewhere, from the small degree of domestic comfort with which they are satisfied. On account of the number of Irish in Manchester, they feel almost as if they were coming to an Irish town, and they shew here their national character of hospitality. Though they have little to give, they give what they have. They will take in a family of fresh immigrants, though they have only one room, and lie on straw themselves. This would not be the case with the English; they would not find such accommodation, nor be satisfied with it if found."‡

3. English labourers unsuited to the work of towns.

It is moreover to be remembered (as is stated in the above extract) that the English agricultural labourers are little suited to the work of large towns, unless they make an effort to adapt themselves to it. They cannot do those kinds of labour which require skill in mechanics or manufactures, and they will not work for the builders, or be porters in the docks at Liverpool. When they cannot get steady employment, they are unwilling to put up with such precarious work as that often met with in large towns. The Irish, on the other hand, are more ready and versatile, and importunate, and more accustomed to an uncertain and irregular subsistence.

"The Irish are employed in this town," says Mr. Whitty, of Liverpool, "not because they are preferred to the English, but because they are necessary, or perhaps because they are here. There are not English enough to supply the demand. The English from the country parishes would not be suited to the work of the town; the Irish adapt themselves more speedily to it, and are more importunate. they thrust themselves forward more. But at the same time the employment of the Irish is very uncertain, and they seldom get into constant work."§

4. Combinations of native workmen.

The system of combination which has prevailed among the English and Scotch operatives has likewise, in some degree, contributed to increase the immigration of Irish into Britain. The natives have combined, and turned out, and made unreasonable demands on their employers, and thus have induced capitalists to seek for hands where they were most easily found, that is, among the large unemployed population of Ireland: while the market was in fact already supplied, if the men would have worked on the terms offered to them.

The following statements of Mr. Taylor, the proprietor of Newton Heath silk

* Appendix, p. 69. † Ibid. p. 66. ‡ Ibid. p. 66. § Ibid. p. 21.

mill, near Manchester, explain the manner in which the English market is thus supplied with fresh hands from Ireland.

"The moment I have a turn-out, and am fast for hands, I send to Ireland for 10, 15, or 20 families, as the case may be. I usually send to Connaught, and I get the children, chiefly girls, of farmers and cottiers. The whole family comes, father, mother, and children; I provide them with no money. I suppose they sell up what they have, walk to Dublin, pay their own passage to Liverpool, and come to Manchester by the railway, or walk it. In cases of sickness or death I have to do something for them. The communications are generally made through the friends of the parties in my employ. I have no agent in Ireland. I have sent a man over once or twice for this purpose, and he found me 60 or 70 hands. I should think that more than 400 have come over to me from Ireland, many of whom left me after they had learnt their trade."*

Another reason why the Irish often accept employment in the place of other workmen who have struck for an advance of wages is that, their condition being so bad in their own country, they have a stronger temptation to obtain the wages offered than the English operative, and are therefore willing to run all the risk, and to endure all the reproaches to which a person must expose himself who takes work under such circumstances.

5. Insecurity of property in Ireland.

The insecurity of property in Ireland, whether real or supposed, also assists in increasing the numbers of the Irish emigrants to Great Britain, inasmuch as it prevents the English or Scotch capitalist from transmitting materials to be manufactured in Ireland, and makes it necessary to bring the operative to the work, instead of sending the work to the operative. The operation of this cause will appear from the following evidence:—

"In my opinion," says Mr. J. A. Turner, of Manchester, "there is no redundancy now among the hand-loom weavers. As a proof of this, we are seeking them now in Ireland, and have 150 looms at work there. I find the work as well done in Ireland as in Manchester. If work could be furnished to the Irish at home, a considerable check would be given to their immigration into England. They would prefer working at lower wages on their own soil to coming to seek work at higher wages in Manchester. They would be able on their own soil to obtain the same comforts on a much lower rate of wages than if they lived in Manchester, in consequence of the cheaper rate of rents and provisions in Ireland. The idea of insecurity has been the obstacle to the transmission of work into Ireland. I have felt that in my own case. No English manufacturer would like to send out work to Ireland, without some guarantee that it would be safely returned. I consider that there is no obstacle to the introduction into Ireland of those manufactures that do not depend on coal, except the want of security. The distance from the market, which is Manchester, is likewise to be considered, and especially in articles for which there is not a regular demand."†

Mr. Hutchison, after stating that he employed from 1,500 to 2,000 looms in Glasgow and the neighbouring villages, proceeds to say—

"I have also about 600 looms at work at Belfast weaving muslin. The yarn is sent over to two foremen, who give out the work, receive the cloth, and transmit it to us by steam-boats. We found no difficulty or hazard in this arrangement: we have had an establishment of this kind for 10 years. The business is managed in the same way as in the villages round Glasgow, where we give out work: we require no additional precaution. The practice of sending over work to Ireland is becoming more common. Two houses in Glasgow have begun to send a portion of their weaving to Ireland in the last 12 months. The work in Belfast is nearly as well done, but not quite so good as that done in Glasgow. Warps are lower in Belfast; the difference is sufficient to compensate the cost of transport and of the establishment necessary at Belfast. This practice will prevent the immigration of Irish weavers into Glasgow, as they would prefer doing the work at home to coming to Scotland in search of it."‡

Free circulation of labour in Scotland.

In Scotland, the circulation of labour has not been impeded by an ill-administered system of poor-laws, and there appears to have been an influx from all quarters into the large towns. "A large part of the population of Glasgow," says Mr. Tait, "consists of Scotch from the Lowlands. Taking Glasgow as a centre, there are persons who have come to it from all sides within a circuit of 60 miles. My father originally came from the Lothians, and had been a country farmer; he was driven out by the improvements in farming, became a mechanic, and settled in

* Appendix, p. 68. † Ibid. p. 65. ‡ Ibid. p. 111.

Glasgow. Most of my acquaintances either were born in the country, or their parents came directly from the country. When the extinction of small farms took place, and the cotters were driven in from their agricultural and pastoral employments, they first collected in villages, and then gradually inclined to the large towns, especially to Glasgow, from the Lothians. In my opinion, the population of Glasgow may be divided into five parts, of which the native inhabitants would be one-fifth, the Lowlanders two-fifths, the Highlanders one-fifth, and the Irish one-fifth. There are few persons you meet with in Glasgow who can say that their fathers were born in the town."*

In taking the census of the population of Paisley in 1821, the birthplace of every householder was ascertained; and it will be seen from the subjoined statement that people from all parts of Scotland had settled in it.

Shires of		Shires of		Shires of	
Renfrew	2,800	Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan	85	Caithness	13
Ayr	595	Wigton and Kirkcudbright	61	Banff	13
Argyle and Bute	428	Aberdeen	23	Selkirk & Peebles	9
Lanark	351	Ross	22	Sutherland	4
Stirling	167	Berwick and Roxburgh	21	Moray, Nairn, and Kincardine	6
Lothians	132	Dumfries	21	Irish	603
Perth	115	Forfar	16	English	51
Dumbarton	94			Foreigners	9†
Inverness	91				

If, therefore, there has been, and is, in Scotland, a perfectly free circulation of labour, the Irish immigration into the Lowlands, so far as it has not displaced the native labourers, can only have been owing to the inadequacy of the population to supply the demand for labour. So far as it has displaced the native population, as in Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, where the labourers of the place have in a great measure emigrated, abandoning the country to the Irish, it has arisen from the willingness of the Irish to accept lower wages, and to acquiesce in a lower standard of existence than the native working classes. The south-western angle of Scotland is the only part of Great Britain in which the Irish have spread beyond the towns and have settled over the face of the country as agricultural labourers. In England, the Irish labourers have scarcely spread beyond the towns; and in these they for the most part work concurrently with the natives, at different kinds of coarse labour. Nevertheless, there are some branches of industry which in some towns they have nearly monopolized, as that of serving masons and bricklayers in Liverpool and Manchester; a monopoly which appears to be owing, not to any combination of the Irish labourers to keep out the natives, but to the unwillingness of the English to work at so disagreeable a kind of labour.‡ Some other instances likewise occurred to me, in which the Irish had begun to supplant the native workmen or dealers.

Mr. James Muspratt:—"I have two alkali works, one in Liverpool, the other at Newton, half way to Manchester on the railway. In the works at Liverpool I employ about 70 Irish; in those at Newton I have not above four Irish out of about 100. I found it impossible to have a larger proportion, as they contended with the English, and wished totally to exclude them. All my men in Liverpool are Irish except one carter."§

The extent to which the Irish stall-keepers have obtained possession of the Manchester market has been already pointed out in an extract from the evidence of Mr. Howarth, one of the toll collectors.

Reasons why the Irish have been preferred to the Scotch Highlanders.

If the Irish had not resorted in such large numbers to the Western parts of the Scotch Lowlands, their places would doubtless, to a certain extent, have been filled by Highlanders. It is, however, by no means certain that a large supply of hands would have been obtained from this quarter. The Highlanders are a pastoral, a fishing, or an agricultural people, and not suited to the work of factories or to weaving; they are, moreover, less ready and willing to work than the Irish, and show less facility in adapting themselves to new kinds of labour. In many cases, likewise, their ignorance of the English language is an obstacle to their employment in the Lowlands. There appeared among the persons from whom I sought information a general preference of the Irish to the Highlanders as labourers, on account of the superior diligence and pliability of the former, though the latter were considered to be more orderly in their conduct.

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* Appendix, p. 118.

† Ibid. p. 129.

‡ See the evidence of Mr. Walthew, p. 5. Mr. Holme, p. 27. Mr. Johnson, p. 30. Mr. Wallis, p. 7. Mr. Bellhouse, p. 71. Mr. Morley, p. 71.

§ Appendix, p. 31.

Mr. Dixon, Proprietor of the Govan colliery, near Glasgow, says of the Irish:—"They are very much disposed to learn any thing you put them to; they do not find so many difficulties in beginning any thing new. An Irishman who has never seen the mouth of a coal-pit in his life has no hesitation in going down and commencing what you ask him to do. They are, perhaps, quicker at taking any thing new than the Scotch, that is, in the same class. A great majority of the West Highland hands are quite useless; they are deficient in the aptitude to learn, and they do not work so heartily: in general, they are a lazy, idle set; we decidedly prefer the Irish to these Highlanders. The North Highlanders are a different set altogether; they are far preferable both to Irish and to West Highlanders; not many of them come to Glasgow."*

"No class of men, in my opinion," says Mr. Browne, dyer, of Glasgow, "are easier to manage than the Irish; kindly usage seems to operate on them like a charm. The Highlandmen are more difficult to manage; perhaps this arises from our using more caution in dealing with the Irish than our own people; the Irish likewise have less pride and are less easily offended. The Irish are remarkably quick in learning the dyeing business, much more so than the Scotch, both Lowlanders and Highlanders. What operates powerfully against the Highlanders, on their first arrival, is their imperfect knowledge of the language. In those branches of our business which require only manual labour, or dexterity of hand, an Irishman only requires to see it to perform it."†

Mr. Sinclair, Engine-maker, of Greenock:—"We employ about 40 Irish in our engine works, chiefly as boilermakers, hammermen, and labourers. We decidedly prefer the Irish as labourers, either to the English or Scotch; they work with more heart and good will, and are more civil and attentive. Highlanders could be got in sufficient numbers, but we do not like them so well; they are not so willing and obedient, nor so hardworking and industrious."‡

Mr. Guthrie, of Kilmarnock, Agent to the Duke of Portland:—"There are very few Highlanders employed as labourers in this town and neighbourhood. The Highlanders are a more stubborn race. An Irishman will do anything he can do; but he is not so steady; so much dependence cannot be placed on him as on a Highlander."§

It might be said that, if the Irish had not filled up the vacancy in the large towns of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, the agricultural population would have been drawn off whole districts of the Lowlands, by the offer of higher wages than farm-labour produces. Even if things had followed this course, it is probable that an Irish immigration into Scotland would equally have taken place, as there is no reason to suppose that the agricultural districts of the Lowlands are at all overpeopled. But, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that persons who have local attachments, who in many cases are hired for a term, who have friends and kinsmen in the neighbourhood, who from their birth have been accustomed to a country life, and who have acquired skill in agricultural labour, will not, if their actual wages ensure a tolerably comfortable existence, necessarily be tempted to break their local ties, to exchange the country for the town, to quit the service of a master with whom perhaps they have lived for many years, and to begin to learn a new kind of work, for the sake of a slight increase of income. The case of the Paisley weavers, who prefer the independence and the inferior gains of their own employment to the confinement and higher wages of the cotton factories,‖ is one out of many examples which prove that, in changing his employment, other things are taken into consideration by the workman besides the rate of wages. If, then, the offers held out by the manufacturers to the rural population had not been accepted at once, the opportunity for extending the trade of the large towns was lost. In trade, as in war, if the occasion is not seized when it presents itself, it will rarely return.

Qualities of the Irish labourers.

The introduction of so large a number of Irish into Great Britain has also been influenced by the qualities which the Irish brings into competition with the English and Scotch workman. The most valuable of these, and those to which the employment of the Irish has been mainly owing, are willingness, alacrity, and perseverance in the severest, the most irksome, and most disagreeable kinds of coarse labour; such, for example, as attending on masons, bricklayers, and plasterers, excavating earth for harbours, docks, canals, and roads, carrying heavy goods, loading and unloading vessels, &c. In these departments of work it has been found by contractors and others more advantageous to employ the Irish than native labourers:

* Appendix, p. 114. † Ibid. p. 112. ‡ Ibid. p. 141.
§ Ibid. p. 143. ‖ Mr. Alexander Carlile, Appendix, p. 133.

and though, in Ireland, a labourer perhaps does not perform half so much work in a day for 8*d.* as an English or Scotch labourer for 16*d.*, yet when he is stimulated by high wages, he is found to exert, in the kinds of labour for which he is fitted, an energy and a zeal which cannot easily be surpassed.

The following evidence of Mr. James Holmes, plasterer, of Birmingham, may be considered as rather a favourable description of the working qualities of this class of Irish labourers.

"I have generally eight to 16 Irish labourers in my employ. They work as plasterers' labourers, to do the heaviest of the work, to fetch and carry, and to attend on the plasterers. I have one Irish plasterer, a very civil steady man; you would hardly think he was an Irishman. The labourers' wages are 12*s.* or 13*s.* for six days; in summer they work two hours a-day more and earn more. The Irish labourers will work any time: the generality are very industrious and very honest. I have some who worked for me ten years, and I never knew any thing against their honesty; they are much trusted about houses, and there are no complaints against them. If one among them is detected in a petty theft the others will avoid him. I consider them very valuable labourers, and we could not do without them. By treating them kindly they will do anything for you. I would trust them in anything about my house. Before I came to Birmingham I could not bear the thoughts of an Irishman; now I would sooner have an Irishman than an Englishman for a labourer. An Englishman could not do the work they do. When you push them, they have a willingness to oblige which the English have not; they would die under anything before they would be beat: they would go at hard work till they drop, before a man should excel them. They show as much ingenuity and skill as the same class of English; they require more looking after; they talk more at work: they don't require more instructing than the English; they only require more looking after to keep them to the collar."*

Mr. Alexander Christie, manager of the Calder iron works, near Glasgow, likewise mentions the latter feature in the character of the Irish labourers. "The Irish labourers," he says, "require more looking after; they are more talkative than the Scotch, which tends to slacken their work and brings others to listen. In other respects they are equally good workmen: they are as expert labourers, and do as much work in the course of the day."†

Some persons with whom I conversed in Scotland likewise applied to them the term "eye-servants," that is servants who only work when the master's eye is upon them.

An opinion has been entertained in some quarters that the Irish labourers have been preferred to the natives in England on account of their superior *muscular strength*. On this subject I found a difference of opinion to prevail, and it is one which could only be satisfactorily settled by actual experiment.

Mr. Samuel Holme, Liverpool:—"I consider the Irish as usually more muscular than the English, and especially than the Welsh, more capable of carrying heavy burthens, and doing the drudgery. I attribute their character of drudges partly to their muscular power, and partly to their condescending to do that which the national pride of an Englishman will not allow him to do."‡

Dr. Collins, M.D., of Liverpool:—"I don't consider the Irish in any respect superior in muscular strength to the English, and, in many cases, I consider them greatly inferior. Moreover, I think that certain provinces of Ireland excel others in muscular strength and size: for example, the Connaught people that most generally resort to this country for work in the harvest time are remarkably small and weak, though more hardy than any one could suppose from their appearance. Those from the other provinces are a much stronger, taller, and more athletic race of people. When employed by the day, the Irish endeavour to idle away as much of their time as they can; but when employed by piece-work, they do more in the same circumstances than other men."§

Inaptitude of the Irish for mechanical industry.

There is not, however, a similar aptitude in the Irish for work which requires skill or nicety in the execution. To the higher departments of skilled industry, such as mechanics, they scarcely ever penetrate; but even among the inferior kinds of artisans, as carpenters, masons, bricklayers, &c., there are few Irish, and these, in general, are not remarkable for their excellence.

Speaking of the Irish, Mr. S. Holme, of Liverpool, says, "They scarcely ever make good mechanics; they don't look deep into subjects; their knowledge is quick but superficial; they don't make good millwrights or engineers, or anything

* Appendix, p. 5. † Ibid. p. 115. ‡ Ibid. p. 29. § Ibid. p. 25.

which requires thought. They don't even make good bricklayers. This is not because the want of apprenticeship is an obstacle, but because they are deficient in practical ability. If a plan is put in an Irishman's hands, he requires looking after continually, otherwise he will go wrong, or more probably not go on at all. A Scotchman would understand clearly, and complete the work without my giving him second information. I attribute this not to education, but to difference of natural power, for many of the Irish are well educated. Speaking as a tradesman, I should attribute one-third of the difference between the Irish and Scotch to education, and two-thirds to national habits and nature. The Scotch are more reasoning. The English mechanics are less thinking than the Scotch, and more than the Irish. A Scotchman would not go wrong; an Englishman would go wrong and blunder through (if he does wrong); an Irishman would generally stop. I am speaking of them now simply in their mechanical capacity."*

Other persons besides Mr. Holme have attributed the incapacity in question, either wholly or in part, to a natural deficiency in the Irish: it seems, however, that all the unfitness which they manifest for labour requiring long sustained and close attention, and complicated with multifarious details, is to be referred to their moral, and not to their intellectual deficiency. A man who has no care for the morrow, and who lives only for the passing moment, cannot bring his mind to undergo the severe discipline, or to make those patient and toilsome exertions which are requisite to form a good mechanic. On account of the reckless and improvident habits which (from whatever cause) the Irish have too often formed in their own country, they are impatient, or neglectful, or indifferent; and from these *moral* causes, and not from any *intellectual* defect, they do their work ill, or stop in the middle of it.

" In those trades," says Mr. J. A. Turner, of Manchester, " of which the Irish are masters, they are equal to the English, but in trades where they have not served an apprenticeship, they are not equal, and perhaps do not attempt them at all. I do not consider that there is any natural incapacity in the Irish to mechanical industry, rather the contrary; in general, they are very good workmen. Their abilities are good, but they want application, and are dissolute in their habits."†

Mr. James Taylor, Newton Heath silk mill, near Manchester:—" The Irish children are quite as apt to learn the work of a silk mill as the English: in fact, rather the quicker of the two. But in intricate work, or in anything that requires mechanical skill, the Irish are not quite so sound in judgment, or take it so quickly as the English. I attribute this to their want of experience. The Irish in my mill are not trained to mechanical employment. I have an Irish turner who is an excellent hand, considering the opportunity of learning which he has had. I do not think that there is the least natural incapacity in the Irish for mechanical industry: if I was to take 14 Irish lads, I would undertake to make them as good mechanics as an equal number of English, in any line of business. Of course I suppose that the Irish lads would not be brought wild from the moors, but have had an equal education and equal advantages with the English."‡

Mr. John Walthew, of Birmingham, builder:—" We don't take Irish labourers for choice; we can't get English. The Irish require a great deal more of attention to make them do their work; a great deal more instructing. If you tell them a thing, they forget it the next minute. We prefer the English, not because they are more regular, or punctual, or steady, but because the Irish require to be told everything: they get in one another's way. We are obliged to be as particular again with them; we are forced to keep them in sight. They are obedient; they do as they are told, if they know how. The foundation-men (*i. e.* the men employed in digging foundations) are generally English; their wages are 14*s.* or 15*s.* a-week. Not one Irishman in ten could wheel a barrow on a plank, if you turn your back on him."§

Mr. Colin Dunlop, the proprietor of the Clyde iron-works at Glasgow, mentioned to me that he never saw an Irish labourer who could draw a straight line in making a fence, drain, ditch, &c. This (like other cases just mentioned) is an instance of slovenliness of work, arising from want of sustained attention; and the Irish labourer in this respect resembles the schoolboy, who is ignorant of his task from neglect, and not from inability to learn it.

Effects produced on natives by Irish in Great Britain.

The effects produced on the natives by the settlement of the Irish poor in Great Britain may be considered under the heads of effects on wages, on combination, and on the growth of manufactures, on the poor's rate, on the morality of the

* Appendix, p. 28. † Ibid. p. 65. ‡ Ibid. p. 69. § Ibid. p. 5.

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native working classes, and on the municipal regulations of towns where they have settled in considerable numbers.

1. Lowering of rate of wages.

The prevalent opinion, not only among persons whose attention has been little drawn to the subject, but also among practical men and philosophical observers, is, that the rate of wages in Lancashire and the West of Scotland has been lowered by the competition of the Irish.

Mr. McCulloch, in his examination before the House of Commons' Committee on the state of Ireland in 1825, gave the following evidence:—

"Are you able to communicate to the Committee any facts respecting the immigration of Irish labourers into Scotland?—Yes. According to the last census, there were about 25,000 natives of Ireland in Glasgow; and they operate injuriously upon the British labourers in two ways: first, they operate to reduce their wages, by the increased number of labourers brought into market, and the greater competition there is for employment; and, secondly, they operate in another way, by the example they set to the English and Scotch labourers; they consent to live on an infinitely lower standard of wages than they have been accustomed to; so that they teach them that it is possible for people to exist, and be tolerably comfortable, so far at least as animal spirits go, upon a much lower scale of wages.

"Has this taken place considerably in the West of Scotland?—It has taken place to a great extent in the West of Scotland. I do not know that any such serious mischief ever was inflicted on the West of Scotland as has been done to it by the Irish labourers that have come over within the last ten or fifteen years."*

Similar opinions were expressed by Mr. Malthus, in his evidence before the House of Commons' Committee on Emigration, in 1827:—

"Have you taken into consideration what may be the effect of the continued increase of the population of Ireland upon the condition of the labouring classes in England?—I think that the effect will be most fatal to the happiness of the labouring classes in England, because there will be a constant and increasing emigration from Ireland to England, which will tend to lower the wages of labour in England, and to prevent the good effects arising from the superior prudence of the labouring classes in this country.

"Are you able to give the Committee any information with respect to the effects already produced by an increased number of Irish coming over to England?—I have only understood generally, that in the western parts of England, in the manufacturing districts, in Manchester and in Glasgow particularly, the wages of labour have been lowered essentially by the coming over of the Irish labourers.

"In your opinion, might this emigration of Irish contribute to alter materially the habits of the labouring class in England?—I should think it might, and that it might have the pernicious effect of introducing the habit of living almost entirely on potatoes." *Qu.* 3,214-6.†

It will be perceived, by referring to the answers to a query as to the effect of the Irish competition on the rate of wages, that many manufacturers, merchants, and others, express an opinion that it has either lowered wages, or prevented them from rising.‡

The same impression likewise prevails, in at least as strong a degree, among the working classes with whom the Irish come into competition:—

"The English labourers," says Mr. James Holmes, of Birmingham, "don't like the Irish: they say, if it was not for them they would have good wages."§

The following evidence of Richard Sheridan and John Nesbitt, hand-loom weavers, of Manchester, places in a clear light the feelings of the English operatives on this subject:—

Richard Sheridan:—"There are two reasons why there are so many Irish in Manchester: first, the gentlemen of Ireland, seeing the poverty of the natives, entered into subscriptions to send them out of the country to any place. Many were sent to England passage-free. I have heard them say that their passages were paid. Secondly, the capitalists have sent out false reports that they wanted hands, in order to induce Irish to come over that they might lower wages. I am at a loss to know whether the Irish gentleman or the English capitalist has done more for the destruction of the working classes, both of England and Ireland. I have no doubt that the Irish have lowered the rate of wages in Manchester, by the

* P. 823.

† That wages in Glasgow and other parts of Scotland are lowered by the Irish is asserted by Foster, 1st Emigration Report, 68—72. Drummond, ib. 278. Kennedy, ib. 229—30.

‡ See the answers to query 4 in the Appendix, p. 36—41. p. 78—83. p. 100. p. 122—8. p. 135.

§ Appendix, p. 5.

numbers that have come over. The chief part of the Irish in the last 20 years have been induced to come over by the representations of the English capitalist: wages are now two-thirds lower than they have been. I refer particularly to the years 1790, 1791, and 1792."

J. Nesbitt:—" Wages were also higher than they are now, from 1812 to 1826."

R. Sheridan:—" I rather think that wages are and always have been as high in Manchester as in any part of the kingdom. In my opinion, if the Irish had not come here, and the English capitalist had not had recourse to another stratagem to get a multiplicity of hands, wages would have been higher here than in any other part of the kingdom. He might have brought hands from the agricultural districts, but the expense would have been considerable."*

There is not, as appears from what has been said in a former part of this Report, any foundation for the statements made in the above extract, that the chief part of the Irish immigrants into England have been sent from Ireland at the cost of Irish gentlemen, or brought to England at the cost of English capitalists: the great majority—so great as to form nearly the entire number—left their own country spontaneously, and at their own expense. The other remarks, however show what are the opinions current among the operatives of Manchester as to the depreciation of their wages by the influence of the Irish settlers.

The argument on which the generally received opinion as to the lowering of wages by the Irish is founded is very clearly and concisely expressed by Mr. W. Taylor, of Preston, as follows:

" As a general principle, it may be said that the wages of labour increase and decrease with the demand for and the supply of that labour, and as we have had for many years back a number of Irish persons employed in this part, particularly during the harvest, the general rate of wages must have been lowered thereby, or at all events been prevented from rising."†

It is by no means true, as is here stated, and as is commonly assumed, that wages are necessarily increased by a contraction, or diminished by an expansion, of the number of labourers. The wages of labour depend, amongst other things, on the price of the article which the labourer produces; and if an advance cannot be obtained on that price, no reduction of the number of labourers can raise the rate of wages. It is most material to keep this principle in view when considering the alleged influence of the Irish settlers in lowering the wages of the native labourers.

There being, it is said, a certain sum to be divided among labourers, a smaller share of it falls to the lot of each, if the number of labourers is augmented. This is very true if the price of the article can be raised, or if profits can be lowered, so as to allow room for an increased payment to the workman: but if neither of these alternatives is possible, then capital will be diverted into other channels, and the rate of wages will not be affected. What then are the facts with regard to the three principal classes of Irish settlers in Great Britain, viz., the common labourers, including porters and persons employed in coarse manufactures; the operatives in factories; and the hand-loom weavers? As to the first class, the common labourers, it is to be observed that (with the exception of the south-west counties of Scotland) they are confined to large towns, as London, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, where labourers' wages are higher than in any other parts of the kingdom. If where the Irish labourers are most numerous, there labourers' wages are highest, it does not seem likely that the Irish could have either lowered wages, or prevented them from rising. As to the operatives in factories, their wages are generally high; and it is only in Scotland that there are, or ever were, many Irish among them; but in this branch of trade, out of the three variable elements which mutually affect each other, two, viz., the price of the manufactured goods, and the profit of the factory-owner, are so securely fixed and at so low a rate, by foreign competition, that no reduction of the number of hands would enable the capitalist to work with advantage at a higher scale of wages. The price of the goods made for foreign exportation is determined by the competition of manufacturers in other countries, all eagerly watching an opportunity for disposing of their own commodities; and it is generally understood that the rate of profit on spinning and weaving by power is now so low, that nothing but the production of large quantities can save the manufacturer from loss. If, therefore, there had been a difficulty in procuring hands at the present rate of wages, capital would not have been profitably invested in factories, and would have found some apparently more hopeful mode of

* Appendix, p. 69. See also the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, Appendix A., Part 2. Mr. Villiers's Report, p. 71. Mr. Wylde's, p. 140. † Appendix, p. 90.

investment. With regard to the hand-loom weavers, there is greater doubt, as the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland have unquestionably, in consequence of the failure of the linen trade in the North and of the woollen trade in the South of Ireland, been deluged with Irish weavers, at a time when the trade of weaving by hand received a severe blow from another quarter, and needed to be relieved of its superfluous hands, rather than to be replenished with an additional body of recruits. At any rate, the wages of hand-loom weavers must have been lowered by the invention and general use of the *power-loom;* whether the number of Irish weavers who have within the last ten years settled in Great Britain has increased or accelerated that fall it is difficult to determine. However this may be, it is certain that existing prices would scarcely admit of any increase in the remuneration of the hand-loom weaver, and it is the well-grounded opinion of a person conversant with the subject, that nothing but the low rate of wages for hand-loom weaving has prevented the capabilities of the power-loom from being further extended than they have been; the invention of the mechanist not having been stimulated by the high rate of hand labour.*

The following remarks of different witnesses relate to this important question.

Mr. R. Hyde Greg, Manchester:—"Abstractedly speaking, no doubt the additio of a single labourer to a million must, for the moment, and to a degree, by his competition, reduce the remuneration to the rest; but this is not the answer sought. A great practical evil is stated to have been produced, viz., a reduction in the current rate of wages to an undue, disproportionate, and mischievous extent. What, however, is the simple fact? The rate of wages, instead of being low, is actually high, much higher than the general average of the kingdom. It might with more show of reason be asserted that, where Irish labourers are most numerous, wages are the highest. The simple explanation is, that the profitable employment of capital having raised the rate of labour, labourers resort to those places, and the greatest numbers flow from those parts where labour is the lowest. Perhaps it may be thought that had Irishmen been by some means prevented from coming over, the existing population of these districts would have been able to earn much higher wages. But it must be remembered that this town and neighbourhood could not have been isolated, and that if English labourers had not intelligence, or ambition enough to seek employment at good wages, the master manufacturers would have sought them, and imported them in the same numbers in which the Irish have imported themselves. Had such been the case, I see no grounds for supposing the rate of wages would have ruled higher than at present. I consider the state of the manufactures to have regulated the amount paid for the labour. The population might indeed have been somewhat more orderly and respectable; but because a man wants a better coat to his back, it does not follow that his master can afford to pay for it. The man would not have refused to come from a distance to work, as long as he had double wages offered, compared with what he had formerly. I may state in confirmation of this view of my case, that at our works, not many miles from Manchester, we have been in the habit of importing English labour for 40 years, both from near and from distant places, and have kept our wages during the whole period lower than the rate of labour in Manchester, and we could have easily procured labour there to any extent. In the face of such facts as these, how can I admit that Irish competition has lowered the rate of labour? That it has not injuriously lowered the rate of labour seems to me sufficiently answered by the fact that labour is high."†

Mr. Houldsworth, cotton manufacturer, of Glasgow:—"Wages in the spinning department of the cotton trade have been kept down by the Irish, or rather they have been prevented from rising. If wages were raised, I doubt whether we could meet the foreign competition; even now there is great difficulty, as the Americans export a great deal of cotton goods, and meet us successfully in the Indian and South American markets. The Americans have this advantage, that all their establishments being new they have the most improved machinery, whereas many of our mills are working with machinery 30 or 40 years old. In hand-loom weaving the Irish have lowered wages, partly from their competition for work with our native weavers, but more particularly without them the power-loom could not, from the want of hands, have made the progress it has. I do not think that the manufacturer could afford to give higher wages to weavers than the present rate. Power-loom weaving is a very lean trade for the capitalist; a profit of a penny on a piece of 25 yards of calico is not, in my opinion, much below the average.

* Mr. Hutchison, Appendix, p. 112.

† Appendix, p. 79.

Nothing can raise weavers' wages to their former level without materially injuring the trade. I think that this applies generally to the different branches of the cotton trade: the prices do not admit of an advance of wages."*

When it is said that the Irish settlers in Great Britain have lowered wages, nothing more is probably meant than they have enabled the actual extent of work to be done at the existing rates: it does not however by any means follow that if the workmen had been fewer wages would have risen; the means of employment might have been contracted as well as the number of those employed, and thus wages might have been no higher.

Influence of the Irish immigrants on the prosperity of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

Not only, however, might wages not have been higher than they actually are, but they might perhaps have been lower, if the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland had not had at their command a large and (as compared with their wants) an unlimited supply of Irish labourers. The labourer, it must be remembered, is a necessary instrument in the production of the fund out of which he is paid. This fund can no more be produced by capital without labour, than by labour without capital. If, therefore, for want of an adequate supply of labourers at a reasonable rate of wages, the capital of the Liverpool, or Manchester, or Glasgow speculator had, instead of being employed in the trade and manufactures of those towns, and other undertakings subservient to them, been lent to foreign courts, or used in distant and uncertain adventures which promised a higher rate of profit, the probability is, that these great towns would not have reached their present prosperity, and that the demand for labour in them being less, its remuneration would accordingly have been lower. When the rapid and vast increase of the large towns and ports of the manufacturing districts is considered, it may be difficult to estimate the precise amount of advantage derived from the command of labour which the unemployed population of Ireland afforded to them, or how many opportunities of successful speculation might have been lost without this facility of obtaining, at any moment, a large supply of new hands. In this respect, the demands of the English and Scotch manufacturing districts have been supplied by the surplus labour of Ireland, as their population has been fed by its surplus agricultural produce.

Many statements will be found in the appendix as to the importance of the supply of Irish labourers to the growing trade and manufactures of the north-western parts of England and the western Lowlands of Scotland, of which it will be sufficient to cite the following:

Mr. R. H. Greg, of Manchester:—"Supposing that all external competition could have been shut out, wages might have temporarily advanced so much as to have transferred our manufactures to other places, perhaps to the coal districts of Wales, or to Ireland itself, where cheap labour is found united to the noblest falls of water; what would then have been the rate of labour and amount of poor's rates? If the competition of Irish labour has done anything towards preventing such a catastrophe, its tendency has been to raise, not to depress the rate of labour."†

Mr. David Hodgson, Liverpool:—"I think that there is no doubt that the Irish labourers have tended to promote the general well-being of this country. Labour, by their means, has been cheaper than it could have been obtained without them. The great demand for labour in Liverpool, owing to a rapid and vast increase of wealth, would not have been satisfied by the English and Welsh, except at a higher rate; such a rate as would probably have materially interfered with profits, and, therefore, tended to diminish production. The English, from their better general condition at home, are less locomotive than the Irish, less disposed to look out for work at a distance; and their habits being higher, they will not condescend, except for a higher remuneration, to the lowest and most slavish departments of drudgery. The Irish, consequently, are commonly the exclusive possessors, or successful competitors, in such kinds of labour; and I do not think it desirable, as a prospective measure, to diminish the supply of able-bodied Irish labourers into Liverpool."‡

Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Glasgow:—"It must depend entirely on circumstances whether the entire stoppage of Irish immigration would be advantageous, or otherwise, to this neighbourhood. Should the advance in our manufactures and general prosperity be as rapid as it has been, it would certainly be a great evil to be deprived of the supply of active and cheap labourers. But should any stagnation take place, so as to render the increasing native population fully sufficient to meet the increased demand for labour, it is evident we should be better without the extra supply from Ireland."§

* Appendix, p. 107. † Ibid. p. 80. ‡ Ibid. p. 37. § Ibid. p. 126.

Mr. Laurence Hill, Glasgow:—"I conceive that, so far from its being advantageous to Glasgow completely to stop Irish immigration either immediately or gradually, it would by extremely unfortunate and disadvantageous to this part of the country to throw *any obstacle whatever* in the way of it, or even to discourage it."*

Mr. Alexander Carlile, cotton manufacturer, of Paisley:—"It would, I think, be most detrimental to this town and neighbourhood, were the Irish immigration stopped, or even seriously interfered with, either immediately or gradually. Ireland is our market for labour, the supplies from which are regulated on the same principles which regulate the supplies of articles of consumption and commerce This has been particularly the case since steam navigation formed the medium of communication betwixt the two countries, seeing that it affords peculiar facilities for readily answering every call made by us for additional hands, and also for carrying back whatever may be redundant in the supplies afforded. The boundless coal fields beneath us, and the boundless mines of labour, so to speak, existing for us in Ireland, form together one of the great secrets of the almost unparalleled prosperity of this part of Scotland. We are in the rare predicament of being able to obtain any required increase of our working population, without being obliged to pay the usual high penalties for creating such increased supplies, viz., increased wages, loss of time, and valuable commercial opportunities. Our wants and supplies being thus nearly coincident, as to time, one of the chief causes of being occasionally obliged to forego valuable commercial openings does not exist with us."†

Mr. Thomas Fairrie, sugar manufacturer, of Greenock: "If it was not for the Irish, we should be obliged to import Germans, as is done in London. The Scotch will not work in sugar-houses; the heat drives them away in the first fortnight. If it was not for the Irish, we should be forced to give up trade; and the same applies to every sugar-house in town. This is a well-known fact. Germans would be our only resource, and we could not readily get them. Highlanders would not do the work."‡

Other opinions will be found from persons who, not being engaged in business, are more awake to the moral evils than to the economical benefits which have flowed from the migration of the Irish into Britain. We ought not, however, to overlook the advantage of the demand for labour in England and Scotland being amply and adequately supplied, and at a cheap rate and at very short notice, by Irish, simply because they are a potato-fed and a disorderly population. Their irregular habits and low standard of comfort may be regretted; but it is to be remembered that these Irish have been, and are, most efficient workmen; that they came in the hour of need, and that they afforded the chief part of the animal strength by which the great works of our manufacturing districts have been executed.

From what has just been said, it follows that the Irish have, in those branches of industry which could be easily taught either to children or adults, been a check on the combination of the English and Scotch of the western counties, as they could be brought over almost in any numbers, at a short notice, and at little expense. Thus not only can the Irish be put into the place of the natives, if the latter turn out, but the natives sometimes abstain from turning out, in the consciousness that their places can be immediately filled. The unemployed Irish, moreover, not having at home any claim for relief from their parish, are willing to incur greater odium and danger, in taking the work of persons who have struck, than unemployed English would, from the want of the same pressing motive, care to undergo. The account of the means resorted to by Mr. Taylor, the owner of Newton Heath silk mill, near Manchester, to supply himself with fresh hands from Ireland in order to break a combination, has been already cited. The following statements likewise bear on the same subject:—

Mr. Potter, of Manchester:—"Ten or twelve years ago we could not have done without the Irish; the demand for labour in Manchester could not have been satisfied without them. Not only was there a real scarcity of hands, but the English weavers were so mutinous that nothing could be done with them. The Irish were employed as a check on the combination of the English. Now there is an abundance of English hands, and we could dispense with the Irish."§

Mr. Charles Scott, shipbuilder, Greenock:—"Last August [1833], the sawyers in my yard struck, 14 couple of whom were Irish. The Irish were not the ringleaders. They were earning from 35*s.* to 40*s.* a pair per week, frequently as much as £3. We refused their terms, and employed common labourers, chiefly

* Appendix, p. 127. † Ibid. p. 136. ‡ Ibid. p. 141. § Ibid. p. 64.

Irish, to fill the pits; by degrees they learnt the trade, and are now earning from 30*s.* to 35*s.* a-week: some come up to 40*s.* The hands who struck are now begging to be employed on their former wages, and have entirely dissolved the union then formed."*

2. Increase of poor-rates by Irish in Great Britain.

Besides the lowering of wages, another injurious economical effect has been attributed to the settlement of the Irish in Great Britain, viz., the increase of the parochial expenditure for the relief of the poor. In England, since the passing of the 59 Geo. III., c. 12, in 1819, the overseers of the poor have been enabled to pass to his own country every Irishman applying for relief.† In most places this provision has been acted on, and the Irish without parochial settlements have only been relieved as casual poor; in Liverpool and Manchester, however, a considerable burden has been entailed on the parishes by the adoption of a rule, that Irish, who had lived 10 years in the town, should be treated as if they had a settlement. As, however, the observance of this rule is optional with the administrators of the poor's fund in those towns, no complaint can be made as to the amount of the expense which it may entail. In Scotland, a general impression prevails in the places where the Irish have domiciled themselves, that they form a considerable proportion of the persons receiving parochial relief. On referring, however, to the returns in the Appendix, it will be seen that they, in fact, form only a small part of the persons on the poor's list in the assessed parishes: thus in Edinburgh, out of 3,750 persons receiving relief, 314 were Irish in the beginning of the year 1834;‡ in Glasgow, 384 out of 1536;§ in Paisley, there were 182 Irish on the poor's roll;‖ in Greenock, 64 out of 933;¶ in Kilmarnock, 44 out of 223;** in Ayr, 131 out of 410;†† in Wigtonshire, which is now almost entirely occupied with an Irish population, there was not at the same time a single assessed parish.‡‡ The expense, therefore, which the Irish settlers have caused to the parishes in the way of relief has never (except in particular cases§§) been so high as to be very burthensome: nevertheless it is doubtless much larger than would be caused by an equal number of the native labouring population; and the proportion of Irish on the poor's roll is sufficiently large to show their disposition to have recourse as far as possible to parochial relief.

It has been alleged that the Irish settle in Scotland with a view of obtaining a claim on the poor's fund by a three years' residence: but although there is no doubt that those who have come over in a state of destitution and at an advanced age, frequently apply for relief as soon as this term has expired, yet it seems that they come in general with a view of quartering themselves on their relations, and of obtaining assistance from them. It may be doubted whether the Irish who seek for relief from the poor's fund in Scotland have in general sufficient foresight to induce them to look forward for so long a period as three years.‖‖

3. Influence of the Irish in Great Britain on the moral character of the natives.

Various opinions will be found in the evidence in the appendix as to the influence exercised by the Irish immigrants on the moral character of the native working classes in Great Britain. In general, this influence is stated to have been of a mischievous description; nor can it be doubted that the turbulent and irregular habits of most of the Irish, and the comfortless and uncleanly mode of living to which they are in general accustomed, tend, by their moral contagion, to injure the superior character of the Scotch and English poor. It has, however, been already remarked that the Irish herd for the most part together, especially in the English towns, and have little communication with the natives; so that, except with a very low class of wanderers and others leading an unsettled life, and occasionally passing a few nights in a lodging house, there is not such intercourse as can lead to permanent deterioration. The mere example of persons living on coarser and more scanty food, and with inferior domestic conveniences, is not likely to induce others to lower their scale of existence, so long as the rate of wages remains unchanged. "The general money rate of wages in this town," says Mr. Hodgson, of Liverpool, "has not been lowered by the Irish immigration, in my memory: as to food, raiment, and lodging, the English labourer, in Liverpool, appears to me to have been in a

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* Appendix, p. 141.

† On the operation of this Act on the Irish, see Dr. Chalmers's Christian and Civic Economy, vol. ii. p. 289. ‡ Appendix, p. 92. § Ibid. p. 101. ‖ Ibid. p. 132.

¶ Ibid. p. 138. ** Ibid. p. 142.

†† Ibid. p. 145. The numbers for Greenock and Ayr are for the year 1833.

‡‡ Mr. Wilson, Appendix, p. 151.

§§ In the beginning of 1834, there were on the poor's roll of the parish of Gorbals, Glasgow, 128 Irish, 49 Scotch, and one English, Appendix, p. 103.

‖‖ See Mr. Carlile's remark, Query 1. Appendix, p. 136.

state of progressive improvement during the last thirty years; nor am I prepared to say his condition was ever superior to what it now is. I do not consider the admixture of Irish with English labourers as calculated in any material degree to endanger a deterioration of the habits of the latter. There is, perhaps, no feeling more firmly implanted in the human breast than abhorrence of degradation, and therefore I think, whilst the Irish labourer may be constantly expected to ascend in the scale of improvement, by example, the risk of an opposite tendency on the part of the English is but trifling."*

"The English and Irish labourers," says Mr. Dillon, of Liverpool, "mix a good deal together; but I do not think that the Irish have made the English worse. I do not think that the cottage of the English labourer is less tidy, or his wife and children worse fed and dressed, than they used to be: of the two, I think they are rather better than worse. No Englishman lives on potatoes like an Irishman. I do not think that the way of living of the English has come at all nearer to that of the Irish in any shape or way than it used to be. It is different as noon-day is to 12 o'clock at night. An Englishman likes to have food, an Irishman only cares about drink. An Irishman can live a great deal harder, that is, a great deal lower, and on commoner food than the English."†

Dr. Kay, however, is of opinion that in Manchester the example of the Irish has lowered the domestic habits of part of the native working classes.

"The colonization," he remarks, "of a large manufacturing town in England by a less civilized race than the natives is not without its influence on the manners of the resident population, especially in those districts in which the population is mingled together. A knowledge of what is the minimum of comfort and the means of subsistence upon which life can be supported is thus obtained, which I believe was formerly not known to a great part of the English population. Doubtless many might have been obliged by necessity to adopt the meal and potato diet common to the Irish. But no such necessity has affected the whole of that part of the population in which this diet is adopted; as it prevails amongst many who obtain wages sufficient to supply them with superior food, but who are content with this meagre sustenance, and prefer spending the rest of their earnings in spirituous liquors. I think decidedly that there is a large class of English in this town who might obtain animal food to a much greater extent than is customary with them, if they would sacrifice the excitement which they enjoy in the company and intoxication of the taverns. This state I do not consider to be a simple result of the example of the Irish, but to be produced by many concurring causes. Among these may be enumerated the monotony of the employment of men who attend machinery, the increased facilities of obtaining spirits and beer, and especially the want of those domestic arrangements which attract men to spend their evenings at their own fireside, but in the absence of which they seek for foreign excitement. I am, however, led to attribute a great deal of the discomfort in the habitations of the working classes in Manchester, and the adoption of an inferior diet, to the example of the Irish, because, from extensive opportunities of investigation, I am persuaded that, in some of the neighbouring towns, in all other respects similarly situated to Manchester, but not colonized by Irish, the dwellings of the poor contain more furniture, and are cleaner, and their diet is superior to that of a great portion of the population in Manchester. Upon equal or even inferior wages, notwithstanding occasional bursts of intemperance, they live better and pay greater attention to the comfort of their dwellings. I do not consider that the degradation of the habits of the poor of this town has any connexion with the rate of wages, except in the case of the hand-loom weavers. The wages now obtained by the working classes are, in general, if prudently administered, amply sufficient to support them in decency and comfort."‡

This opinion of Dr. Kay is of much weight, as being founded on a very ample observation; and it is unquestionable that, so far as the English associate with the Irish, they are likely to imitate the habits of the latter, and thus to stint themselves in solid food, in order to bestow a larger proportion of their wages on drinking. Nevertheless the fact that human beings can exist on potatoes could not have been first revealed in England by the Irish; nor would the bare knowledge of it be likely to induce persons to acquiesce in such a fare without some urgent motive impelling them.

"It has been said," Mr. Ewart, of Manchester, remarks, "that the Irish taught the English the secret of living on potatoes. This is not so: before the Irish came

* Appendix, p. 37. † Ibid. p. 26. ‡ Ibid. p. 59.

here in great numbers, in consequence of a sudden change during the war, large numbers of hand-loom weavers were suddenly thrown out of employment, and they were forced to live on the cheapest possible subsistence, and were driven from potatoes to oatmeal as a still cheaper food. They had nothing but oatmeal porridge morning, noon, and night. Since the introduction of power-looms, employment for power-loom weavers has been more constant than it was for hand-loom weavers, as the manufacturer cannot afford to stop his machinery in the manner in which the employer of hand-loom weavers would suddenly stop his manufacture."*

The mere example, therefore, of the Irish, the simple notoriety of the fact that life is to be sustained on worse food than is usually consumed by the Englishman or Scotchman, cannot be supposed to have much influence; and the intercourse between the natives and the new comers is not in general such as to produce that assimilation which arises from common society. Where such association takes place to any extent, the effect has probably been (as Mr. Braidley states) that " a kind of amalgamation has been formed; some of the English have been lowered by the Irish, and some of the Irish have been improved by the English."†

Dr. Burns, in his work on the Poor of Scotland (p. 240-9), assumes that the character of the working classes in Scotland has been deteriorated of late years, and attributes this deterioration to the following causes. 1. The increase of population, without a corresponding increase of the means for moral and spiritual superintendence. 2. The immigration of the Irish. 3. The increase of public works, by crowding together young persons and employing children. 4 & 5. Infidelity and political fanaticism spread by the French revolution. 6. A negligent observance of the Sabbath. 7. The growth of intemperance.

Among these causes, the Irish are expressly enumerated under the second head; and they may be considered to have some share in those forming the sixth and seventh. With respect, however, to the sixth head, it is to be observed that the Irish, being for the most part Roman Catholics, are unused to that strict and austere observance of the sabbath which is customary in Scotland, and frequently make it a day of enjoyment, instead of religious mortification; which circumstance, arising not from a laxer morality, but from different religious views, has probably contributed not a little to give an impression of the dissolute habits of the Irish in Scotland. As to the growth of intemperance, there is no doubt that the Irish are frequently excessive in the use of spirits; but it is probable that the large number of spirit shops in Glasgow and other towns has a much closer dependence on the low price of spirits than on the numbers of the Irish immigrants.

4. Influence of Irish on police of towns in Great Britain.

The defective state of the *police* in the large provincial towns of England had not been found to produce any serious inconvenience on account of the habits of obedience to the law which the people have formed, and the mutual assistance which, in emergencies, they afford to each other. But when large bodies of Irish, of less orderly habits, and far more prone to use violence in fits of intoxication, settled permanently in these towns, the existing police force, which was sufficient to repress crime and disorders among a purely English population, has been found, under these altered circumstances, inadequate to the regular enforcement of the law.

" I conceive," says Dr. Kay, " that the introduction of masses of inhabitants into the large towns of England greatly below the level of civilization common to its working classes is an evil which much economical benefit would be required to compensate; and the future influence of the existence of these masses on the surrounding population, constantly recruited by fresh importations from Ireland, and uncontrolled by the interference of the state, cannot be regarded without great apprehension. The population thus imported is also placed under regulations devised for the government of one much more advanced in the social scale, and administered by persons who are unwilling to institute any difference in the mode of applying the regulations for the several classes of the population; so that expedients, which might be efficient in restraining vice and preventing crime among a purely English population, fail to produce these results in towns in which the Irish exist in great numbers, mixed with the native inhabitants."‡

The following statements of the two officers who superintend the police force and the night-watch of Manchester will explain the manner in which these causes operate:—

Mr. J. S. Thomas, deputy constable of the township of Manchester:—"The principal charge against the Irish is brutal and disorderly conduct, the result of their drunken rows. The beer shops are the source of a great deal of crime, and many

* Appendix, p. 64. † Ibid. p. 63. ‡ Ibid. p. 59.

of them are kept by the Irish. Illicit spirits are often clandestinely sold in them; the illegal distillation is chiefly confined to the Irish, and the illicit spirits are hawked about by the Irish women. We have sometimes fights and serious affrays, in which we are forced to shew (though we never use) cutlasses with the Irish, in order to seize stills. It sometimes happens that our men are beaten off, and the prisoners with handcuffs are rescued. Rescues of this kind have happened three or four times in the last six months. In Angel Meadow, or Little Ireland,* if a legal execution of any kind is to be made, either for rent, for debt, or for taxes, the officer who serves the process almost always applies to me for assistance to protect him; and in affording that protection, my officers are often maltreated by brickbats and other missiles. The same remark applies to the execution of a magistrate's warrant. It is extremely dangerous to execute a warrant in a factory where many Irish are employed; they will throw bricks and stones on the officers' heads as they are coming up stairs, and frequently succeed in driving them off. We are then forced to wait, and, if possible, to take the man by stratagem. The laws cannot be enforced by the strength which we have. On New Year's Day last, I received intelligence that some Irish were assembled in a respectable public-house, and were demolishing the property of the landlord, windows, glasses, and everything that came in their way. I immediately sent off three officers, which was all the force I had at hand. In about twenty minutes after they went, I received word that they were like to be murdered. I hastily got up a reinforcement of officers, and sent them with cutlasses to the rescue of their comrades. One officer had received a blow of a brickbat, which cut and disfigured the side of his face in a terrible manner; another officer, who had made a prisoner of the ringleader, was borne down and forced into a dark entry, and there he received a blow with a poker across his nose, which swelled up both his eyes and cut his face. While down he was badly kicked, and his prisoner was rescued with the handcuffs on. The third officer received several kicks, and blows from brickbats, but escaped without any serious wound."†

Mr. Edward Davies, superintendent of the Manchester watch:—"There are a number of houses where the illicit whiskey is sold, and these places are crammed with Irish the whole of Saturday night. Parties of men come mad drunk out of these places, armed with pokers and staves, and patrol the streets in order to assault any person whom they may meet, but especially Irish from other provinces. Very few English mix in these rows, or drink with the Irish; it is very rare to meet one. We have had eight or ten of the watch severely hurt in encounters with the drunken Irish during the last twelve months. There have been at least twenty or thirty other persons, unconnected with the watch, severely wounded in the same manner during that period. . . . . It repeatedly happens that, in order to apprehend one Irishman in the Irish parts of the town, we are forced to take from ten or twenty, or even more, watchmen. The whole neighbourhood turn out with weapons; even women, half-naked, carrying brickbats and stones for the men to throw. A man will resist, fighting and struggling, in order to gain time till his friends collect for a rescue, so that he has scarcely a rag left upon him when he is brought to the lock-up house. Scenes of this kind happen more particularly on Saturday night. It rarely happens that the Irish think of going to bed the whole of that night. There is not one in twenty of the inhabitants of the Irish quarters of the town who would dare to appear against an Irishman, if he was assaulted, or his property damaged: he would expect to have his life taken. The Irish are completely masters in every part of the town. The reason in my opinion is, that when taken up they are not sufficiently punished. Sometimes a small fine is inflicted; but, generally, they are ordered to find bail, for which they care nothing, or are discharged with an admonition. In all assaults, disturbances, and menaces of this kind, the English take no part: all the intimidation proceeds from the Irish. The manner in which these disorders have been tolerated has a very bad effect on the English. The law, as it is administered, has no terrors for these people. . . . . The power-loom weavers, the hand-loom weavers, the bricklayers' labourers, and all the Irish workmen take part in the riots which I have described. It is not merely the mendicants or paupers. In these rows the women, as far as they can assist, are as much engaged as the men."‡

An event which happened a few years ago in Ayrshire likewise serves to show how the Irish import into Great Britain a lawless spirit of faction, altogether foreign to the native inhabitants. The Irish Orangemen had been irritated by a procession

* Parts of Manchester occupied by the Irish. † Appendix, p. 75. ‡ Ibid. p. 76.

in honour of the Reform Bill, which had taken place in Girvan, chiefly under the management of the Scotch. Accordingly some Orange lodges assembled at Maybole and Crosshill, marched in procession to Girvan, armed with spears, swords, bayonets, guns, pistols, &c., with flags flying, and drums beating, on the 12th July, 1831, and having shot a special constable at the entrance of the town, cleared the way, and went through the streets in triumph, firing guns, and uttering the most sanguinary imprecations against the inhabitants. After they had passed through the place, the townsmen, (consisting of the Reform party, joined by the Irish Catholics,) who had not been prepared for such an attack, ran to procure fire-arms, and they also brought from the sea-side a cannon, which they loaded, and pointed down the street: the Orange party, however, probably hearing of the preparations made for their reception, returned by a different road. The violence of both parties was very great, and some respectable persons expected that the town would be sacked. The man who fired the gun was tried, convicted, and hanged: and several persons were convicted for the riot and assault.

Connected with the defective state of the police is the utter want of all care for the health of the population of towns in England which are not corporate boroughs, in respect of regulations for building, draining, paving, &c., the evils arising from which are much aggravated by the habits of the Irish settlers.

5. Influence of Irish immigrants on the building of towns in Great Britain.

"The health of Irish colonizing large towns in England," says Dr. Kay, "is materially affected by their choice of habitations. Almost invariably they inhabit either cellars or houses built in low swampy situations, so insalubrious that the land has been sold at the lowest price to building adventurers, who seem to speculate upon the existence of a race of inhabitants who are satisfied with the minimum of the comforts of life. So that I should say, that a town colonized with the Irish, and regulated by no building enactment or sanitary police, will be built with less attention to the comfort and health of its inhabitants, and will cover more insalubrious sites than any town in England not subjected to such influence. Thus I consider that the buildings erected in Little Ireland, in Irish Town, and in some other of the worst parts of Manchester, almost entirely owe their existence to the immigration of the Irish. If it had not been for the Irish, there would have been no class of persons on whose willingness to put up with so small an amount of convenience, and so large a subtraction from comfort, it would have been prudent to speculate. It would have been next to impossible to find a large body of English uninfluenced by the debasing example of the Irish who would have been willing to save money at such a cost of health and comfort."*

In Girvan, likewise in Ayrshire, the population of which has been rapidly increased by immigration, Mr. Johnston, the banker, mentioned that landowners speculate on the disposition of the Irish to put up with any accommodation, and build bad houses, at high rents.†

The want of proper municipal authorities, of funds for paving and draining the town, and of means by which the width and direction of the streets or the construction of the houses may be regulated, have produced in Manchester all the ill effects which might have been expected from the exercise of the right of property under such circumstances, when left to the unrestrained working of individual interest. Rows of cottages built back to back, without yards, sewers, drains, or conveniences of any kind for the deposit or removal of filth; following the inequalities of the ground without any attempt at levelling; under each house a damp and ill-ventilated cellar, occupied as a separate tenement, by which the rent is increased; the middle of the street undrained, unpaved, and even unstoned, the place in which all the offal of the houses is thrown out, so that it becomes not merely a quagmire, but a dunghill: such, with occasional varieties, is a true and by no means exaggerated picture of many outlying parts of Manchester, which thus have rather the look of a settlement hastily founded in a newly planted colony, than the suburbs of an opulent, prosperous, and highly civilized city. When the outskirts of a rapidly increasing town, growing up in such a state as this, become the seat of an Irish colony, who invariably fasten on the cheapest, that is, the worst and most unhealthy situations,—bringing with them their uncleanly and negligent habits, often more suited to a country rather than a town life, and herding in large numbers in the same house, so that several families frequently occupy each room from the cellar to the garret,—the whole presents an appearance of filth, neglect, confusion, discomfort, and insalubrity, which it would be vain to seek in any English town inhabited solely by the natives of the place.

* Appendix, p. 57. † Ibid. p. 149.

Mr. Spenser, of Manchester, mentioned that he had known a street where two Irish families began to put all their filth in the middle of the road: the other inhabitants would not remove it for them, and gradually came to imitate their practice, till at length the whole street became one continued dunghill. The lesson which the Irish have taught the natives of England and Scotland may in some cases be of such a character as to elude the preventive powers of the legislature: but this case (as well as the others of a similar nature before mentioned) was plainly owing to the defective sanitary police, and the want of proper municipal regulations for setting out, paving, and cleansing the streets: and it affords a perfect example of an evil produced by the moral contact of the Irish, but *remediable by law*.

The common lodging houses frequented by the Irish are usually in the worst state as regards cleanliness and ventilation, and would be proper objects of sanitary regulations, with a view to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease.

"A great number of the Irish (says Mr. Gaskill, surgeon of the Stockport Infirmary) are not in the habit of living in a separate house, but reside in lodging houses. These lodging houses in general are of the lowest description of dwelling, filthy, and ill-ventilated; and apparently the bed linen and other things are in worse condition than in a private house. The lodging keepers take in any travellers who offer themselves for one night or more; so that sometimes they have an immense number in the house. In a lodging house where a case of cholera occurred I was informed that 48 persons slept one night in four rooms. These lodging houses are the chief nest of disease and broils; it appears to me that there should be some interference of the law to prevent the Irish crowding together in such places."*

Of the Irish Poor not permanently settled in Great Britain.

The first and most important branch of the subject of this Report, viz., the Irish poor permanently settled in Scotland and England, being now disposed of, it remains to speak of those persons who periodically migrate from Ireland to Great Britain, and after a short absence return to their own homes; or of those who leave their country for an uncertain period, but revisit it occasionally, and never altogether lose their connexion with it.

These are of three kinds.

1. Labourers, who come at the season when an extraordinary demand is produced by the harvest.
2. Drovers, who go backwards and forwards for purposes of trade.
3. Mendicants, who roam about the country for the purpose of collecting alms.

Irish reapers in Great Britain.

The first of these classes consists of the Irish labourers, who come in large numbers to England and Scotland for the corn, and sometimes for the hay harvest, landing for the most part in the ports of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol. It is well known that they are for the most part labourers from the western and mountainous counties of Ireland; that they often shut up their houses, and leave their wives and children to beg about the country during their absence; and that they frequently pay their rent with the money which they earn in England. Their conduct is in general orderly, their habits remarkably frugal and sober, and they appear to give satisfaction to their employers. For the most part they come alone: those, however, who bring their wives and children send them begging about the country, and join them before their return to Ireland. The following statements will further illustrate this subject.

Mr. Samuel Perry, Agent to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company:—"The steamers of this Company carry a great number of poor Irish between Dublin and Liverpool, and Belfast and Liverpool, both ways; the chief part are carried to and from Dublin; about one-tenth more go to Belfast. The regular charge for deck passengers is 5*s*. per head, both ways, both to Dublin and Belfast. During an opposition the rates vary, and sometimes have been 6*d*., but only for a few days. We never vary our charges either way from any other motive than opposition. If the Irish have come at a low rate, and gone back at a high rate, this has been mere accident and not design. During the whole of last summer our fares both ways were 3*s*. 6*d*.

"All the poor Irish who come to Liverpool from Dublin come in our packets. The Government boats bring none, so that, with the exception of a few, who come in sailing vessels, we bring all that come through Dublin. Sometimes, in May and June, preparatory to the hay and corn harvests, they come over to the number of two to five hundred in a vessel. We are forced to exercise great vigilance, in

* Appendix, p. 87.

order to prevent being defrauded of the fare: they practise all kinds of tricks to evade payment. But in general they are well behaved and perfectly sober on board, both going and coming; whenever a disturbance arises, it is to avoid the payment of their passage money. The drovers, who have charge of the cattle which are brought over in the packets, are uniformly drunken, and are very troublesome when on board. They are quite a different class from the harvest-men. The harvest-men in general do not bring over their wives and families; when they do, they are paid for by the head, except children in arms.

" They are in the habit of bringing gold to be exchanged for Bank of Ireland notes in our office, and hence I can judge of the amount of their earnings. Some years ago, during a wet season, the greater part of those who had been in Lincolnshire earned from £10 to £15; generally, however, they get from £4 to £7 each man. Very few of them are passed as paupers; most of them pay their way back."*

" Mr. George Forwood, Assistant Overseer of the parish of Liverpool :—" The Irish come over from 500 to 700 in a steam-packet, principally in the harvest-time; a considerable number of these have families with them, and others have their families follow. They have been brought over in numbers for 1*s.* a head, and they never pay more than 5*s.* for the passage to England; the latter is the common price for their passage back to Ireland, exclusive of provisions. Those who have been over before become a description of leaders of gangs, and under the guidance of these persons they branch off in different directions to all the counties leading from the London road.

" All these are agricultural labourers when they are in England; many of these will stay if they get any kind of employment, as hod-men, porters about the docks, &c., and become domiciled. The harvest-men send their families begging about the country while they are at work, and, when their work is over, it is a common practice for them to give their earnings to one of their party, with whom they appoint a place of rendezvous in Ireland, and they then apply to be passed as paupers. In two cases at Liverpool, where Irishmen were refused passes, their banker was found at the docks, and, when he had been brought up by the constables before the magistrates, the moneys deposited with this man were handed over to the claimants, amounting in the one case to £7. 7*s.*, in the other to more than £13. They often buy clothing in England."†

John Thomas; has a farm four miles from Birmingham, on the Warwick road: —" In harvest-time Irish labourers get 12*s.* a-week, a quart of beer a-day, and they are lodged at night in a barn; frequently a dinner is given them on Sunday, and sometimes also on Thursday. When they work by the piece they will earn 15*s.* a-week; in other respects the same; they get rather lower wages than the English; they are less neat in their work. Frequently too many come, and will work for low wages, as low as 8*s.* a-week. When they leave us they go on to Staffordshire, and get back in time for their own harvest. Most of them have a little land. Those that worked for me (in 1825) were exceedingly frugal; out of seven persons six were very orderly; the seventh was disorderly, and the others refused to work with him. The English dislike their being employed; the master is forced to protect them from abuse."‡

Mr. John Coglan, Superintendent of the Liverpool Night Asylum for the Houseless Poor :—" At first we took in the Irish harvest-men; they came in droves on their return from England, and in such numbers that we were forced to refuse to admit them as a general rule, though stragglers are occasionally taken in. I have no doubt that a great number would come even of those who had £3 or £4 in their pockets. Many of them remit their money by friends and relations, and stay after the harvest to dig potatoes. The Irish bring more wives and children to this asylum than the other people; and there are more wives and children of Irish wandering about without their husbands. The harvest-men are generally well conducted and sober."§

The Irish labourers who come only for a few days, and increase the supply of labour at the moment of the greatest demand, are naturally viewed with as much dislike by the native labourers as they are anxiously sought after by the farmers.

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* Appendix, p. 9. Mr. Guinness, a director of the Bank of Ireland, states, in his evidence before the Committee on the State of the Poor in Ireland, " that the Irish reapers, on their return from England, come in such numbers to the Bank of Ireland to exchange their gold for notes, that it was necessary to make a regulation that they should attend early, before the press of business commences, and thereby prevent inconvenience to the public." No. 176—180. † Ibid. p. 10. ‡ Ibid. p. 7.

§ Appendix, p. 18. See also Captain Chapman's Report in Appendix A. to the Poor Law Report, Part 1. p. 460.

" I apprehend (says Mr. Potts, Clerk of the Peace for Cheshire) that the ' affray' referred to in your letter must be one which took place at Newton, (a small town near the shore of the river Dee, ten miles from Chester,) two or three years ago, when there was a fight between the Irish labourers, who offer themselves to hire during harvest-time there in considerable numbers, and the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Welsh labourers. I am told the quarrel was provoked chiefly by the English party, who look upon the Irish with much jealousy. There was a similar affair on a smaller scale in Chester last week, when a party of Irish road-makers were attacked by Chester labourers, and two of them were much beaten and abused; the offenders have been punished."*

Another informant states, with respect to the West of Cheshire and Flintshire, that " the native labourers in this part of the country exceed the demand for labour at all times of the year excepting harvest; in harvest-time some Welsh and a few Irish, but very few, are employed to reap. The Cheshire men are very jealous of the Irish, who undersell them, and use all means to prevent their coming; they beat them, steal their sickles, &c."†

That part of the harvest-work which could not be performed by the native labourers of the Lowlands of Scotland was at one time done by moveable bodies of Highlanders, who migrated temporarily from the North, as the Irish now migrate from the West; some assistance was also afforded by mechanics, weavers, colliers, and others, who, as Mr. Laurence Hill, of Glasgow, states, " are fond of turning out to it, and generally do so to a considerable extent, for the sake of higher wages, and health, and recreation."‡ The Highlanders have now almost exclusively been supplanted by Irish reapers, even in the Lothians and Roxburghshire, where, on account of the large size of the farms, there is the principal demand for such extraordinary assistance.§ This change has arisen from the facilities afforded by steam navigation. " The Highlanders," says the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Glasgow, " are unable to compete with the Irish, who are landed for 6*d.* a-head, or perhaps less, by the steam-boats in the very heart of Scotland, and near the agricultural districts, whereas the poor Highlanders have a long inland journey to perform."‖ The following statements will further illustrate this subject:

Mr. George Burns, part Owner and Agent of the Belfast and Glasgow Steam Boat Company: " All the trade between Belfast and Glasgow has been in the hands of our Company for more than three years, with the exception of one vessel. We have four steamers on that station, plying constantly summer and winter; the price of a passage has varied materially; before the other vessel began to sail, the prices were 20*s.* the cabin, and 4*s.* the deck. Since that time the cabin fare has been reduced to 5*s.*, and the deck fare to 1*s.*, and sometimes as low as 6*d.* There is a constant flow of deck passengers to and fro all the year round, but the number of those from Belfast is greatly increased at the time of harvest, viz., from the beginning of July to the middle of August, a large proportion of whom return again at the conclusion of the harvest. A large part of the deckers who come at all times of the year are hawkers, who bring poultry, eggs, bacon, and other provisions. Those who come at harvest, as far as their outward appearance goes, seem to be a poorer class; they carry back a good deal of money, however. This has been ascertained by the masters and collector of the ship, and is a matter of general notoriety to all concerned. The bulk of these reapers confine themselves to Scotland, and do not go into England; they usually stay about six weeks. On board the vessels they are not more disorderly and troublesome than might be expected from so large a body of persons collected together in a small space. We are forced to use great vigilance and caution in collecting the fares; but, on the whole, they are paid pretty completely. The great majority of the harvest-men who come to Glasgow return by Glasgow. The migration of the Irish into Glasgow has been progressively increasing since the introduction of steam navigation, and it has rapidly increased since the lowering of the fares during the last two years."¶

John Cameron, Esq., Agent of the Londonderry Steam Packet Company:—" We have two vessels plying between Londonderry and Glasgow, each of which goes backwards and forwards every week; there is no other steam-boat on that station. The cabin fare is 21*s.*, the steerage or deck fare is 6*s.* to Londonderry, and 5*s.* to places along the coast; the deck fare is never publicly lowered, but great numbers pay only 3*s.* or 4*s.*, on account of poverty; they get on board, and it is sometimes impossible to obtain the whole fare from them, especially in harvest; probably one-

* Appendix, p. 41. † Ibid. p. 41. ‡ Ibid. p. 127.
§ Thompson, p. 127. ‖ Ibid. p. 125. ¶ Appendix, p. 103.

fourth at common times, and one-half at harvest-time, escape without paying the full fare. Considerable numbers of those coming in spring and harvest-time appear to be very poor and destitute; but, in the general course of the year, there are numbers of industrious well-doing people who bring provisions and trade backwards and forwards. The reapers are sometimes very disorderly about paying their fares. Frequently it is necessary to use threats, in order to make them pay; but, in other respects, they conduct themselves with order, and are not drunken; their anxiety appears, to be to make some money and carry it home; their habits seem very frugal; they generally begin to come about the middle of August, and they return in the commencement or middle of October. A few sometimes go as far as the North of England, but that is not common. I should think that we annually bring about 2,500 or 3,000; fewer go back than come. The number has not at all increased within the last five years; perhaps it has rather decreased, owing to the cheap fares from Belfast to Glasgow."*

Mr. John Tait, of Glasgow:—"Formerly, the harvest-work of Scotland and the North of England was chiefly performed by the Scottish Highlanders; but the facility of late years afforded by the steam navigation of the Clyde to the Irish, and the comparative speed and cheapness with which the Irish labourers can come into the market, have enabled them to keep the field against the Highlanders. The latter having accordingly been obliged to follow other occupations, or emigrate to America, several years would elapse ere they could return to their old use and wont, and sufficiently supply the demand for harvest labour."†

Mr John Waugh, of Edinburgh:—"The Irish harvest-men are very good shearers, and the farmers like them well; they have driven out the Scotch Highlanders altogether from the Eastern Lowlands who used to come down in harvest-time. A great proportion of the women of Edinburgh were accustomed to go regularly to the harvest, but that practice is now discontinued. The Highlanders used to come to Edinburgh, where there was a regular hiring market. Now the Irish scatter themselves over the face of the country, and go in search of work."‡

General character of temporary migrations of labourers.

The Irish reapers, who migrate in the summer to Great Britain, are by no means the only instance of large moveable bodies of men brought to bear upon an extraordinary demand for labour. They are usually the agricultural labourers of hill countries, who leave their own homes for a season in order to assist in cutting the more abundant and earlier harvest of the plains, and return home in time to get in their own late and scanty crops. The Welsh reapers, who, coming chiefly from the counties of Cardigan and Caermarthen, spread over the neighbouring parts of England, are a well-known example of this kind of migration. Large numbers of women also come from Wales in the spring to the numerous market-gardens in the neighbourhood of London, and return in the summer when there is no longer any need for their services. Some years ago the inhabitants of the district of Craven in Yorkshire used to go for the harvest in the plain of York to the south-east. They have now been driven out by the Irish. It is well known that, but for this kind of migratory labour, many of the most fertile, but unwholesome, districts of Italy would remain uncultivated. The inhabitants of the Apennines and other mountainous regions descend for a short time into the Maremmas, and return when they have harvested the grain.§ Benvenuto Cellini, in his Memoirs,

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* Appendix, p. 104. † Ibid. p. 128.

‡ P. 97. On the reasons of the preference shown to the Irish over the Highlanders by the farmers of the Eastern Lowlands, see Appendix, p. 153.

§ Mr. J. S. Duncan, of Bath, in a Memoir communicated to the Poor Law Inquiry Commission, says, "That Irish labourers should migrate in great numbers from a country where the price of labour is very low, to London and the eastern counties, where it is comparatively high, can be no subject for wonder. The same circumstance occurs in Tuscany, where great numbers from Sardinia and Corsica come annually, about the commencement of their various harvests, and return at their conclusion, stocked with money and commodities, the produce of their labour." Appendix E., p. 42. There is probably some mistake in this statement, if it is meant to apply to the present time, as appears from the following communication from a gentleman in Italy: "My informant does not believe that any inhabitants of Corsica or Sardinia ever cross into Tuscany; being subjects of other states they would find a difficulty in removing, besides the long and tedious passage backwards and forwards; and the mountains of the Apennines are so fully peopled, that their inhabitants are fully sufficient for the purposes of the harvest. They certainly come down to the Maremma, and to all the flat country that extends from the Gulf of Spezzia to Naples, for the purpose of getting in the harvest all along that district, and this does not occupy more than from ten to twelve days; the corn ripens so quickly, when once fit to cut, that it is a great object to get it cut as quickly as possible. These people generally sleep in the open air, and many return home in a wretched state from the fever. There is an account of this mode of labour in one of Chateauvieux's Letters on the Campagna of Rome; the same system extends to the Terra di Lavoro about Naples. It is a singular circumstance that the mountainous parts all along the Apennines are much more populous than the plains at their feet;

(c. 5.,) mentions that in his time peasants of Lombardy came at a particular season of the year to work in the vineyards about Rome. This intercourse is doubtless now stopped by the difficulty of communication which has resulted from the passport system. Similar migrations occur in Suabia, between the upper and lower districts; and in Sweden, where the Dalecarlians go for this purpose, in numerous bands, to the southern parts of the country. In the Hanoverian territory large bodies of Westphalians go from the district of Osnabruck and the neighbourhood to Holland, for the same purpose: these persons are known by the name of *Hollandsgänger*, or 'Holland-goers.' Doubtless there is always a movement of this description at the borders of a mountainous and a fertile country. The Irish, however, probably go further from home, and stay longer than is common with persons whom poverty does not render so adventurous.* The construction of great works, such as bridges, canals, railways, &c., likewise produces a temporary immigration of labourers, who remove when the work is completed.

Advantages of this kind of migration.

The great advantage of moveable bodies of labourers, whether for harvest or other purposes, is that they enable works to be done for which the native workmen are inadequate, without either disturbing the ordinary rate of wages throughout the country, or giving a stimulus to population. All the assistance to be obtained from persons engaged in other branches of industry would be insufficient in certain places to enable all the grain to be quickly harvested and in good condition, if the land was highly cultivated.† Unless, therefore, temporary supplies of labour can be obtained, a portion of the grain will be ill harvested; or the land will not be forced to its utmost powers of production, if the working population is not increased; or, if it is increased so as to be sufficient for the extraordinary demand of harvest, a certain part must remain unemployed during the rest of the year. The Irish reapers, therefore, (like the Welsh reapers and gardenwomen,) have, by supplying the extra hands required at a particular season of the year, conferred a great economical benefit on England; which, in this case, has been unmixed with any moral disadvantage, inasmuch as they have not staid long enough to produce any change in the habits of the natives by their example or association. The same benefit has likewise been experienced in Scotland; for it is obvious that the Irish would not have supplanted the Highlanders in the southern counties, if they had not been willing to work on cheaper terms. "The work of the town could not be done," says Mr. Carlile, of Paisley, "far less could the harvest in the country be got in, without assistance from foreign quarters, and Ireland alone is able to afford the amount of assistance required. The large periodical immigrations of the Irish into this country at the harvest season prove an incalculable advantage to our farmers, by enabling them to get the harvest both cheaply and speedily cut down. No class of labourers here are much interfered with by such immigrations, whilst they enable the farmer to improve to the utmost every favourable moment for prosecuting the

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these are all infected with malaria, and, whilst you see only wretched villages in the plain, the hills are covered with towns. The plains of Lombardy are much fuller of habitations, as well as the old Venetian States, and, as their produce is chiefly Indian wheat, the harvest can go on slower, as they do not care how much that is withered."

Goethe, likewise, in one of his Elegies, alludes to the reapers who come from a distance to the neighbourhood of Rome.

"Hörest du, Liebchen, das muntre Geschrey den Flaminischen Weg her?
Schnitter sind es; sie zieh'n wieder nach Hause zurück,
Weit hinweg. Sie haben des Römers Ernte vollendet,
Der für Ceres den Kranz selber zu flechten verschmäht."

Eleg. 12.

* Mr. John Dyas, a farmer, resident in the county of Meath:—"Are there many people that come from your part of the country to look for labour in the harvest season?—A good many; but I consider that a great many more come from Roscommon, Mayo, Leitrim, Galway, and Westmeath: I know they come from those parts especially within my own knowledge.

Do not you conceive that that class of people would be satisfied to remain in their own country, if they could find employment there?—I am perfectly aware they would.

Do not you think they would remain satisfied in Ireland, even at a less rate of wages than they would get if they came to England?—They would: necessity drives them to come here to make something of a livelihood for their families; for, after they get their little potato crop in the ground, they come off here to make up the harvest; they cut down the harvest, and then with the money they earn they return over to Ireland. If they had remained at home all this time, they would have had nothing to eat; they could not live, neither could they get any employment, therefore they are obliged to come here through necessity, and what little they earn here they bring home; and if they have a potato ground from any person around them, if they can at all, they pay their little rent; if they cannot pay it in money they pay in labour, and then they are idle the whole winter after."—Committee on the State of Poor in Ireland, 1830. Nos. 328—330.

† See on this subject, Appendix, p. 165—167, and Mr. Majendie's Report to the Poor Law Commission, Appendix A., Part I. p. 172.

labours of harvest, a circumstance of vast importance in this variable and uncertain climate."*

Irish drovers.

The *drovers*, who now carry on the large and increasing trade in cattle and pigs between Ireland and Great Britain, are stated to be in general of disorderly and drunken habits: but they belong to a somewhat higher class than that which forms the subject of the present Inquiry.

Irish vagrants in Great Britain.

With regard to the Irish *mendicants* who wander about England and Scotland, it is well known that there is a large body of persons in these countries who follow begging as a profession; who as much rely on alms for the means of support as the monks of the mendicant orders, though without the guarantee for their good conduct afforded by the profession of a religious order, the residence in a known place, and the belonging to a certain community. Of these vagrants the Irish form no inconsiderable proportion; it is indeed but natural that some portion of the mendicancy of Ireland should overflow into Great Britain. Some statements on this subject will be found in the Appendix; but, as the question has already been fully illustrated by the labours of the Commission for Inquiring into the English Poor Laws,† and as there does not appear to be any remarkable difference between the circumstances of the English and Irish vagrants, it is unnecessary for me further to enlarge upon it.

Opinions on Irish poor laws in Great Britain.

In conclusion, I would beg to remark that, in the towns which I visited in the course of my inquiries, there appeared generally to prevail a wish that poor laws might be introduced into Ireland, especially among those persons who, not being engaged in trade or manufactures, had not personally experienced the advantage derived from the cheap supplies of Irish labour. This wish was principally founded on two considerations; first, that poor laws in Ireland would diminish the immigration of Irish labourers into Great Britain, and thus diminish the competition with the native labourers; secondly, that the Irish immigrants might, when aged or unfit for work, be passed home to their parishes, which would be bound to maintain them. To what extent a system of poor laws would check the circulation of labour would depend upon its character. If such a system were established in Ireland as that which has been administered in the southern counties of England, there is no doubt that the population of each parish, whether redundant or not, might be kept stationary. But, unless artificial means were used for binding the labourer to the soil, there is no doubt that Ireland would continue, notwithstanding the establishment of poor laws, to pour its redundant population into the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, in order to satisfy the demand for fresh hands. The same motives which have been described as inducing the able-bodied Irishman to settle in Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool, would still continue in full operation, and would still produce the same results. To the Irish harvest-men, the same remark applies with still greater force, as their immigration is only temporary. We know, moreover, that the Welsh emigrate during the harvest in the same manner as the Irish, although poor laws are established in their country. The only class whose emigration might be checked by a provision for compulsory relief in Ireland are the mendicants, who, if provided for at home, would have less motive to seek for alms abroad. Nevertheless, we find that there is in England a large body of native vagrants, who prefer a life of itinerant mendicancy to the receipt of parochial relief, which, if unable to work, they would be entitled to claim.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

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* Appendix, p. 106.

† See Mr. Codd's Report on Vagrancy, Appendix E., particularly p. 14—26.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN BIRMINGHAM.

EVIDENCE TAKEN JANUARY 4—7, 1834.

Examination of Rev. *T. M. Macdonald,* Roman Catholic Priest of St. Peter's Place, Birmingham.

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Rev. *T. M. Macdonald.*

I THINK there are about 6,000 Irish in Birmingham, not more. I have from 1,000 to 2,000 in my charge. The number fluctuates very much. There are about 1,000 non-Irish Catholics in Birmingham. As compared with the English, the Irish belong to a very low class. None of the non-Irish are in a state of destitution, very many of the Irish are. I attribute their poverty to their want of means of rising, to the national and religious prejudice against them, (this operates very partially, and is wearing away,) and to their recklessness. They are not as good managers as the English; they don't live equally well on equal wages; they don't aspire to the same comforts. They live more for the present moment. They have more reputation for drunkenness than they deserve, because they are so noisy and brawling. They give money to one another when in distress and sickness, and they send money to their parents and wives and poor relations in Ireland, especially to their sisters; they are very fond of their sisters, and try to send them marriage portions. If they marry at all they marry very young, but very many men live unmarried. There is hardly any prostitution among the Irish girls; I do not know a single case. That is also the case among the non-Irish part of my flock. I am disposed to recommend early marriages on the principle of virtue, and sometimes do so. Their marriages are very fruitful, and they rear many children; on an average they have four or five children. They are very fond of their children, but from poverty neglect them. They let them run about the streets a good deal, and have their fling. A few send out their children to beg. They are honest and chaste, and rarely commit crime. Almost always pregnancy follows, and does not precede, marriage; very seldom they have even intercourse before marriage. They are not very importunate in applying for charitable relief; they are enduring of privation. I have often spoken to them about vaccination, reproving them for neglecting it. They do not seem to be aware of its advantages.

Constantly their excuse for not sending their children to school, or not attending chapel, is want of clothes and shoes, which they would not have or think of in Ireland. I think that their mixture with the English raises their habits of economy and increases their love of comfort, but deteriorates their morality. In all things the Irish are less moderate than the English, both in virtue and vice.

The Irish are principally employed for their manual labour; they are rarely employed in departments which require considerable mechanical skill; I think there may be a few cases where a poor Irishman has raised himself to business. The Irish from the North are, generally speaking, more managing and thinking than the others: generally they are in rather comfortable circumstances. The Irish of Birmingham chiefly come from Mayo and Roscommon; those settled emigrate on account of their poverty. The harvestmen come to pay their rent. In my opinion the reform and the political union have allayed the national dislike between the English and the Irish. I think the introduction of poor laws into Ireland, confined to the relief of the impotent, would have hardly any effect on the Irish emigration to England.

Examination of Rev. *Edward Peach,* Roman Catholic Priest of St. Chad's, Birmingham.

Rev. *Edward Peach.*

I have had charge of this flock 27 years. When I first came there were not above 100 Irish belonging to me. A considerable increase in their numbers took place 12 or 14 years ago. About 1826 a vast increase took place, so that my chapel would not hold my congregation by many hundreds. There has not been such an influx since. The Irish Roman Catholics now under my charge amount to at least 5,000 or 6,000. In general the Irish marry Irish women. They marry very young, the women 17 or 18, the men 20 or 21; and we do not object to it, as it is the custom among the Irish. In general there are five or six children, but rarely more than that; sometimes as few as two or three. There is very little prostitution among the Irish girls, and that is the reason why they wish to be married. I think the English husbands treat their wives better than the Irish husbands, but the Irish wives are more constant. The chief vices of the poor Irish are drinking and its consequences, quarrelling and fighting. They are not bloody-minded except when they are drunk; then they are reckless. None but the trampers send out their children to beg. It is necessary to be careful in dealing with them, as it is not their character to be free from pilfering. In general I think they are honestly inclined, industrious, and steady to their work. They are disposed to get some education for their children, both those who have and those who have not had it. We have charity schools for them; they pay 2*d.* a week for the day-school, and nothing for the Sunday school. The Irish never look for any trade or business; they merely seek to get their living, as their fathers have done, by labour. Many work in manufactories as *strikers,* and

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Rev. *Edward Peach.*

other heavy work. They never make fortunes or rise in the world. I never knew an instance of a working man setting up a shop or a public house. The few Irish shopkeepers in Birmingham came over with money. I never heard of any showing any mechanical skill or talent. Many come from Galway, Roscommon, Tipperary, Dublin, Drogheda, and other parts of Ireland. Many have placed money in my hands to keep for them, so that I have had near 100 sovereigns at a time; the highest sum placed by each not more than £16 or £18, and some not more than a sovereign; when they received it back they probably took it to Ireland. They are good to their relations, and I have very often found them send money to their old parents in Ireland. They are frugal and sparing in their diet. They do not stint themselves for the purpose of drinking, but, as the builder's pay-table is at a public house, they get something to drink, and then go on. A large proportion of them is given to excessive drinking. A great many Irish are here, because it would not be safe for them to remain in Ireland, having been engaged in disturbances and breaches of the law; Irish priests with whom I have talked had the same opinion, and thought that the scum of the Irish came over.*

There is not much crime among them except that arising from violence; no burglary, highway robbery, or great offences; nothing but petty thefts. Their lodging-houses are dirty filthy places, very small; many sleep in a room, and many not on bedsteads, but on the floor; sometimes father, mother, and three or four children, are in one bed; they then sleep feet to feet. They are not driven to this state by necessity, but by extravagance. Great numbers live in the wretched lodging-houses when they earn 13*s.* a week. The English of my flock are more provident than the Irish, although they have settlements in the parish. All the Irish trampers I know are a worthless set. I think the Irish labourers can bear more fatigue than the English, and require less food when they work hard. Very seldom any fees or offerings are paid to the priest for baptisms, marriages, or burials. We never ask for anything from a poor man. For a marriage those a little more respectable give half-a-crown.

We have a charitable society, called the Philanthropic, established by Irishmen. The applications of Irish for relief are very numerous. We often find the representations of the applicants are false: chiefly we relieve the sick. We have a lying-in institution, for which we give women tickets; a great many are attended at their own houses. I think this institution has a very good effect; it does not encourage early marriages. The Irish population of Birmingham is not, for the most part, in a fluctuating state. They do not change much.

The Rev. *Ignatius Collingridge,* Resident Priest of St. Chad's, Birmingham.

Rev. *Ignatius Collingridge.*

We have two schools in this town, chiefly maintained by subscriptions; the Sunday school is entirely supported in this way; in the day-school each scholar pays a penny a week. In the day-school there are about 200 boys, very few girls: in the Sunday school about 130 boys; the great body of these are Irish Catholics. The Irish work their children very young; from seven to ten years of age: some help their fathers, some make matches for their mothers. Many Irish get a living by selling matches, and many make a good trade of begging. I once saw an old Irishwoman turn out the produce of a morning's begging from her wallet; it was quite enough to keep two people for a fortnight; several good pieces of meat, fragments of bread, &c. The Irish in this town are of the lowest class; they appear to come over merely to live. I never knew an instance of Irish setting up a shop; but I have known some save and send over money to their wives and families in Ireland. They are much more charitable to one another in sickness, and in all manner of distress, than the English. If an Irishman has a penny he will give a halfpenny to another Irishman in distress. This is the natural effect of the general obloquy and wretchedness in which they all find themselves equally involved. I consider their wretchedness to be the result both of the dislike of the English for intruders, and their own want of industry and skill; but I think that if they were more skilful workmen they would meet much more encouragement. Many English would sooner throw away their superfluities than relieve an Irishman: I have known many expressions of that feeling. I was member, last year, of the District Visiting Society, and was on the committee of clergymen. Many visiters would take no notice of the Irish, giving as a reason that the Irish were accustomed to eat nothing but potatoes, and *that* they can always get. I believe that the Irish beggars are chiefly relieved by the Irish; when the English relieve them it is chiefly to get rid of their importunities. Very often, in a state of sickness and deplorable misery, the Irish cannot get the least relief from the parish, and are totally dependent on private charity.

I don't know who would do the hard work of the town, such as mortar-making, brick-making, &c., if it was not for the Irish.

In general the Irish marry earlier than the English. In some senses this is a disadvantage; in a moral sense I look on it as an advantage, since it prevents prostitution. I think there is

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* Mr. Peach afterwards sent me the following explanation of this part of his evidence:

Sir,

After leaving you this evening I was reflecting seriously upon the replies that I made, and I consider that I was not correct in one reply, namely, respecting the general character of the Irish in this town. I said that I considered they were men, in general, who were obliged to leave their own country for some transgression or other, and that, as some Irish priests had remarked, they were the scum of the country. This I wish to correct by confining the remark to one-half, or thereabouts. Where the Irish are good, (and there are many of them,) they are downright good; but when they are bad they are downright bad, and of course they do not let me know them.

6th January, 1834. Edw. Peach.

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less prostitution among the Irish, in proportion, than among any other nation I am acquainted with. As a priest, I neither recommend nor dissuade early marriages. The Irish very seldom marry Englishwomen; they are a distinct community.

Rev. *Ignatius Collingridge.*

The number of marriages performed in St. Chad's has decreased of late years. The reason of this diminution is that many of the Catholic priests refuse to marry Irish Catholics unless they have been previously married at church, as the marriage of Roman Catholic priests is not legally valid in England. Hence it occasionally happened that some Irishmen, who had been only married by the priest, deserted their wives, and left their children bastards. The Irish refuse to go to church, looking on it as a sin; the English Catholics have not this scruple.

I have some Italians in my flock, perhaps 12 families, who came over poor, and have raised themselves to comparative affluence as tradesmen. No Irishmen have raised themselves in the same manner as the Italians. There is not so much prejudice against the Italians, as intruders, as against the Irish; they are not so much feared as a body, and they are not such rivals to the poor English, not having the same occupation.

I should think that there are 6,000 Irish under my care.

Marriages . . .	Anno 1831 . .	32
Ditto	1832 . .	30
Ditto	1833 . .	15
Deaths	Anno 1831 . .	31
Ditto	1832 . .	31
Ditto	1833 . .	52
Baptisms . . .	Anno 1831 . .	170
Ditto	1832 . .	181
Ditto	1833 . .	198

Extracted from the registers kept at St. Chad's chapel, Birmingham. Mr. Collingridge stated that, as far as he could judge, all of them were Irish.

Mr. *Thomas Alcock,* Master of the Birmingham Workhouse.

Mr. *Thomas Alcock.*

In the last quarter 943 trampers have been admitted into the workhouse, and relieved with board and lodging, but not with money. About a third of these, probably, may be Irish and Scotch. They resort to large parishes, such as Birmingham, as the small parishes will not relieve them.

Within the last few years the number of trampers has very considerably fallen off, on account of the discipline in the workhouse.

All the able-bodied men are put to labour; but there is no employment for women or children. We have few Irish men, they are chiefly women and children. The husbands separate from their wives and children, who are taken into the house, and agree on some place to meet them at. Not many Irish come after harvest time. From conversations I have had with Irish and Scotch trampers in the house, I believe that many pass their time in wandering about the country; they have told me it is their only means of living. I have recognised some in passing as having been passed before. I once searched an Irishman, who came with his family casually for a night's lodging, and found four sovereigns on him. He stated, when applying for relief, that he had no money. He had earned this money by harvesting. The Irish harvestmen are well conducted; but the regular trampers are the most insolent, abusive, and ungrateful of men. When we lodge harvestmen in the summer, we observe, when they go out in the morning, one or two others loitering about with the sickles, who no doubt keep the money. This is on their return. The Irish vagrants are not worse than our own; they are all as bad as can be. All of them are occasional pilferers. Once we made them very comfortable; but they stole the sheets, and now they sleep on rugs. The Irish are very wary; they do not talk about the money they gain. They do not sit round the fire, like the English tramps, talking of what they get. The English and Irish do not appear to associate much. The English tramps cannot be corrupted by the Irish, as they are past all possibility of corruption.

Many Irish children are brought into the workhouse by the street-keepers for begging.

Charles Lloyd, Esq., Secretary of the Birmingham Mendicity Society.
Mr. *William Phillips,* Register Clerk to the Birmingham Mendicity Society.

Charles Lloyd, Esq.
Mr. *William Phillips.*

Mr. Lloyd.—This society is supported by voluntary contributions: tickets are furnished to the subscribers, to be given to beggars. The following account shows the amount of relief given to the Irish:—

Return of the number of Irish resident in Birmingham who have been relieved from 1st June 1831, to 31st December 1833.

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
From 9th May to 31st December 1831 . .	37	50	104	191
From 1st January to 31st December 1832	112	138	260	510
From 1st January to 31st December 1833	99	123	290	512
Total	248	311	654	1213

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Charles Lloyd, Esq.
Mr. *William Phillips.*

The Irish are about one-eighth of the whole number relieved. In addition to the cases included in the above return, out of 3,459 beggars relieved, 794 were Irish.

We find the Irish beggars more frequent in their applications than the English. If they are told that they will be passed home, they say they would rather starve in England than in Ireland. The fact is that more charity is to be got in England than in Ireland. The Irish have no feeling of independence; the most respectable do not mind begging or receiving alms. We have had several cases of English wives left destitute by their Irish husbands, having lost their settlement by their marriage.

Mr. Phillips.—The Irish vagrants are more troublesome and importunate than the English; rather more come in the harvest season, in their way from Ireland. At first we had many coming back; but as we searched them, and found money on them, we refused those assistance, and no more come now. They appoint a treasurer, and the others beg, and very frequently they leave their wives and children to beg their way home. Great numbers of the Irish vagrants go about the country, and never return to Ireland: we have had the same families from time to time. Irish parents send out their children to beg in the town, and punish them if they do not bring home a certain sum. I never knew the English do this. In the course of examination of Irish vagrants I have often found that their passage from Ireland was paid for them; they stated by order of the mayor. In the lodging-houses of the beggars there are only straw beds; some of them lie on shavings, or on the floor, or on benches. The bricklayers' labourers go to the common lodging-houses, where they have mattrasses, rugs, and blankets. If the Irish see another Irishman in distress they endeavour to assist him. It often happens that, if a young man gets a good place, all his family will flock to him from Ireland, and fasten upon him, and he is forced to leave the place in order to get rid of them.

Mr. Lloyd.—I know a case of a man who was recently driven away by his mother and sisters, who came from Ireland.

Mr. Phillips.—The chief body of subscribers to this society are English. There is no indisposition on our part to relieve the Irish; no distinction of nations is made. We relieve them according to our means, and the wants and deserts of the applicants. Out of a given number of Irish, there are more applications for charity than out of an equal number of English in the same class of life. I never witnessed any unwillingnesss in the public of Birmingham generally to relieve the Irish.

Mr. Lloyd mentioned that at the time of the Irish distress a proportionally larger sum was contributed in Birmingham than in most places.

Mr. Phillips.—I should think that there are 10,000 or 11,000 Irish in Birmingham.

Mr. *George Redfern*, Prison-keeper of Birmingham, and Deputy Constable.

Mr. *George Redfern.*

The Irish are not so dishonest as the English of the same class, but more riotous when drunk. They get drunk on Saturday evening and Sunday; having eaten little in the week, a small quantity of spirits has much effect on them. Their general habits appear frugal and sparing. They are rarely drunk on week-days after Monday. They fight with one another in public houses and in the streets: the quarrel is frequently about the merits of their respective counties. Irish rows are more frequent in summer than in winter, because the weather tempts them into the open air. Sometimes at that time there are eight or ten Irish drunken rows on a Sunday. The English never make drunken rows of this kind; an English row is between two persons, who generally fight with their fists. The Irish fight with any thing; sticks, pokers, or any weapons, but never with fists.

The Irish women are as well-behaved as the English women, and there are not many Irish prostitutes. Of the two, the Irish women are more dishonest than the men. The Irish rarely intermarry with English women. English women do not like to marry an Irishman, do not like to venture themselves away from their native town. The Irish have not large families like the English generally; not more than two or three children. They bring up their children very ill; send them out begging, and according to their ages so much money are they to get. Sometimes the children, when sent out to beg, learn from others to steal.

Irish labourers get the same wages as English: there is no disinclination to employ them at equal wages. Most of them are employed as builders' or plasterers' labourers. These men are much trusted about houses, and they do not steal. Those who come for the harvest sometimes stop and work for masons. In plastering some have risen to be plasterers; but only plain plasterers, not ornamental hands. English mechanics will sooner sweep the streets, or wheel sand, for 6*s.* or 7*s.* a-week, than become masons' labourers for 13*s.* a-week. If the Irish get into manufactories it is not to learn the trade, but merely as drudges. Many of them rise in the world and better themselves; few rise above public-house keepers. The Irish show less ingenuity and cleverness than any other class of men. Now and then there is a shrewd man: hardly any have shown any talent in the public meetings, of which there have been very many in Birmingham of late years, with speakers from the working classes. They have not taken a prominent part in political agitation or trades' unions.

Many of the Irish in Birmingham come from Roscommon and Tipperary.

Mr. *John Walthew*, of Birmingham, Builder.

Mr. *John Walthew.*

I have in general 50 Irish labourers in my employ; sometimes as many as 70; they are all labourers, only three or four are in higher branches,—one a stonemason, one a car-

penter, &c. We don't take Irish labourers for choice; we can't get English: the Irish require a great deal more of attention to make them do their work—a great deal more instructing; if you tell them a thing they forget it the next minute. We prefer the English, not because they are more regular or punctual or steady, but because the Irish require to be told everything; they get in one another's way; we are obliged to be as particular again with them; we are forced to keep them in sight; they are obedient; they do as they are told, if they know how. The foundation men (*i. e.* men employed in digging foundations) are generally English; their wages are 14*s.* or 15*s.* a-week. Not one Irishman in ten could wheel a barrow on a plank if you turn your back on him. BIRMINGHAM. Mr. *John Walthew.*

They are well-conducted when at their work; they live very hard, and save money; many of them buy good clothes, and appear well dressed on Sunday; many of them do not; they frequently save money, and take it home to their relations in Ireland; on these occasions they stay away about a month, more or less; sometimes the same men remain with me from five to fifteen years; one man worked for me fourteen years, then went away for a year, or fifteen months, and came back to me, and has worked since for four or five years; he is still a common labourer, and gets common wages; the common wages are 13*s.* a-week, the same for English and Irish; sometimes they get an extra allowance of a shilling a-week in busy times.

I have known several instances of Irish labourers marrying an English girl, but not many times; the English and Irish do not mix; the English labourers do not like them, chiefly because they think they lower their wages; the English do not associate with them, and do not learn bad habits from them; the Irish live together in certain quarters, generally in a low neighbourhood; they inhabit lodging-houses where the English labourers would not live; they lie together like pigs. I once searched all the Irish lodging-houses in Birmingham for an Irishman who had committed a murder; and in several houses 12 or 14 were sleeping in a small room not more than 13 feet square; in one house a bed was fixed over the head of the stairs; they sleep four, five, or six in a bed.

The Irish seldom get any better; they are born bricklayers' labourers, and they die bricklayers' labourers. I have known some Irish joiners get into business, but very few; one man got into good business, but failed after a few years. I know that some of my Irish labourers can read; some of them appear very ignorant.

If ever they make up their minds to do anything, they don't mind whether they kill a man or not; they do it in cool blood.

They come from all parts of Ireland.

Mr. *William Whittle,* Builder.

I have twenty applications of Irish for building-work for one English; English like farming, or employments in shops, better. The wages of Irish and English are about the same; if any thing, the English get a little more, but the difference is not worth naming. Sometimes six Irish will apply on a Monday morning; they are birds of passage, and go about the country; if they get work, they work; if not, they do as they can; they subsist on one another; they appear to be very kind to one another. One man who worked for me sent money regularly to his mother in Ireland; he used to leave so much every Saturday, and then draw it when it amounted to a certain sum. Another of my labourers used to send money to his family. Those I employ are very steady; they don't look forward, or attempt to rise in the world; I never heard of one making money and setting up in trade; they don't seem to wish it; their ideas don't carry them beyond their labour; they are only hodmen, and few get to be bricklayers. There are more of them every day; they come over in spring, and go back in winter; some, however, stop, and do not return. Mr. *William Whittle.*

Mr. *James Holmes,* Plasterer, of Birmingham.

I have generally eight to sixteen Irish labourers in my employ; they work as plasterers' labourers, to do the heaviest of the work, to fetch and carry, and to attend on the plasterers; I have one Irish plasterer, a very civil steady man—you would hardly think he was an Irishman. The labourers' wages are 12*s.* or 13*s.* for six days; in summer they work two hours a-day more, and earn more; the Irish labourers will work any time; the generality are very industrious and very honest. I have some who worked for me ten years, and I never knew anything against their honesty; they are much trusted about houses, and there are no complaints against them; if one among them is detected in a petty theft, the others will avoid him; I consider them very valuable labourers, and we could not do without them; by treating them kindly they will do anything for you; I would trust them in anything about my house. Before I came to Birmingham I could not bear the thoughts of an Irishman; now I would sooner have an Irishman than an Englishman for a labourer; an Englishman could not do the work they do when you push them; they have a willingness to oblige, which the English have not; they would die under anything before they would be beaten; they would go at hard work till they drop, before a man should excel them. They show as much ingenuity and skill as the same class of English; they require more looking after; they talk more at work; they don't require more instructing than the English; they only require looking after, to keep them to the collar; my business requires a better kind of men than the bricklayers' labourers, and therefore we look out for the best men. They are very charitable one to another when a new Mr. *James Holmes.*

BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. *James Holmes.*

one comes; an old hand will sham sickness to put in a relation or friend newly arrived till he gets into the way of the place, and, in the mean time, will go elsewhere to get work for himself. I don't think this feeling arises from the ill-treatment of the English. They recommend men of their own tribe; they prefer working with men from the same part of the country as themselves. One man working for me went to work at Kank Heath, in Staffordshire, staid two months, and saved 10*s.* a-week out of 15*s.* 2*d.*; when he had saved £6 he sent it to his father in Ireland. I know several other instances of their sending money to their relations in Ireland, from £3 to £6. I have advanced money to them in winter, sometimes to the amount of £3 apiece, and they have staid to work it out. In the hard winter, three years ago, I let five or six have money weekly, to the amount, on the whole, of from £2 to £3 apiece, and they all worked it out; any one of them might at any time have gone away and cheated me. The unmarried men generally go back to Ireland in winter, and return in spring. The English do not come from the country parishes, because they are settled; those in Birmingham work in the factories. If it was not for the Irish we could not get the work done. I never observed that they taught bad habits; nothing of the kind. I think that the prejudice in England against the Irish labourers arises from not being acquainted with them; the English labourers don't like the Irish; they say if it was not for them they would have good wages.

John Mouchet Baynham, Esquire, Surgeon of the General Dispensary, and of the Town Infirmary of Birmingham.

John Mouchet Baynham, Esq.

As relates to the town infirmary practice, I have a sixth part of the town under my care. There are probably at least 2,000 Irish in my district. Almost all these live in the greatest poverty and filth, infinitely worse than the same class of English; they are mostly bricklayers' labourers. These persons are not so well off as an Englishman who gets 13*s.* a week, because the wife and children do nothing towards the support of their family; the children have no moral or domestic education; they live in a state of nature. Three houses which I remember, each containing three rooms, are occupied by 18 or 20 persons apiece. The Irish in Birmingham are the very pests of society. They generate contagion, More and worse cases of fever, and other infectious diseases of a spontaneous origin, occur among them, and the acute diseases of which they become the subjects are fatal in a much larger proportion, than among the English; they are chiefly liable to fever. The reason of this fatality is not the poverty of the subject, but the want of ventilation and cleanliness of person. The only chance I have is to get them removed into the infirmary, where they necessarily undergo ablution, but the children cannot be removed, and during a long illness they are never washed, so that their skin becomes coated with filth, and there is great difficulty in inducing perspiration. They object to opening windows; the reason is their want of body and bed clothing. They all complain of a *smothering about the heart,* whatever may be their disease, and it is difficult to elicit any thing satisfactory from them. Sometimes they exhibit wonderful shrewdness and quickness of reply, but generally a stupidity quite marvellous. It is sometimes impossible to make them give any account of themselves; this is by no means the case among the English in general. Generally they bear illness well, and allow disease to become worse, before they complain, than an Englishman would. They are patient and enduring in suffering. Although anxious to obtain medicine, they do not place confidence in it, and think spirits and wine a specific, particularly in diseases of children; an Irishwoman would walk any distance or make any exertion to get medicine, and then not follow the instructions of the medical man, and especially neglect all *moral* directions. They expect it to act as a charm. Hence the probability of relieving an out-patient is very small.

The Irish are often the subjects of small-pox; they have not the sense to understand the advantage of vaccination; it is not that they have a prejudice against it, but they do not appreciate it.

I scarcely remember any instance of an Irishman of that class getting on in life. The men appear very brutal in their habits to one another. They show much affection to their children, and do not ill-treat their wives more than English of the same rank. The women marry very early, or at least attach themselves to one man. They appear to have many children, and the mortality is very great among them. My professional knowledge would lead me to think that common prostitution is not frequent among the Irish women. Diseases which are the result of promiscuous intercourse occur less frequently among the Irish than I should expect, and more among the men than the females. I do not think that incest or unnatural crime is the consequence of their sleeping together promiscuously. They appear to have very little sense of religion or propriety. They do not live so well on equal wages as the English. Their dinner is composed principally of potatoes, besides which they have occasionally salted fish or meat. The English rarely live on potatoes alone, as the Irish do. The Irish have no management or economy. There is more irritability of temper among them than among the English.

They keep themselves distinct, and do not mix with the English. I think their moral influence is very trifling. The English generally view the poor Irish as an inferior order of beings, and therefore do not associate with them. In that way the Irish have the reputation of Jews. They live together from taste, and from the exclusion which is maintained against them; and hence they do not improve, as they have not the instruction which living with the more respectable of the poor English would be likely to communicate.

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BIRMINGHAM.

John Thomas—Has a Farm four Miles from Birmingham, on the Warwick Road.

John Thomas

In harvest time Irish labourers get 12*s* a-week, a quart of beer a-day, and they are lodged at night in a barn; frequently a dinner is given them on Sunday, and sometimes also on Thursday. When they work by the piece they will earn 15*s*. a-week; in other respects the same; they get rather lower wages than the English; they are less neat in their work. Frequently too many come, and will work for low wages, as low as 8*s*. a week. When they leave us they go on to Staffordshire, and get back in time for their own harvest. Most of them have a little land. Those that worked for me (in 1825) were exceedingly frugal; out of seven persons, six were very orderly; the seventh was disorderly, and the others refused to work with him. The English dislike their being employed; the master is forced to protect them from abuse.

I think that they get less now than some years ago; more come over, and prices are lower. In my farm all the harvest could have been got in, whatever might be the weather, without the Irish; the workmen in the manufactories, particularly the nailers, go harvesting in the neighbourhood of Birmingham.

The following information, with respect to the share which the Irish have taken in combination at Birmingham, was furnished by a member of the central committee of the trades' union, Feb. 1834:—"The Irish do not take an active part in the trade union meetings: the labourers have a union of their own; they have not yet given in their adhesion to the central committee, and the latter body have no immediate reason to expect that they will do so. Their own management of business is shrewd and clever; they have accumulated large funds, are regular in their payments, and transact their business pleasantly with each other. But all this applies to their own private lodge, as they do not take part in the public business of the general meetings, or join in the discussions of the central committee. As to funds, the sum collected by the Irish labourers is larger in amount than that of any other lodge."

Mr. *Holmes*, Plasterer, of Birmingham.

Mr. *Holmes*.

1. Would the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent adults diminish the Irish immigration into this part of Great Britain?

I should think it would diminish them.

2. Would it be advantageous for this town and neighbourhood if the Irish emigration could on a sudden be completely stopped?

It would not be any advantage to the town.

3. Could the work of the town be done, or could the harvest in the country be got in, without Irish labourers?

The work of this town could not be done without the Irish labourers.

4. Has the Irish competition lowered the general rate of wages in this town and neighbourhood? and, if so, in what departments of industry, and to what extent?

If the Irish competition was withdrawn, the wages here to labourers would be considerably higher.

5. Has the Irish immigration increased the amount of the poor rates in this town and neighbourhood?

I do not think it has.

Potteries:—*Information furnished by a Gentleman on the spot, January* 1834.

Potteries.

I find at Stoke and Lane End that there are very few Irish, who do only the drudgery work, such as bricklayers, hodmen, &c., and never attempt the manufacturing; are very civil and orderly; and are found advantageous, as the native population is fully employed in the more ingenious and skill-requiring works, and the Irish work something cheaper than hands, for the laborious duties they undertake, could be found in the surrounding country. Wages are, for the Irish, 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per diem, and in the pottery work they vary from 3*s*. to 5*s*. 6*d*., and 6*s*.

No. II.

STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN LIVERPOOL.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BAPTISMS.

LIVERPOOL.
Number of Irish.

Years.	Total Number.	Years.	Total Number.	Years.	Total Number.
1788 ..	260	1808 ..	571	1821 ..	1,100
1794 ..	309	1809 ..	593	1822 ..	1,100
1797 ..	312	1810 ..	764	1823 ..	1,217
1798 ..	367	1811 ..	803	1824 ..	1,415
1799 ..	391	1812 ..	667	1825 ..	1,398
1800 ..	459	1813 ..	632	1826 ..	1,620
1801 ..	412	1814 ..	704	1827 ..	1,554
1802 ..	487	1815 ..	801	1828 ..	1,590
1803 ..	485	1816 ..	855	1829 ..	1,625
1804 ..	531	1817 ..	887	1830 ..	1,750
1805 ..	528	1818 ..	972	1831 ..	1,872
1806 ..	584	1819 ..	1,072	1832 ..	1,980
1807 ..	583	1820 ..	1,021		

St. Peter's, Liverpool,
16th January, 1834.

WILLIAM MAYBRICK,
Parish Clerk.

From returns furnished by the Roman Catholic priests it appears that the Roman Catholic baptisms in Liverpool in 1833 were 2,237.

As to the proportion of Irish among these baptisms,—

Dr. Youens states that, with regard to the baptisms at St. Nicholas's chapel, "he can safely say that by far the greater number of names are Irish."

Of the baptisms at St. Peter's Mr. Robinson states that two-thirds are Irish.

For St. Anthony's the following numbers are given:—

Year.	Total Baptisms.	Of Irish Extraction.
1831 ..	295 ..	Males 104, Females 79, = 183
1832 ..	359 ..	„ 127, „ 118, = 245
1833 ..	430 ..	„ 152, „ 135, = 287

Ratio of Irish, 1831, $\frac{62}{100}$ | 1832, $\frac{68}{100}$ | 1833, $\frac{66}{100}$.

If the baptisms at St. Anthony's may be taken as a fair specimen for the whole baptisms of Liverpool, about three-fifths of the Catholic baptisms would be Irish.

It is difficult to determine the number of Irish Roman Catholics in England from the number of baptisms, as, from the recent date at which the great immigration has taken place, there is not the ordinary proportion of aged persons in the population, the immigrants being chiefly men and women in the prime of life.

In Glasgow the ratio of the annual births to the population, including still-born, has been ascertained by Dr. Cleland (Statistics of Glasgow, p. 260,) to be 1 in 29·47.

In Stockport the Catholics, in 1831, were 2,569; the births, in the same year, 150: this gives 1 baptism in 17·12.

In Wigan, according to a census taken in the two Catholic districts, in 1829, the numbers are as follows:—

	Population.	Baptisms.	
St. John's,	3169 ..	186	= 1 in 17·03
St. Mary's,	3200 ..	115	= 1 in 27·82
	6369 ..	301	= 1 in 21·12

The Catholic congregation of Dukinfield, in Cheshire, was ascertained to be 4,000; in 1833 there were 251 baptisms: *i. e.* 1 baptism to 15·53 persons.

In 1831 the Roman Catholics in Glasgow were 26,965; the Roman Catholic baptisms in that year were 1,320: that is, 1 baptism to 20·42 persons.

If, therefore, it is assumed that the Irish baptisms are two-fifths of the Roman Catholic baptisms in Liverpool, and that there is 1 baptism to 18 persons (which is probably rather over than under the truth), the following conjectural estimate may be made of the increase of the Irish Catholic population of Liverpool:—

Year.	Roman Catholic Baptisms.	Estimated Number of Irish Baptisms.	Estimated Number of Irish Catholics in the Population.
1800	459	275	4,950
1810	764	458	8,244
1820	1,021	612	11,016
1830	1,750	1,050	18,900
1833	2,237	1,342	24,156

There are no statistical data for calculating the number of Irish Protestants in Liverpool and its neighbourhood.

I annex an estimate of the total number of poor Irish in Liverpool and its suburbs, furnished to me by Dr. Duncan (whose evidence see below, p. 18), which probably exceeds the truth.

Estimate of the number of Irish in Liverpool, so poor as to be unable to pay for medical advice, by Dr. Duncan.

Houses rated at £12 and under, in the parish of Liverpool, 15,985.
Number of inhabitants in each house estimated at 6½.

Inhabitants of houses at and under £12 rental .. (15,985 × 6½) =	103,902
Add, for Toxteth Park, Edgehill, Kirkdale, &c.	24,098
(Viz. Total population 39,000: estimated proportion at and under £12 rental, 24,098.)	
Total Inhabitants, at and under £12 rental, in Liverpool and outskirts	128,000
Deduct for individuals residing in these houses able to pay for medical advice	8,000
	120,000
Proportion of Irish, estimated from records kept at the North Dispensary, one-third (allowing for greater proportion of disease among Irish)	40,000

EVIDENCE TAKEN JANUARY 9—18, 1834.

Passage of the Irish between Dublin and Liverpool.—Vagrancy.

Mr. *Samuel Perry*, Agent to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company.

Mr. *Samuel Perry.*

THE steamers of this Company carry a great number of poor Irish between Dublin and Liverpool, and Belfast and Liverpool, both ways: the chief part are carried to and from Dublin; about one-tenth more go to Belfast. The regular charge for deck passengers is 5*s.* per head, both ways, both to Dublin and Belfast. During an opposition the rates vary, and sometimes have been 6*d.*, but only for a few days. We never vary our charges either way from any other motive than opposition. If the Irish have come at a low rate, and gone back at a high rate, this has been mere accident and not design. During the whole of last summer our fares both ways were 3*s.* 6*d.* All the poor Irish who come to Liverpool from Dublin come in our packets.

The Government boats bring none, so that, with the exception of a few who come in sailing vessels, we bring all that come through Dublin. Sometimes, in May and June, preparatory to the hay and corn harvests, they come over to the number of two to five hundred in a vessel. We are forced to exercise great vigilance, in order to prevent being defrauded of the fare; they practise all kinds of tricks to evade payment. But in general they are well-behaved and perfectly sober on board, both going and coming; whenever a disturbance arises, it is to avoid the payment of their passage money. The drovers, who have charge of the cattle which are brought over in the packets, are uniformly drunken, and are very troublesome when on board. They are quite a different class from the harvest-men. The harvest-men in general do not bring over their wives and families; when they do, they are paid for by the head, except children in arms.

Scarcely a day passes but I send over gratis half a dozen poor Irish, either males or females, who, being destitute in this country, are desirous of returning.

They are in the habit of bringing gold to be exchanged for bank of Ireland notes in our office, and hence I can judge of the amount of their earnings. Some years ago, during a wet season, the greater part of those who had been in Lincolnshire earned from £10 to £15; generally, however, they get from £4 to £7 each man. Very few of them are passed as paupers; most of them pay their way back.

I have ascertained, from undoubted authority, that the Dublin Mendicity Society have not ever paid the passage of Irish families or paupers to this country, except females with children, left behind by English who had resided there, and who had returned to England.

The following is a return of the number of deck passengers carried in the vessels of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, between Dublin and Liverpool, in the last seven years.

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. *Samuel Perry.*

		To Dublin.	From Dublin.
From the 1st February 1830, to the 1st February 1831	Deckers	31,794	31,454
„ 1st February 1831, to the 1st February 1832	„	32,596	39,788
„ 1st February 1832, to the 1st February 1833	„	21,829	20,618
Total in 3 years - - - -		86,219	98,860

Total number of Deckers carried in 7 years, ending 1st February, 1833.

To Dublin.	From Dublin.
200,096	188,988

Mr. George Forwood, Assistant Overseer of the parish of Liverpool.

Mr. *George Forwood.* My department is that of transacting all the parochial business which requires a reference to the magistrates; and that includes the passing of the Irish paupers to Ireland.

This subject has come under my observation for more than twelve years. The Irish come over from 500 to 700 in a steam packet, principally in the harvest time; a considerable number of these have families with them, and others have their families follow. They have been brought over in numbers for 1*s.* a head, and they never pay more than 5*s.* for the passage to England: the latter is the common price for their passage back to Ireland, exclusive of provisions. Those who have been over before become a description of leaders of gangs, and under the guidance of these persons they branch off in different directions to all the counties leading from the London road.

All these are agricultural labourers when they are in England; many of these will stay if they get any kind of employment, as hod-men, porters about the docks, &c., and become domiciled. The harvest-men send their families begging about the country while they are at work, and when their work is over, it is a common practice for them to give their earnings to one of their party, with whom they appoint a place of rendezvous in Ireland, and they then apply to be passed as paupers. In two cases at Liverpool, where Irishmen were refused passes, their banker was found at the docks, and when he had been brought up by the constables before the magistrates, the moneys deposited with this man were handed over to the claimants, amounting in the one case to £7. 7*s.*, in the other to more than £13. They often buy clothing in England. In general the great bulk of them make no objection to go to Dublin; in some cases they apply to be sent to Cork, Belfast, Derry, and Newry; we very rarely send them to any place but Dublin.

A large portion of Irish get settled in the parish by renting houses of £10 a year and upwards, for one whole year. They contrive this by living in a cellar or in a room, and underletting the rest of the house. The Irish do not seem to have any disposition to depend on their own resources; they are less provident than the English, Scotch, or Welsh, of all which nations there are a great many at Liverpool; and thus they apply more frequently for, and rely more upon, parish relief, than the English. The parents are frequently in the habit of sending their children out to beg; the children have often said to me that they dared not go home till they got 6*d.* or 8*d.*, as the case might be. We have frequent applications against the Irish for neglecting to maintain their families. There are more Irish prostitutes in proportion than English. Many Irish girls come over from Dublin to get into service, and they go astray. The Irish live together in considerable numbers, in a very small circumference, in certain quarters of their own; and they dwell together in low lodging-houses, where they pay from 2*d.* to 3*d.* a night. They retain the habit of waking dead bodies, on which occasions they carouse and often spend a week's earnings, and frequently beg in the neighbourhood, and apply to the parish as if for the purpose of getting a coffin, and then employ the money in drinking over the body. In point of character for honesty we make no distinction between the Irish and English labourer. There was a turn-out among the tradesmen, in 1833, but it was chiefly confined to the natives, and the Irish took little part in it. The Irish have never appeared prominently in any disturbance, except drunken rows.

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LIVERPOOL.

An Account of the Irish Poor, removed under Magistrates' Orders, and passed from Liverpool to Ireland, at the expense of the County of Lancaster, in each Year, beginning with 1824, and ending with 1831, distinguishing those passed from the Parish of Liverpool, from the County of Lancaster, and from other Counties.

	From within the county of Lancaster.			From other Counties.			Grand Total in each year.
	From Liverpool.	From other places	Total.	From Middlesex.	From other places.	Total.	
1824	1,455	151	1,606	476	399	875	2,481
1825	1,588	279	1,867	673	488	1,161	3,028
1826	2,443	1,848	4,291	826	1,311	2,137	6,428
1827	2,803	962	3,765	1,379	911	2,290	6,055
1828	1,956	522	2,478	1,173	698	1,871	4,249
1829	1,522	1,442	2,964	1,177	945	2,122	5,086
1830	2,799	682	3,481	1,443	755	2,198	5,679
1831	2,669	649	3,318	1,576	969	2,545	5,863
From Liverpool	17,235						
From other places	6,535	6,535					
From within the county of Lancaster	23,770		23,770				
From Middlesex				8,723			
And other Counties				6,476	6,476		
	15,199			15,199		15,199	
	39,869						39,869

The numbers of Irish poor passed from Liverpool between 24th October 1832, and 25th October 1833, are

From the parish of Liverpool . . .	2,975 persons	1,558 passes
From Middlesex and other places . .	2,137 „	935 „
	5,112 persons in	2,493 passes

Parochial Expenditure of Liverpool for the relief of the Irish Poor.

The following extracts from reports of the Select Vestry of the parish of Liverpool from 1824 to 1828 will shew that the increased expenditure on account of the Irish poor has been the subject of serious complaint in that town.

Report of 1824, April 20th.—"The favourite object of the two preceding Select Vestries having been the curtailment of the expenditure for the relief of the out-door poor, but little under this head, it may have been supposed, remained to be accomplished by their successors. The parishioners will learn, however, with satisfaction, that a further saving has been effected in this item, of upwards of £1,600.

"A reduction to such an extent, from a charge which had been diminished by considerably more than one half, in the course of the two former years, may be regarded by some, as the operation of a more restrictive system in the application of parish relief, rather than of any real amelioration of the condition of the poor. Such an inference, however, cannot fairly be drawn from the practice of the Select Vestry. In dispensing relief to the daily applicants, they have exercised a sound discretion in adapting the kind and quantum of that relief to the necessity and circumstances of each case, and indeed they have not unfrequently extended parochial assistance when it was not required, or perhaps even permitted by the law.

"The class of paupers, more particularly here alluded to, consists of the lower order of Irish, who, tempted by the facility of communication, and the prospect of obtaining employment in the manufacturing districts, resort hither with their wives and children in overwhelming numbers. It is impossible to behold such a mass of misery and wretchedness but with feelings of compassion; and yet to administer indiscriminately to its relief, is only to hold out encouragement to others, and ultimately to increase the evil. An immediate removal back again to their own country, though sanctioned by the law, might be considered a harsh proceeding and has never been resorted to.

"After a fruitless journey, therefore, into the interior, the same unfortunate individuals return, in the course of a few weeks, in a still more deplorable condition, and again become chargeable to the parish or county. It is no exaggeration to state that of the casual poor who obtain temporary relief, two thirds are composed of this description; and such being the natural consequences of an easy and unrestricted intercourse between two countries so differently circumstanced, in respect to the maintenance of their poor, there is no hope of the grievance being abated but by legislative interference."

Report of 1827, April 17th.—"Upwards of 7,000 persons, have been passed this year from Liverpool to Ireland, (of which number 3,343 were by this parish) many of whom have travelled from the most southern counties, and some even from Bristol, which port, as well as

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that of London, ought to relieve this county from a great portion of these vagrants; as numbers of them, either from sickness, absolute want, or arriving here in the last stage of pregnancy, become a serious burthen to this district; others, perhaps encouraged by the many humane institutions established in this town, resort hither for the mere purpose of availing themselves of their bounty, particularly that of the ladies' charity. The churchwardens have been in conference with some of the resident county magistrates, who are quite alive to the subject, for the purpose of devising some plan to prevent this parish being burdened with the Irish poor from distant parts of the kingdom, and although it is not yet matured, the Select Vestry hope their successors will proceed in the accomplishment of this design."

Report of 1828, April 8th.—"The Irish poor constitute a large portion of the applicants for casual relief, independent of the trouble and charge arising from the numbers who have to be passed home at the expense of the county, no less a number than 2,254 having been passed by this parish during the year.

"The Select Vestry have for several years directed their attention to the diminishing of the latter expense, and, last year, the subject was noticed in the House of Commons by Lord Stanley who has this Session obtained the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject, with a view to remedy this grievance. The importance of this subject will appear from the following statement of the numbers received and passed from Liverpool to Ireland.

	In 1825.	1826.	1827.	
From Middlesex	733	1,020	1,453	Total 3,206
From other Counties	591	1,420	794	2,805
	1,324	2,440	2,247	6,011
From Lancashire	1,978	5,843	3,491	11,312
	3,302	8,283	5,738	17,323

This statement exhibits in a strong light the heavy charge borne by this County to which Liverpool contributes so largely; for of these 17,323 passed from hence during the last three years, 11,312 have intruded themselves, or have been driven from other parishes or counties, into the county of Lancaster. The charge upon the county in the year ending June 1827, was nearly £37,000, of which this parish has paid about £700. The Select Vestry entertain strong hopes that, in the present session of Parliament, some means will be adopted to effect a more equal distribution of this vexatious burthen."

The parochial expenditure of Liverpool, in respect of the Irish poor not having settlements in the parish, falls under two heads:—

First. Relief given to Irish as casual poor in the workhouse.

Second. Relief given to Irish as casual poor out of the workhouse.

With regard to the first of these heads, viz., relief given to unsettled Irish in the workhouse, the following facts will afford some means of estimating the expense arising from this source.

On the 10th of January, 1834, there were 1,530 paupers in the Liverpool workhouse, and among these there were the following numbers of Irish,

50	persons	from 3 to 10	years	of age.
88	„	from 10 to 18	„	„
9	„	from 20 to 25	„	„
198	„	from 30 to 88	„	„
Total . .	345			

Of these 345 Irish, about one third had settlements in the parish; so that in January, 1834, there were about 230 Irish admitted into the workhouse as casual poor. The number of casual poor at that time in the workhouse who were not Irish, was about 160. Three fourths of the patients in the fever hospital belonging to the workhouse, and about a fourth of the patients in the sick wards of the workhouse, were Irish.

The total expense of the Liverpool workhouse, in 1832, was £11,795. 15*s.* 10*d.*, so that if we reckon that the unsettled Irish in the workhouse are usually about 230 out of 1,830, or about one eighth, their share in the annual expense of the workhouse would be less than £1,500, even including the costs of the establishment; and it is to be observed that the establishment would require to be kept up if unsettled Irish were never admitted.

With regard to the second head, viz., relief given to unsettled Irish as casual poor out of the workhouse, the following evidence of Mr. Mackinlay, the secretary to the Select Vestry, will explain their share in the only items in the expense of the out-poor for 1832, in which they have any concern, viz., *Relief to out-poor* £13,724. 15*s.* 9*d.* *and children of out-poor employed in weaving* £263. 7*s.* 8*d.* From his evidence, it appears, that probably not far from £6,000 of these sums was given to the unsettled Irish, which, added to their share in the cost of the workhouse, would show that in 1832 the parish of Liverpool expended, in the relief of unsettled Irish, about £7,500.

Examination of *Mr. John Mackinlay,* Secretary to the Select Vestry of Liverpool, since 1821.

Mr. *JohnMackinlay.*

Out of the sum of £13,724. 15*s.* 9*d.* paid for out-poor in the parish of Liverpool in 1832, I should suppose that at least a half went to the Irish; probably scarcely a quarter of these had a legal settlement: those who have resided in Liverpool from fifteen to twenty years, we consider entitled to relief as if they were parishioners; we never remove them when they apply for relief. We either afford them temporary relief out of doors, or offer them an asylum in the

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workhouse; we scarcely ever make a compulsory removal, except under very peculiar circumstances. We relieve in cases of sickness or accident without making a practice of forcing a removal when the parties are recovered. Often we offer to pass a pregnant Irish woman who applies for relief, and she refuses, saying, she has got the ladies' charity. Mr. *John Mackinlay.*

The only other item in the account of the out-poor for 1832, which concerns the Irish, is children of out-poor employed in weaving, £263. 7*s.* 8*d.* of which, probably about a half is for unsettled Irish.

From enquiries which we have made at different times, the parish officers have ascertained that poor persons have got relief from various charities at the same period, and at a time when they were also receiving parish relief as casual poor. I have known several instances of pregnant women, both Irish and others, receiving relief as casual poor from the parish during their confinement, when they were assisted by the ladies' charity. I should be inclined to think that the charitable institutions of this town, in some degree, increase mendicity, especially among the Irish.

Mr. William Shaw, Overseer, Constable, Comptroller of Taxes, Surveyor of Highways, and Assessor of the Township of Everton for the last fourteen years.

I have observed for the last fourteen years that nine-tenths of the vagrants in Everton and its neighbourhood have been Irish of the lowest class. They are very importunate in begging. Their distress appears to be real; and when threatened with apprehension, they have repeatedly asked me to do so, as it would be bettering their condition. In many cases the number of children prevents our apprehending them, as the children cannot be separated from the parents without the expense of maintaining them, and parents would often desert them. There are few resident Irish families in the townships of Everton, West Derby, and Kirkdale. Mr. *William Shaw.*

Expenditure of the Public Charities of Liverpool for the relief of the Irish Poor.

THE LIVERPOOL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The following is an account of the money expended by this Society for several years past.

	Persons relieved.	Money expended.
Year 1828	5,629	£303 19 4
1829	9,026	381 18 0
1830	12,578	422 5 0
1831		289 6 0
1832		261 19 7

Examination of Mr. *John Radcliffe,* Agent for the Charitable Society, and Secretary of the Strangers' Friend Society of Liverpool.

The following statement contains a correct account of the Charitable Society. Mr. *John Radcliffe.*

LIVERPOOL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Established in 1823 and managed by members of the Established Church.

Its object is to visit and relieve the sick and distressed poor at their own habitations. Its annual income is about £240.

Relief is administered by the visitors on the recommendation of subscribers, and its amount is regulated by the nature of the case. It is seldom given in money, chiefly in articles of provision and fuel; wearing apparel and bed clothing are also occasionally furnished.

Imposition is guarded against,—first, by no relief being given until a careful personal investigation by the visitor, at the dwelling of the poor, into the circumstances of each case. Second,—by the relief being very rarely given in money. Third,—a comparison, by the visitors at their monthly meetings, of the information which they have collected. And fourth,—by a register of cases of gross imposition which come under their notice. The number of persons relieved in 1832 amounted to 6,600, the proportion of Irish relieved is probably about one third of the whole. This ratio is considerably below that of the Stranger's Friend Society, of which the relief of the stranger poor constitutes a leading feature. The Charitable Society devotes its attention chiefly to the sick poor of Liverpool, making the administering of spiritual instruction and consolation a main object of their visits.

The writer of this has been closely connected with several of the relieving societies in Liverpool, (especially with the two now named,) for several years past, and has, in common with many others, long regretted the number of poor wandering Irish, who, through the want of a national system of relief at home, as well as other causes, are induced to cross the channel, and become burthensome on relief societies on this side the water. Many such unfortunate persons would, (it may safely be affirmed,) but for the relief afforded to them, especially by the Strangers' Friend Society, have literally perished through want. It may be added, that, in consequence of the heavy drain upon the charitable funds in Liverpool by the destitute Irish, it is not unfrequently found impossible to devote to our own towns' poor relief adequate, added to the exigencies of their case. Were the societies freed from the responsibility of attending to the wants of the Irish population (a responsibility which under present circumstances they feel must be met), they could not merely *alleviate,* but, in many instances, by increased relief, wholly *remove* the distress which attaches to the native poor.

JOHN RADCLIFFE

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Mr. *John Radcliffe.*

The cases of attempted imposition mentioned in the above statement are numerous, and consist chiefly of the lower Irish; sometimes they state cases of false distress; frequently they change their name and their lodgings, in order to conceal their identity. There is a class of charity-hunters who make a regular trade of imposing on charities, and especially on private individuals who prefer being their own almoners to subscribing to charities. By the exertions of the visitors of the charitable societies of this town, this evil has been much diminished during the last five years, perhaps by half; the professional beggars now scarcely dare to apply; if they apply and are refused on the spot, but are presented with a note, they destroy the note sooner than be subjected to the examination of the visitors. These persons will then go to the individual recommending them, and state that their application for relief has failed, through the fault of the society; and some of the subscribers, I am sorry to say, listen to these representations, and we have lost their support in consequence. These remarks apply generally to all the charitable societies of Liverpool.

No religious distinction is made in giving relief by any charitable society in Liverpool. None of the visitors require the person relieved to pray with them, or make prayers a condition for relief: they may offer prayers, but never require them. If we know a case of this kind we should condemn it; a visitor who did such a thing would not, if he persisted in it, be allowed to act.

THE LIVERPOOL DISTRICT PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

This society was established in 1830, and the following statement exhibits the amount of its income since its establishment:—

	£.	s.	d.
Year 1830	407	17	9
1831	1,486	11	10½
1832	1,687	15	3¾

The following extracts from the annual reports of this society relate to the amount of relief given by it to the Irish poor:—

Report for 1830, p. 12: "An objection has likewise been raised against the society for relieving so many of the Irish poor.

"To this your Committee can only reply, that there is no alternative at present between the plan pursued with regard to them and allowing them to starve, and that numbers of them, by having lived and laboured long in the town, have established a claim to public sympathy."

Report for 1831, p. 6: "While dwelling upon this, the relief department of this society, it may not be unfitting to point out the fearful disproportion between the numbers of Irish applicants and those of other countries. Out of 11,303 relieved, 8,069 have been from Ireland; heavy as this burthen must be, it appears unavoidable; many had by long residence gained a charitable settlement; many were women and children left by their husbands to casual charity: and so long as the Irish poor are situated as at present, this charge upon the funds of the society cannot, it is feared, be much diminished."

Report for 1832, p. 7: "The number of Irish applicants still continues very great; 7,809 out of 15,209; and the Committee trust that the Commission about to be appointed to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, will elicit such information as may enable the legislature to devise some expedient whereby the abundant produce of that fertile island may be made more available, than it at present is, to the subsistence of its poor inhabitants, and that the English will not be compelled to maintain both the Irish poor and their own."

Examination of Mr. *James Shaw*, Agent of the District Provident Society at Liverpool.

Mr. *James Shaw.*

This society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions; the greater proportion of the subscribers are English.

We visit all applicants for relief; and relief is given according to the recommendation of the visitor.

	In 1830.	In 1831.
Number of reliefs given to English	1,015	1,925
" " Irish	2,460	8,069
" " Welsh	252	881
" " Scotch	116	325
" " Unknown	54	103
Total	3,897	11,303

This is an account of the number of times that relief was given, whether to the same or to different persons.

The following is an account of the number of persons and families relieved; so that, if the same person or family was relieved several times, his or their case only occurs once:—

	In 1832.
Number of families or individuals relieved, English	1,796
" " Irish	3,096
" " Welsh	756
" " Scotch	198
" " Foreigners	144
Total	5,987

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Mr. *James Shaw.*

In awarding relief no distinction is made between the Irish and English; no distinction is made as regards religion or country; no question is ever asked about religion, either at the office or by the visitors. I have been in the habit of visiting the Irish at their dwellings; there is usually more distress than with the English.

They commonly live in cellars, and have very little furniture; a stool and a table, but sometimes only bricks by the fire-side to sit on: the bedding is generally very miserable; they sleep on the floor, generally on straw, with nothing but a rug or quilt.

The Irish are more addicted to begging than the English, and there are more impostors among the Irish than the people of any other country. They sometimes hire bad cellars for the express purpose of being visited there, which they make look very miserable, and live in another part of the town. I have detected three cases of this kind among Irish during the last two months. I have never known cases of this kind among the English. The Irish (also the Welsh) send out their children to beg, and require them to get a certain sum in the day, generally 6*d.*, except on market day, when they require 18*d.* A boy about nine years old, singing in the street, was once brought into our office nearly naked; he was furnished with a jacket and trowsers, (which cost 13*s.* 6*d.*,) and when told to go home he began to cry, saying he had not made 6*d.*; he said he would be beat unless he had made 6*d.*; he had obtained 2*d.* by begging: he was furnished with a sixpenny loaf, and when he was taken home by the visitor, his parents cursed the visitor for interfering with their family, and told him their children should go out to beg and maintain them; the boy requested his old trowsers might be thrown away, saying that otherwise his mother would pawn the new ones. This was an Irish case. It is only the professed beggars among the Irish who ill use their children; the respectable Irish poor are very tender to them, and try to get them into schools, and to bring them on in the world, and do as much for them as the parents of any other country. I think the Irish beggars more depraved and more numerous than the English beggars. There are probably from 500 to 600 Irish beggars in Liverpool.

We take deposits from poor persons, and for 10*s.* paid we give 6*d.* premium.

	In 1831.	In 1832.
Amount of Deposits	£2,570 3 10	£5,946 18 3½
Number of the Depositors	1,224	3,489
Paid back to Depositors	£2,086 18 10⅓	£5,380 3 11½
Premium allowed on this sum	81 10 9½	207 15 10½

The object of this plan is to enable the poor to save money when their wages are high, or when they are in work, in order to pay rent, to provide winter stores, &c. I cannot state precisely the numbers of the different countries, but I have no doubt that there is a fair proportion of depositors among the Irish. I think that the Irish labourers are as provident as the English in the same situation of life. I often visit the dwellings of Irish labourers, and I generally find them as clean and tidy, their wives and children appear as comfortable, as those of the English of the same class.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

The following is an account of the sums distributed by the Strangers' Friend Society for several years back:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1827	740	11	6½	1830	1,185	2	11
1828	531	2	4	1831	617	14	9
1829	421	10	1	1832	549	5	0

These sums do not include the expenses of the establishment, printing, &c.

Mr. Radcliffe, the Secretary to this Society, states generally that about one-half the whole number of individuals relieved by the Strangers' Friend Society for several years past consists of poor Irish.

The following extract from the report of this society for the year 1831 shows, more precisely, the proportions of the natives of the different countries relieved in that year:

"It may suffice to state, that the society's funds have been expended in relieving the wants of 3,640 families, averaging 15,000 persons; that, in effecting this result the number of visits made by your visitors has amounted to upwards of 10,000; and that the majority of the cases relieved were sick cases. The classification of these families as to country stands nearly thus: Irish 1,907, Welsh 839, English 805, Scotch and others 89; total 3,640."

"With comparatively few exceptions the relief to individuals has been given in articles of provision and fuel."

The following statement shows the proportion of relief given to the Irish poor by this Society in the two last years:

	Cases Relieved.	Of which were Irish.	Average Relief.
In 1832	3,590	1,637	4*s.*
1833	2,140	987	5*s.*

Examination of Mr. *William Comer*, Member of the Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society.

Mr. *William Comer.*

I have been one of the principal managers of the Strangers' Friend Society for the last twenty years. During the three last years, since the institution of the Provident District

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Mr. *William Comer.*

Society, we have chiefly confined ourselves to strangers; that is, non-parishioners of Liverpool. The bulk of the non-parishioners in Liverpool are Irish and Welsh, who came to seek for labour. Comparatively few poor English come to search for labour in Liverpool, not one-half of the Welsh, nor one-quarter of the Irish. The Irish who come here are very destitute; they represent that in their country they can only starve or beg.

No case is relieved (unless of very urgent distress) without a personal investigation at the party's lodgings. The amount of relief varies from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, according to the size of the family. If it is a case of sickness, we should continue this allowance for five or six weeks, but usually not more than two or three. Our object is to relieve the funds of the town of them, either by finding them employment or by passing them home. We generally relieve in food, and sometimes in fuel, and when necessary, in money, particularly in cases of sickness. We give assistance in many cases of confinement. We have female visitors for that purpose. To those cases we distribute a little flannel and other necessaries. We also relieve in soup. There is an institution in this town for making soup in the winter months and selling it at a low price, one halfpenny a quart, and frequently, when necessary, to distribute it gratis. Last year we took £185 of their tickets at one halfpenny a quart; but they gave us £110 of this sum. We never find any difficulty in increasing our subscribers in time of urgent distress, either for the soup or the Strangers' Friend Society; and that may be said generally of the other charitable institutions of Liverpool. The soup is made of the best rice, oatmeal, and pearl barley, seasoned with pimento, molasses, and salt. It is excellent, and very nutritive and palatable; it is useful to children; it prevents sickness; with a little bread or potatoes, it is excellent food for a working man. Probably four Irish to two Welsh and one English apply for this soup. We consider the applications for soup an excellent criterion of distress: they will not come from a great distance unless they are in real want. Sometimes there are 100 poor people outside waiting for it. The quantity distributed in a day varies from 200 gallons to 1,000. We have very frequently distributed 1,000 gallons in a day. We have two distributing houses, one at the south and the other at the north of the town, in the thick of the poorest population. A quart of this soup, with a little bread and potatoes, is a meal for a working man, and for two to three children. A pint would be enough for a woman. The best criterion of the excellence of this soup is the eagerness with which, when in want, the poor apply for it. It may be abused by persons who have families of children, but not to any great extent, as we seldom give more than two or three or four quarts at a time to a family. The best regulated charities are liable to be imposed on; but I think the Soup Charity and the Strangers' Friend Society are as little liable as any. We have no security that persons not in real distress will apply for soup at a halfpenny a quart, except the trouble which they have in fetching it, the liability to be detected by their neighbours, and the general appearance of wretchedness which they exhibit to the distributors.

We make no distinction of religion; our visitors never require the poor to engage in prayer against their inclinations.

THE LADIES' CHARITY.

The society was established in 1796. Its purposes are described in the following extract from the ticket furnished to subscribers.

"The relief afforded by this charity is confined to poor married women, having one child living at the time of application; to poor widows whose husbands have died during their pregnancy, who have resided twelve months within the township of Liverpool and the north part of Harrington, including Hill Street; and to the wives and widows of soldiers and sailors absent on His Majesty's service, or discharged within six months. It is desired that great attention be paid to the moral character of the applicants, and their inability to obtain relief from other sources. No woman is entitled a second time to the benefits of the charity, unless, upon reference to the register, it shall appear that her last child has been vaccinated.

"Persons who may be deemed proper objects of this charity are expected to produce their marriage-certificate, or other satisfactory testimonials of their marriage; and they will receive from the Matron one quarter of a pound of tea, one pound of soap, and one pound of sugar: and the midwives are directed to expend 2*s.* 6*d.* in the purchase of coals, barley, and other necessaries."

The following is a statement of the number of persons relieved by this society since 1815:

Year.	Number of Objects relieved.	Year.	Number of Objects relieved.	Year.	Number of Objects relieved.
1815 ..	1,072	1822 ..	1,427	1828 ..	1,603
1816 ..	1,268	1823 ..	1,491	1829 ..	1,608
1817 ..	1,623	1824 ..	1,506	1830 ..	1,714
1818 ..	1,653	1825 ..	1,360	1831 ..	1,752
1819 ..	1,358	1826 ..	1,576	1832 ..	1,489
1820 ..	1,749	1827 ..	1,527	1833 ..	1,402
1821 ..	1,632				

The income of this society has varied from about £1,100 to about £700 a year. In 1831 its receipts were £843. 12*s.* 6*d.*; in 1832 they were £875. 17*s.* 3*d.*; in 1833 they were £811. 17*s.*

With regard to the share which the Irish have in the relief given by this society, Mrs.

Ellison, the Matron, states, that "out of 1,402 patients attended in the year 1833, she thinks she may with confidence say from 800 to 900 were Irish, in the most destitute state, wanting every comfort." LIVERPOOL.

Examination of Mrs. *Ellen Ellison*.—Has been Matron of the Ladies' Charity of Liverpool for twenty-one years.

Mrs. *Ellen Ellison*.

We used to admit the Irish when they had been in town from three to four months. Since 1st April, 1832, it has been required that they should have been twelve months resident before they could be relieved. This change was made in consequence of the state of our funds. There was a great diminution in the number of Irish relieved in consequence of this change: they were the chief persons excluded by it. The wives of the reapers came over with them, and remained a burthen to the charitable of Liverpool while their husbands were at the harvest, and were often confined here; some of them acknowledged to our nurses that they came over on purpose.

Besides the things mentioned in the ticket, we lend bed linen, and we give baby linen, where the parties are destitute of the means of providing them. But we avoid lending bed linen to the Irish, as they pledge it. We never suffer it to go into lodgings. I think that more of the infants of the Irish die young than of other classes. I have means of forming a judgment when mothers return for the charity again, and say they have lost their children. We are as strict as we can, and we rarely deviate from rules, except in cases of great distress. We keep a very strict superintendence over all our nurses, in order to guard against deception.

Our society is also a vaccination society, and is the means of vaccinating a great number of children. I never observed more prejudice against vaccination among the Irish than the English; on the contrary, they are anxious to come, lest they should be neglected at a future period.

With regard to the marriages of the Irish, we take an attestation from the priest that the parties have been married either in Ireland or Liverpool. We consider a priest's marriage in England as sufficient for the purposes of our Charity.

THE LIVERPOOL NIGHT ASYLUM FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR.

The Night Asylum for the Houseless Poor (established by the exertions of Mr. Egerton Smith) is a house of which all the rooms are furnished as dormitories: but, instead of beds, the inmates sleep on wooden shelves, placed one above the other against the wall, (as in a guard-room,) and no bedding is allowed except rugs or blankets. With a few exceptions, all persons presenting themselves before six o'clock in the evening are harboured for the night, and no one is allowed to go out till the following morning. There is a complete separation of the sexes; a strict discipline is enforced, and no allowance of food is given. The rooms are kept warm, clean, and dry, but no luxury or comfort of any kind is provided; nothing but mere shelter from the elements. The following are the Rules required to be observed by all the lodgers in this Asylum.

1st. The inmates of the Asylum must be in their quarters at six o'clock every evening, and rise next morning at six o'clock in summer, and seven in winter.

2nd. No person to be admitted in a state of intoxication. Persons who remain all night must wash themselves next morning.

3rd. The inmates to keep their respective rooms clean; and those who will not assist to do so will not be allowed to remain.

4th. No nails must be driven in the walls, nor must they be otherwise defaced. The rooms to be fumigated once every day: and it is requested that great care be taken to avoid setting the rooms on fire.

5th. The rugs, blankets, &c., to be taken out every morning to the yard, to be shaken there, and afterwards to be returned to the rooms, and folded up.

6th. No blasphemous or indecent expressions, fighting, loud talking, singing, or gambling, will be allowed, and those who violate this rule will be turned out.

7th. The Asylum to be cleared of its inmates every day from ten to twelve o'clock. The street door to be locked every evening at six o'clock. No person belonging to the Asylum that is out will be admitted after that hour.

8th. No person to take any bundle or parcel from the Asylum without their previous examination by the superintendent.

9th. No clothes, potatoes, or any other food, to be washed in the rooms, but at the trough in the yard.

10th. The men are not to climb over the gate, the wall, or any other part of the building; any of the inmates so offending shall be dismissed from the Asylum.

N.B. The inmates are cautioned not to be seen begging in the streets.

Examination of Mr. *John Coglan*, Superintendent of the Night Asylum.

Mr. *John Coglan*.

Our books are kept with great regularity, and our numbers can be depended on. I have no doubt that the countries of the persons admitted are generally stated correctly. Each applicant is separately examined.

The following account was extracted from the book kept at the Asylum, showing the pro-

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Mr. *John Coglan*

portion which the Irish and Scotch bore to the whole number admitted in a summer and a winter month of the year 1833.

	Admitted in July 1833.	In December 1833.
Total number	296	306
Of which were Irish	118	100
Scotch	16	13

At first we took in the Irish harvest-men; they came in droves on their return from England, and in such numbers that we were forced to refuse to admit them as a general rule, though stragglers are occasionally taken in. I have no doubt that a great number would come even of those who had £3 or £4 in their pockets. Many of them remit their money by friends and relations, and stay after the harvest to dig potatoes. The Irish bring more wives and children to this Asylum than the other people; and there are more wives and children of Irish wandering about without their husbands. Beds in lodging-houses, such as the Irish frequent, are to be had in Liverpool for 3*d.* a-night, and even for less when there are numbers come over.

The harvest-men are generally well conducted and sober.

LIVERPOOL DISPENSARY.

Examination of *William Henry Duncan*, M. D., Honorary Physician of the North Dispensary of Liverpool.

Wm. H. Duncan, M. D.

We have two classes of patients; the one, those attending at the dispensary; the other, home patients. My practice has been among both classes, and I have had extensive opportunities of seeing the Irish in their dwellings. My share of patients attending at the North Dispensary in the year 1833 was 4,007; of these 1,813 were Irish. The proportion of patients among the poor Irish is greater than among the other poor; the Irish poor are probably about one-third of the poor population of this town. I attribute the greater proportion of disease among the Irish to their living in crowded, ill-ventilated, dirty habitations. The Irish live chiefly in lodging-houses and cellars, four or five families—frequently more than that—inhabiting the same house; sometimes two or more families in the same cellar. They are frequently liable to rheumatism, fever, and chronic diseases of the lungs. These are the prevailing diseases of all the poor of Liverpool; but, as these arise from the badness of the dwellings, and as the Irish live in the worst dwellings, they are more liable to them than others.

The females are also liable to indigestion, caused by bad diet, and their custom of drinking tea and coffee, and dram-drinking. We have great difficulty in making all the dispensary patients attend to our directions; the Irish and Welsh are equally bad in this respect, and are together worse than the English.

With respect to cleanliness, both of persons and dwellings, and in attention to comfort, the Irish are much inferior to the English and Welsh. I have not observed that the Irish neglect vaccination, or that the small-pox prevails among them more than the English. When the cholera was in this town it prevailed more among the Irish, in proportion, than among the English. Out of the cases which I attended the mortality was greater among the Irish. I attribute this difference to want of proper food and clothing, and of well-ventilated and clean habitations. The Irish formed the bulk of the cholera mobs, and these mobs ceased after the address of the Catholic clergy. The reported deaths by cholera in 1832 amount to nearly 2,000. There were probably several hundreds not reported.

The Irish seem to be as contented amidst dirt and filth, and close confined air, as in clean and airy situations: what other people would consider comforts they appear to have no desire for; they merely seem to care for that which will support animal existence. Frequently there are four or five beds in a room, just large enough to hold them, and four or five persons sleep in each bed. There is no distinction of age or sex. Among the lower class of prostitutes there are a great number of Irish, but among the better class comparatively few. There is a greater mortality of infants among the Irish than the other classes: I have no doubt whatever as to this fact. They are in the habit of exposing their infants to the outward air in all weathers. The Irish mothers are accustomed to keep children at the breast a long time; they state their reason to be their inability to give them proper food if they wean them. I have known them sometimes suckle children for three years. Two years is very common.

They often appear to be very indifferent at the death of their children, and sometimes express satisfaction at it, saying that they ought to be thankful to God for taking away a child when they have so many left to provide for. This feeling is not confined to the Irish, but I think it prevails more among them than others. The poor in general appear to be more grateful to the medical man when the child dies than when it lives. This, perhaps, arises from the circumstance that in the worst cases the medical man bestows greater attention on the patient. I find in general that the Irish appear to be more grateful to their medical attendant than any other class of dispensary patients.

The morality of the poor Irish is of a lower order than that of the poor English. There are more cases of husbands deserting their wives among the Irish than among the English.

They are also more dishonest. I don't think that the invalidity of Catholic marriages solemnized in England is the cause of the desertion of Irish wives by their husbands in Liverpool. In most of the cases of the kind which have come to my knowledge the parties were married in Ireland.

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Wm. H. Duncan, M. D.

I have known many instances where Irishmen have brought over their wives and families, and left them in Liverpool when they went into the interior in search for labour, in the confidence that they would be supported by the parish, and these persons apply to me, thinking that my recommendation to the vestry will be attended to. The Irish patients frequently apply to me for a certificate that they are not fit to be moved, (although they know that they are fit,) in order to prevent being passed to Ireland if they apply to the parish for relief.

From what I have seen the impression on my mind is that spirits produce a greater effect on the Irish than on others. It makes them, in fact, insane when under its influence, and they are then so violent as to be regardless of the consequences of their acts.

Proportion of Irish Patients affected with Cholera, 1832.

Total number attended by Dr. Duncan, 261.

Of this number 91 were Irish, being rather more than one-third.

The cholera districts to which Dr. Duncan was attached were not situated in that part of the town chiefly inhabited by Irish.

Proportionate Mortality among the Irish Cholera Patients, 1832.

	Cases.	Deaths.	
English	145	25	Rather more than 1 in 6.
Irish	91	24	Rather more than 1 in 4.

Examination of Mr. *Thomas Osborn Dobson*, House Surgeon of the South Dispensary.

Mr. *Thomas Osbor Dobson.*

The district of the South Dispensary includes all that part of Liverpool which does not belong to the North Dispensary. Rather less than half the cases receiving relief from the South Dispensary are Irish. The poor Irish are predisposed to the diseases, from which they suffer, by their low diet, their lack of clothing, and want of cleanliness, to a greater degree than the poor English or Welsh. The Irish often complain of pain about the heart in an indefinite manner, without sufficient ground; this prevails among the English also, but not to the same extent; the Irish describe their symptoms more clearly than the Welsh who can speak English.

The Irish women marry younger, and there is a greater mortality among the children up to four years than with the English, especially during an epidemic. They do not rear so large a proportion of their children as the English or Welsh.

Proportion of Crime among the Irish in Liverpool.

Examination of *William Parlour*, Esquire, Superintendent of the Police of Liverpool—Has been in office three years and a half.

William Parlour, Esquire.

In general terms, of the number of persons taken in custody in Liverpool, one-third would be Irish, whereas the Irish are not more than one quarter or two-ninths of the entire population. The following return shows precisely the proportion of crime among the Irish and the other nations forming the population of Liverpool.

Number of Persons apprehended by the Police in Liverpool during the years 1832 and 1833.

	1832.		1833.	
	Irish.	Other Countries.	Irish	Other Countries.
January .	318	831	316	825
February .	373	815	330	698
March . .	375	748	398	711
April . .	331	837	358	834
May . .	383	998	386	852
June . .	270	658	418	956
July . .	236	590	471	1005
August .	394	732	462	937
September .	425	796	552	952
October .	469	817	503	942
November .	314	763	522	892
December .	370	740	501	925
	4258	9325	5217	10529

Certain classes of crimes are almost exclusively Irish in Liverpool, viz., illicit distilling and passing of counterfeit coin. Both of these are practised by persons of the very lowest class, such as have no abiding place. They are employed by others, who have capital; their employers too are generally Irish.

Assaults are extremely frequent among the lower class of Irish, and in almost every case arise from drunkenness. There are perhaps from four to six cases of manslaughter among the Irish in a year. Deliberate murders are very rare among them; two cases of this kind have occurred

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William Parlour, Esquire.

within the last three years and a half, one of which was committed by an Englishman, the other by three Irishmen. There is a great deal of pilfering among the Irish; many Irish women send children out to steal, and maintain them for the purpose of thieving

There is no organized turbulence among the Irish; there have been no riots at Liverpool while I have been in office; and during elections and seasons of political excitement there has been no tendency to disturbance among the Irish. The English took a much more prominent part in the trades' union in Liverpool than the Irish; the secretaries and presidents of the different clubs were almost exclusively English. The reason is, that the proportion of Irish mechanics is very small.

I consider the influence of the poor Irish on Liverpool has been decidedly bad; they are less cleanly in their habits, more addicted to drink, and the women less industrious; I think it would be advantageous to Liverpool if no more were to settle in it. I do not think their cheap labour has been an advantage, inasmuch as I conceive that English labour may be obtained on equally low terms. They are more persevering in seeking employment; they will take short jobs, and they are more obsequious to their employers. An Englishman likes permanent labour; he will work six days for 18*s.*, while an Irishman would earn as much by lump work in three days, and would idle and drink the other three.

They alternate between drinking and work: when they have money they drink; when it is gone they work.

The Irish come over with an immense number of children, without the means of providing for them; they then send them into the streets, and the next step for them is to become thieves, so that a large proportion of the juvenile thieves of Liverpool are Irish.

Examination of Mr. *Michael James Whitty*, a Native of the County of Wexford, in Ireland, the Son of a Farmer.—Spent his early years among the peasantry, in agricultural pursuits; was afterwards connected with trade in Dublin and in several parts of Ireland, and subsequently with literature and the press in London; was four years editor of the "Liverpool Journal," and has been six years superintendent of the nightly watch in Liverpool.

Mr. *Michael James Whitty.*

As to crimes against the person, deliberate murder is very rare among the Irish in Liverpool; manslaughter is not frequent; wounding, maiming, and doing grievous bodily harm, which, if death ensued, would be manslaughter, are frequent; aggravated assaults are frequent among them, arising from some sudden provocation and drink. These are the result of the drunken rows in which women and men are indiscriminately engaged; I never knew an Irish row in which women were not concerned; on these occasions they use any thing that comes to their hand; if there is nothing they fight with their fists; they never fight with fists if they can get a weapon.

As to crimes against property, few robbers or regular thieves are Irish; there is, however, a great deal of pilfering and dishonesty amongst the lowest class; the thieves are generally from London and Yorkshire.

As to offences against the revenue, the illicit distillation and smuggling of whisky are very frequent among the Irish of Liverpool.

The Irish give infinitely more trouble, and are infinitely more riotous and disorderly in the streets, than any other class of persons, or than all others put together; they make a great deal of noise, they are in fact more accustomed to a country than to a town life; I do not think that, because they make so much noise in the streets, they get more credit for drunkenness than they deserve; hundreds, I might say thousands of them, spend all their wages on a Saturday night; I have heard several places in Liverpool called Little Ireland, particularly Back Portland-street; they have all been the lowest and most disorderly places in the town.

The habits of the Irish labourers are not improved by their coming to England: quite the reverse, decidedly so. The men become immoral, and they lose all self-respect; are more neglectful of their persons, wives, and families; and indifferent to their character, more drunken, and in every respect less efficient members of society.

To this there are many exceptions, but the description is too generally true. I apply this remark not only to the Irish in Liverpool, but to those of London, in which place I am intimately acquainted with their habits. I do not think that the Irish have a bad influence on the English labourers, more than the Jews have a bad influence on the English traders, because they are quite a separate and rejected caste; if they exercise any influence at all, it is for the benefit of the English, by furnishing a bad example, which is of hourly reference; and I think that a bad example in a minority of a population does not invite to imitation; quite the reverse—it deters rather than otherwise; consequently I do not think that the Irish bring down the English labourer, either by association or by example. Nor do I think that the Irish bring down the English by lowering their wages; in my opinion wages are not at all affected by any excess of numbers, the rate of wages being dependent on circumstances with which the paucity or superabundance of labourers has little or nothing to do; at all events, an excess of a thousand in any town will produce precisely the same effect as an excess of ten thousand; in fact, the Irish labourers do not bring down wages, for the Highland Scotch, and all the Welsh, do and would work for as low or even lower wages than the Irish; there is a decided preference given to English operatives, so that, wherever English and Irish come in competition, the preference is given to the English. This remark applies generally; for example, the Irish are nearly excluded from the dock police in this town, and in the watch, preference is given to English; but we cannot find them, apparently for this reason, that an Englishman of character, and of the necessary quantity of intelligence, is sure to find better employment; the Irish, however,

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finding it difficult to get employment in England, are very eager to enter the watch; the preference given to the English in the watch does not arise from any prejudice in the minds of the Commissioners, but from a belief in their superiority, and perhaps from a desire to meet the feeling of the public, who would rather see English. A watchman's pay is very good, for with his wages and perquisites it is not less than 25*s.* a-week.

The Irish are employed in this town, not because they are preferred to the English, but because they are necessary, perhaps because they are here. There are not English enough to supply the demand; the English from the country parishes would not be suited to the work of the town; the Irish adapt themselves more speedily to it, and are more importunate; they thrust themselves forward more. But at the same time the employment of the Irish is very uncertain, and they seldom get into constant work. The English are generally more manly and candid, and less disingenuous than the Irish. This I attribute to the habits of both; the Irish peasant has always lived under a kind of local despotism, to obviate the effects of which it is necessary that he should call into exercise a certain degree of cunning and mental expertness. They more promptly appreciate the circumstances about them than an Englishman; this I find to be particularly the case in the Liverpool watch.

By these circumstances I account, in some measure, for the great numbers of Irish labourers employed in the large towns of England. I do not think that any change in the English poor law which took away the inducement of the English labourer to remain in the place of his settlement would enable the English to drive the Irish out of the towns. The English are a more located people. The Irish have a notion that any part of the world is better than Ireland, and consequently are fond of a change. I will say unhesitatingly that nine-tenths of the Irish settled in England did not come over from necessity, but in a wild spirit of adventure. I never knew one who did not express his regret for having come; but there is a strange pride about them, particularly before marriage, which will not allow them to return in poverty. After marriage they cannot well go home. They are fond too of deceiving their relations in Ireland by representing themselves as much better off than they really are. This too often induces others to come over, but on their arrival they are sure to be advised, by disinterested persons, to return home. In great towns labour is not constant, but by fits and starts, particularly in seaport towns; hence the Irish, being more importunate, would be sure to shove the English aside.

Among the labouring classes the Irish are decidedly stronger than the English; but there are two kinds of Irish who come to this country, and between whom there is a great difference. The haymakers and reapers are generally Connaught mountaineers, and are extremely small feeble men; they appear to be the remnant of the Celtic Irish; these seldom stop here, they go home after harvest. The others are from Leinster and parts of Ulster and Munster; these are generally the porters and labourers about large towns, and in general they are men of very robust bodies and good constitutions, arising, in my opinion, from the comparatively little labour done in their youth. The corn-porters in this town are generally Leinster men, and I am told that the English are not equal to that work. All the carters are English, and all the night-men; being countrymen, they are fitted to this kind of work; and this confirms what I said before, that the English peasants do not readily adapt themselves to town work. This fact also shows that all the repulsive employments are not abandoned exclusively to the Irish, for here we find the English monopolizing the most obnoxious and discreditable of all occupations. When speaking of the comparative strength of the English and Irish labourers, I ought to have observed that the Irish labourer long resident in this country seldom retains either his former strength or appearance; he sinks under the misery of his condition.

I do not think that the children of the Irish, born in England, are better than their parents. I think that they share in the general deterioration. I do not think that their dress or personal appearance are improved in this country. Considering the vast Irish population of this town, and the constant intercourse with Ireland, the number of Irish in affluent or easy circumstances is remarkably small.

There are hardly any of the descendants of the Irish Catholics absorbed and Protestantized by the English population. The majority of them living apart among themselves, exclusively as it were, afford no opportunity; and they are sufficiently numerous to resist the pressure of opinion around them. The more respectable make converts rather than submit to be converted, for they are fond of religious controversy, in which they are very expert, and entertain no doubt of the superiority of their own religion.

There is a marked difference in the Irish in England. The Leinster men approximate to the English, the people from Munster are less orderly, and the Ulster men are not unlike the Scotch. From the western counties of Ulster, however, they resemble the Connaught men in looks, habits, and language. Comparatively few Connaught men stop in Liverpool; they generally go to London. They are a smaller race of men, and are very national, always quarrelling with persons from other provinces about the honour and virtues of their own province. There are very few party fights of that kind here, but there are sometimes battles between the Orangemen and the Ribbonmen, (both from Ulster and neighbouring counties,) these silly people retaining here, where there is no sympathy for either, the absurd enmities which disgraced and degraded them at home. The people from the different provinces and from the different counties generally associate together. In a general sense they recognise each other as countrymen, but still they have all their local prejudices.

There is infinitely more Irish spoken in London than in Dublin, less in Liverpool, but still I am inclined to think more than in Dublin. The children of Irish parents, however, seldom prefer to converse in Irish, though many of them understand it. They, of course, all speak English; among the better classes, without the accent or "brogue."

LIVERPOOL. *General Character and Habits of the Irish in Liverpool;—Kinds of Labour in which they are employed.*

Examination of the Rev. *Vincent Glover.*—Has had Charge of the Catholic Parish of St. Peter's, Liverpool, since 1816; a Native of Lancashire; was educated partly in Germany, and chiefly in Yorkshire.

Rev. *Vincent Glover.* When I first came there was a large number of Irish in my flock; they have increased considerably since, both by propagation and immigration. At first I had half the town, now I have only one quarter, but the number of the Irish in the quarter is fully as large as it was in the half. Within a hundred, all the the Irish in my flock belong to the class of labourers; those who are in work get 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. They get from two to six days' work in the week; the work depends on the arrival and departure of vessels. They are in general either better or worse than the English. Either they are more industrious, honest, clever, and willing, or they are more drunken and idle. These two classes are about equally divided. The Irish are not good managers, they do not live equally well with the English on equal wages. Of those who earn from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a week, the better class maintain their families in tolerable comfort, the worse do not. Many who live in squalid filth in cellars are earning good wages. They generally marry early, and have large families; their wives are generally Irish. Unless I can depend on their going to church I refuse to marry them. Not so many desert their wives who are not legally married as might be expected; very few do. There is not very much prostitution among the poor Irish. Their characteristic vices are pilfering, from want, and drunkenness. There is not much serious crime among them, except unpremeditated crimes against the person, in a state of drunkenness. I am not in the habit of recommending early marriages; I have occasionally dissuaded them among the poorer Irish. The general character of the Irish for honesty is good; they are much trusted in this town. Nearly one-half of the prisoners in Kirkdale house of correction are Irish Catholics, and, what makes it worse, we are not allowed to attend them; the reason of this is, that nearly all the lowest orders of this town are Irish. The adults from the North of Ireland are always ill-instructed in their religion, those from the South always well-instructed. I think the Irish more apt to learn than the English, both boys and girls. I observe no difference in the Irish, from one another, in this respect. The children of Irish, born in Liverpool, generally go on well; they learn the habits of the English, are more careful and provident than those born in Ireland. They are willing and active. There is a decided amelioration in the English-born Irish; the longer they stay the more they improve. I think the English improve the Irish, rather than the Irish deteriorate the English. I am decidedly of opinion that scarcely any bad influence is exercised on the English poor by the Irish. There are many, who came over pennyless, who have raised themselves to tradesmen, and some who have become merchants, and retired from business. Their want of skill, and not their want of industry or honesty, is what prevents their rising. There is little national or religious feeling against the Irish in Liverpool; if they do not rise, it is want of ability and skill, or inclination or indolence. They rarely take part in political agitation, except their nation or faith is attacked; nor have they shown any general disposition to turbulence or concerted tumults. I do not think that the introduction, in Ireland, of a compulsory maintenance for aged and impotent adults, would diminish the Irish emigration into Liverpool, because I do not know a dozen instances of infirm old men or women coming over, and never except to a relative.

The Irish are much more charitable to one another in distress and sickness than the English. They often deposit money in my hands which they have gained in spring, before they set off for the harvest, and claim it when they return. I have had as much as £40 from a common labouring man; generally it is under £10. In several instances I have sent over money from common labourers to their relations in Ireland, in sums varying from £5 to £10. The Irish are necessary in Liverpool; the labour of this town could not be done without them. Between one quarter and one-third of the labouring classes of this town are Irish. In the parish of St. Peter's I believe that there are 5,000 Irish. At Easter 2,500 adults annually receive the communion; none receive the communion under 13, and some not even then, and very many neglect it. About two-thirds of these are Irish. Probably about one in three communicate: 200 boys and 150 girls, and 130 or 140 infants, regularly attend school. The payment is a penny a-week for those who have parents and are in work.

There is no distinction made in the public or private charities between English and Irish, except by persons who wish to inculcate their own religious opinions. These persons often refuse to give money unless the poor will pray with them.

Examination of Rev. *Thomas Robinson*, Resident Priest of St. Peter's Chapel, an Englishman educated at Liege and in Yorkshire.

Rev. *Thomas Robinson.* We have about 3,000 communicants in the course of the year. That excludes all children under 13, or thereabouts, and others not well-instructed in their religion, and those who neglect to communicate; of these about 2,000 are Irish. My flock is from 8,000 to 10,000, and about two-thirds are Irish.

I am quite sure that the great majority of the poor Irish in Liverpool, who live together, are living in a state of marriage, although few marriages, comparatively speaking, are performed at our chapel.

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I do not think the Irish have taken a more prominent part than the English in the trades' unions. The Catholic clergy have discountenanced these unions from the beginning, and the Bishops have directed us not to admit to communion any persons belonging to secret illegal societies, unless they consent to quit the society. These directions have been strictly complied with. Before the existence of the late trades' union there was a secret society in the town, among the Irish, connected with some secret society in Ireland; we succeeded to a great extent in putting this down, and it is now nearly defunct. Rev. *Thoma Robinson.*

During the existence of the cholera the Irish took a prominent part in the riots against the medical men in the cholera hospital, which was immediately stopped by the publication of an address from the Catholic clergy.

I do not think that any distinction is made in the administration of public or private charity between the Irish and the English, except so far that the distributors of alms are occasionally disposed to interfere with their religion, and make prayers a condition for their gift.

I think the Irish have as fair a chance of rising in the world as any other class of persons in this town, except that there are more English and Scotch in respectable circumstances, who, the latter especially, naturally favour their own countrymen.

I do not perceive much difference between English and Irish labourers in the same circumstances. I think their houses, wives, and children, are equally clean, tidy, and comfortable. There are, however, great numbers of Irish in extreme poverty; during nineteen years that I have resided at Liverpool I do not perceive any deterioration in the state of the English labourers. I do not think that the Irish have lowered wages sufficiently to diminish the comforts of the English labourer, nor do I think that the example of the Irish has brought the English to be satisfied with a lower scale of existence; I think rather the Irish adopt the customs of the English; those who get wages cease to live exclusively on potatoes, and eat meat; in the same class of life I think the Irish nearly as thrifty as the English.

Examination of Rev. *Thomas Fisher,* Resident Priest of St. Mary's, Edmund-street, a Native of Staffordshire, educated in Germany, and has resided 33 years in Liverpool.

We have about 3,000 communicants in the course of the year; considerably more than one-half, perhaps two-thirds, of these are Irish; a large portion of the Irish in my flock are in a very low state, living in cellars and garrets; their furniture is very poor, a pallet of straw, a stool, sometimes a table, an iron pot and a frying-pan, a jug for water, a few plates, and a leaden or pewter spoon. Persons in this class live on potatoes and stirabout, now and then perhaps they may get a herring or a little bacon; they neglect their children, and send them out begging. I have no reason to suppose the Irish of this class are given to pilfering. There is a good deal of difference between the way of living of English and Irish on equal wages; an Irishman will be contented with his potatoes and herring, an Englishman will get meat. Irish who have been here some time, or have served in an English family, learn better habits, become cleaner and tidier about their persons and houses; there is a considerable improvement in the Irish after they have been here some time. The Irish do not live equally well with the English on equal wages; they marry early, and have large families; they assist one another a good deal, both those who are resident here and those just come from Ireland, whether relations or not. Irish unmarried men sometimes go back in the winter, and take their earnings to their parents. Occasionally I recommend parties to marry, on the ground of mutual assistance and comfort, on Christian principles, but never unless they are able to support one another and a family. Many of the Irish who come over as labourers rise to be small shopkeepers, provision-venders, and public-house keepers. I think in general the Irish have fair play in Liverpool, though many have a prejudice against the Irish character, and some dislike Catholics, particularly for female servants. I am not aware of the existence of any wish to keep the Irish down, nor do I know that there is any desire to exclude them from their fair share of public and private charities. Rev. *Thomas Fisher.*

I should not feel myself justified in admitting to the sacraments any member of the trades' union, or of any society administering secret oaths. I am in the habit of using my influence, as a Catholic priest, to dissuade members of my flock from joining such associations.

I do not think any considerable part of my congregation have been married in England only by the priest; most of them have been either married in Ireland by the priest, or in England at church.

Examination of Rev. *Peter Wilcock,* Resident Priest of St. Anthony's, Liverpool, a Native of Lancashire, educated at Lisbon and in England;—has been in Liverpool eight years and some months. Rev. *Peter Wilcock.*

In consequence of the state of the law with regard to Catholic marriages in England, I believe numbers of my flock are living in a state of legal concubinage. Whenever I perform a marriage, I always especially warn the female that, unless the marriage be legalized, the man can leave her; and often they promise. We have little difficulty with the English, but among the Irish the reluctance is extreme; they feel a conscientious difficulty in going to church. The Irish have a wish to marry early, but I discourage marrying under twenty-one for either party, and never marry in such cases without the consent of the parents or other urgent cause. There is not much intercourse among the poor Irish before marriage; in general pregnancy is the consequence, and not the cause, of marriage. The education of the poor Irish is in some measure, but not sufficiently, provided for in this town; they have to provide it from their own private resources; they show anxiety to get education for their children.

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Rev. *Peter Wilcock.*

The mutual prejudice between Catholic and Protestant has very much decreased on both sides during my residence in Liverpool. In a temporal point of view I consider that the Catholics labour under much less embarrassment than they did a few years ago, and that they are less liable to insults on account of their religious persuasion.

James Collins, M. D., a Native of Ireland.

Rev. *Francis Murphy*, Resident Priest of St. Patrick's Chapel, Toxteth Park, a Native of Ireland, and educated at Maynooth;—has been at Liverpool six years.

James Collins, M.D.
Rev. *F. Murphy.*

Dr. *Collins.*—I have resided about ten years in Liverpool as a practising physician, and I have had frequent opportunities, directly and indirectly, of observing the habits and feelings of the poorer classes of the Irish in this town. My impression from those observations is that their habits are very much improved relative to their notions of cleanliness and personal comforts generally, and also that their clothes are better than of persons in the same class in Ireland. Nearly all the adults wear shoes and stockings; the children, however, in many cases go barefooted, even to school, and that in winter.

Mr. *Murphy.*—They often allege, as an excuse for non-attendance at chapel, their want of clothes and shoes, which would not be the case in Ireland, as there would be nothing remarkable in it.

Dr. *Collins.*—I consider their moral conduct is considerably improved in this country, in consequence of their experience of the necessity of conducting themselves with propriety in their respective employments, lest they lose their situations or other means of support they may have, and in consequence of the difficulties they may experience on their arrival here in getting employment, particularly from their being comparative strangers, and local prejudices having hitherto operated to a certain extent against employing them.

Mr. *Murphy.*—There are two classes of Irish who come over. First, persons who have misbehaved in their own parish in Ireland, and forfeited their character, fly to England to hide their heads in large towns; these are the scum of the country, and among these I perceive no improvement; indeed they generally become worse, they become more drunken, and greater thieves in general. Another class come over with a fair character, and generally improve in their moral conduct; this is partly attributable to the regular employment they get, and to the improvement of their circumstances, and the good example of their English fellow-labourers. In general both classes are very improvident; they do not live equally well with the English on equal wages, because they squander their money. An Englishman who earns 18*s.* a-week is found to have his children neatly clad, and his house comfortable; whereas an Irishman on the same wages has his children ill-clad, and his room or cellar filthy. The Irish are bad managers; they make a large sum go a very short way; they also spend a great deal of money in drinking, even those who are not confirmed drunkards; they also drink spirituous liquors, which are dearer than ale, the common beverage of the English labourer; they never acquire the habit of drinking beer. They are also generous to one another to a great extent; they assist one another in sickness and misfortune; the poor relations of those settled in England frequently come over to them, and are supported by their friends till they find employment in the town. Being in great want in Ireland, they come over to get wages and employment; they come from all parts, but chiefly from the North and West.

Dr. *Collins.*—Those that are settled do not in general show much disposition to go back, if they are doing at all well in this country; they have greater facility of getting their children bound to various trades than they have in their own country, where the labour is chiefly agricultural; and it is a well-known fact that many who settle as mere paupers, by putting their children to the schools, if these children write a good hand and show steadiness of character, frequently get them taken as clerks into merchants' and attorneys' offices, and by time and industry they become comparatively influential members of society; whereas no such facilities of rising in the world occur in their own country. A great many of the Irish children are bound to the sea as apprentices, and after a few years frequently become mates or stewards, and sometimes masters of merchant-vessels; many of these persons contribute to the schools where they were educated, and occasionally remit money to their parents and other relations in Ireland.

Mr. *Murphy.*—When the Irish first come, the change from their own society, and from a country where their religion is held in respect, makes many of them wish to return; this is especially seen among the Irish from the purely Catholic counties. Sometimes, when they wish merely to see their friends, they apply to the parish for a pass, on the pretext that they are going to leave the country for good, and, having obtained it, they will often return in a few days. Many of those who come over poor, by their good conduct and industry realize something comfortable; many of them have got into business as tradesmen, clerks, and especially as publicans.

Dr. *Collins.*—A great proportion of the warehousemen of Liverpool are Irish; the warehousemen generally get from £2 to £3 a week; they have the employ of the men employed in unloading the cargoes, transferring the goods to the stores, and very frequently are the proprietors of the carts used for the cartage. Their situations are very confidential: they have the keys of the stores, and keep them in their possession.

Mr. *Murphy.*—Most of the nightly watchmen employed by the town are Irish. There is little serious crime among the Irish; they are rather given to mean petty thefts. A great number of the women are beggars, and they send out their children to beg. I once remember finding an Irish child crying at the steps of my hall door, and stating that she feared to go

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home lest her mother should beat her for not having gained a certain sum in the day by begging. In their drunken rows they are exceedingly violent and stop at nothing, and some cases of loss of life have occurred within the last few months.

Dr. *Collins.*
Rev. *F. Murphy.*

With regard to marriage there is great abuse among the lower Irish in Liverpool: frequently they are not married according to the rites of the Established Church, and thus their marriages are not legal, in consequence of which they often abandon their wives and marry again; sometimes, when they have only been married at church, they separate from their wives, on the plea that the marriage is nothing in the eye of God, and is good only in the eye of the law. Thus a very large portion of the poor Irish Catholics in Liverpool, not having been legally married, are living in the eye of the law in a state of concubinage; artful men affect a religious scruple about going to church, and appeal to the Catholic feelings of the girl, in order to seduce her. There is not much common prostitution among the lower Irish, except those who are reduced to it by want. The men generally marry from 25 to 30; the women from 19 to 25. When I find men inclined to bad or dissipated life, I, as a priest, recommend marriage to them, as making them more domestic, and less liable to fall into vice.

Dr. *Collins.*—The Irish in Liverpool have never been distinguished by their turbulence, and have never taken a prominent part in the different unions or turn-outs, or in political agitation. I was chairman on one or two occasions of large popular assemblies, one especially convened to petition against the Irish Coercion Bill, and I had been waited upon by a few individuals belonging to the lower classes, but of considerable influence among them, for the purpose of taking my opinion as to the propriety of forming in this town Anti-Union Associations, in connexion and correspondence with similar bodies in Ireland, and with a view of connecting them with similar associations in other parts of England; but on my telling them that in doing this they would be creating prejudices in the minds of their English and other employers, and creating agitation which would ultimately mar their interest, and neither do themselves nor their country any good, and pointing out to them the advantages of the Union as far as their employment was concerned, they readily fell into my representations, and saw the impropriety of their contemplated measures as sensibly and as clearly as I did myself, and returned to the bodies that they said they represented, and induced them, without any difficulty, to give up the contemplated project of Anti-Union Associations; and from that day to this no such project has, as far as I know, been agitated; and I have no doubt that, if there had been such an intention, I should have known it; and I remark generally that they are not more remarkable for their political ebullitions than any other class, except where the question takes a religious or Irish character.

I do not consider the Irish in any respect superior in muscular strength to the English, and in many cases I consider them greatly inferior. Moreover, I think that certain provinces of Ireland excel others in muscular strength and size: for example, the Connaught people that most generally resort to this country for work in the harvest time are remarkably small and weak, though more hardy than any one could suppose from their appearance Those from the other provinces are a much stronger, taller, and more athletic race of people. When employed by the day, the Irish endeavour to idle away as much of their time as they can; but when employed by piece-work they do more in the same circumstances than other men. In excavating the docks of this town (called tide-work) several hundred labourers were employed for three or four years, principally Irish and Welsh, with very few English. This labour was excessively severe, from their working up to their knees, and often waists, in mud and water, and the consequence was that few English labourers could be had to go through the same fatigue, or take this employment on the same conditions, from their never being accustomed to this low and distressing species of labour.

Mr. *Murphy* and Dr. *Collins.*—We think that the introduction in Ireland of a compulsory maintenance for the aged and impotent, would not diminish the Irish emigration to England, as all the Irish who come over are able-bodied. Some infirm come over to live on the bounty of their children or relatives already in employment.

Dr. *Collins.*—I have had a fair share of practice among the poorer Irish, and I consider that they are as intelligent patients, if not more intelligent, than the English, and they give a clearer notion of their sufferings and complaints. I should conjecture that there are from 25,000 to 30,000 Irish in Liverpool.

Mr. *Murphy.*—My congregation on Sunday consists of about 1,200 Irish, at least. I should think that there are 6,000 Irish in my district.

There is no unwillingness on the part of the English in Liverpool to contribute to the relief or education of the poor Irish. There is no national or religious jealousy or ill will; there is a perfectly good feeling between all classes. I think that in Liverpool the Irish have fair play; that there is no wish to keep them down; and if they do not rise it is their own fault, or want of means.

I was priest at Bradford, in Yorkshire, about six years ago, and was there nearly three years. I had a flock of 400 or 500 Irish, who came from Ireland in order to work as woolcombers or spinners in the factories. They came chiefly from the county of Cork, where the manufacture of woolcombing had failed. The Irish woolcombers got 18*s.* a week, and their children earned 6*s.*, 8*s.*, and 10*s.* These men lived comfortably, and dressed like the English; they ate meat, and lived in separate cottages; those that had the means of living well were not distinguishable from the English. The Irish children brought up in the English way showed as much mechanical skill as the English. There was a turn-out at Bradford, but the Irish were followers rather than leaders. Their habits were decidedly improved; the English raise the Irish rather than the Irish bring down the English. I never saw the English acquire the habits of the Irish; this observation applies also generally to Liverpool.

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I dare say that there are at least 1,200 Irish at Leeds, 500 or 600 at Huddersfield, and about 300 at Barnsley.

Francis Jordan, Esq., Merchant, of Liverpool, a Native of Ireland, and has resided in Liverpool thirty-five years.

Francis Jordan, Esq.

I have had considerable opportunities, during thirty-five years, of witnessing the state of the Irish in this town. A resident upper class of highly respectable Irish has been established: many of these persons have risen from men to masters.

On the 17th of March every year (St. Patrick's day) there is a procession of the different trades to which the Irish belong: I have observed that during the four or five last years it has more than doubled in numbers and respectability; last year it exceeded any thing I ever saw before. Their number last year was about 400 or 500; they are nearly all handicrafts-men, workmen, and masters. All these persons were well dressed and sober; some few years ago their numbers were small, they were ill dressed, and many of them were in a state of drunkenness.

All the heavy work of Liverpool is done by the Irish, and all the dock-cleaning and muddy work by the Welsh.

I consider that the higher wages which the Irish get in this country raise their character and habits, and assimilate them to the condition of the English labourer. A very numerous class of low Irish come over, owing to the cheapness of steam navigation, both men and women, regular beggars by profession, of dissipated habits, who do not rise in the scale of society, who are a curse to any country, and injure the English labourers by their association and example. I think it very desirable to prevent the immigration of these persons; and, if a poll-tax could be imposed on the passage of such persons, it would check the evil.

I think that the influx of the industrious Irish into Liverpool has been an advantage to the town: in my opinion, if it were not for the Irish, the demand for labour could not be supplied without a much higher rate of wages; one, perhaps, even oppressively high to the capitalist.

The money wages of porters have not fallen in my time; and, as the prices of food and clothing are now lower, their wages are, of course, higher. The residence of the Irish in Liverpool tends rather to raise the Irish than to depress the English. It is only the Irish beggar and the man of dissolute habits that does any harm in this country. There is no national jealousy in Liverpool against the Irish; no disposition to keep them down or to discourage them, or to put them on a different footing from the English. I perceive no spirit of disaffection, or tendency to combined outrage or disturbance, among the Irish; their violence is the result of accidental and individual drunkenness. I never employ the Irish as domestic servants, thinking them deficient in steadiness; I have nothing to say against their honesty personally, but I am forced to confess that a great proportion of the persons brought forward by the police are Irish of both sexes.

Mr. *William Dillon,* Linen and Woollen Draper of Liverpool, a Native of Newry, in Ireland;—came to England in 1810 as an Importer of Irish Linen, and has remained in the Drapery Trade ever since.

Mr. *William Dillon.*

I have extensive dealings in the retail way with a great number of Irish, of different ranks, but especially of the middling and lower order, in Liverpool. There is nothing among the lower class of Irish but poverty and distress. Except a few tradesmen among the Irish, the chief part are labourers; there are very few mechanics. Those labourers earn from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a week: some few, in particular businesses, may have 18*s.* They are employed as bricklayers' labourers, in soaperies, as porters at the docks, and at other hard labour. An average Irishman, earning from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a week, lives in a cellar, or a back house, or a room, generally speaking. His chief food is potatoes, and salt meat, and fish, with some buttermilk. His furniture is a chaff bed or two, as his family may require, two or three old chairs, a table and stool, a pot and pan or two, some plates, and other common kitchen articles. Two or three generally sleep in a bed. When they get drunk they are apt to beat their wives; and they are of a quarrelsome nature of themselves. They bring up their children very poorly; they neglect them, and let them run about the streets. They generally drink on Saturday and on Sunday: they very seldom drink beer, and almost always drink spirits. The women are not good managers; and, if they get the money from their husbands, they do not make it go far. English, Scotch, or Welsh, live much better on equal wages; in general, however, English and Scotch get higher wages. The English would not work for the same rate as the Irish: I doubt whether they would do the same work at all, unless you paid double the wages. I do not think that they would do it on any terms, if they could get moderate wages for other kinds of labour. The English and Irish labourers mix a good deal together; but I do not think that the Irish have made the English worse. I do not think that the cottage of the English labourer is less tidy, or his wife and children worse fed and dressed, than they used to be; of the two, I think they are rather better than worse. No Englishman lives on potatoes, like an Irishman. I do not think that the way of living of the English has come at all nearer to that of the Irish, in any shape or way, than it used to be. It is as different as noon-day is to twelve o'clock at night. An Englishman likes to have food; an Irishman only cares about drink. An Irishman can live a great deal harder, that is, a great deal lower, and on commoner food, than the English. Any of the Irish that get forward learn to live like the English, in the very same style; so that you could not

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distinguish their houses, furniture, wives, or children. Not many of them get forward in this way; but a few do: there are several hundreds in Liverpool of this kind. All these persons had some money or friend to start them: I know no instance among the Irish of a common labourer getting into business, nor of a mechanic getting on by his trade to any great extent. The Irish mechanics and handicrafts brought up in Ireland are not so handy as those who serve their time in England, because work in Ireland is done in an inferior way. There are a good many of the Irish labourers inclined to dishonesty; they are cunning. In the middle orders there is no distinction as to honesty between them and the English: many of them are employed in confidential situations. I do not think the English use them unfairly, or try to keep them down; they are kept down by large families and small wages.

They keep up their provincial jealousies as much as if they were in Ireland. People from the same part of the country are charitable to one another.

The Irish do a great deal more harm than good in Liverpool. It would be a great advantage to the town to get rid of them, both Welsh and Irish, and prevent any more coming. I do not know who would be bricklayers' labourers if it were not for the Irish, but I dare say somebody would be found. The county and poor rates are much raised by the numbers who come from Ireland. I should wish to see poor laws introduced into Ireland, in order to prevent the poor Irish from coming here. A poor law, providing maintenance for the aged and infirm, would keep many Irish at home: many aged and infirm people, both male and female, come to this country to beg.

There is a place in Liverpool called *Little Ireland*, for the most part inhabited by Irish. It was a great place for making smuggled whisky, drinking it, and disposing of it; and for fighting, quarrelling, and killing each other, or any person who happened to come there. It is filthily dirty, and covers a small space, in which a great many people live, perhaps as many as three families in a house. Few of them work; the rest live by smuggling and begging.

Mr. *Mark Falvey*, a Native of Cork, educated at Maynooth;—has resided in Liverpool four years: is now in Business.

Mr. *Mark Falvey.*

I have had frequent opportunities of observing the habits and character of the lower Irish in Liverpool. The majority of them are from the North: about five-sixths of the Irish in Liverpool are Catholics. In Liverpool, of the poorer Irish, more Protestants become Catholics than the converse. I attribute this to their intercourse in sick clubs and other societies. The Irish herd together very much in this country. The character of the Irish who settle in Liverpool is generally deteriorated: in Ireland the Irish are generally more limited in their means; here they get higher wages, and have more opportunity for indulgence; unfortunately, in most instances, they use their increased wages as a means of indulgence, rather than to assist them to get on in the world. The only exception I make to this is the formation of sick and burial societies, to which they contribute in periodical payments, and which are found exceedingly useful. The best institutions the Irish have among themselves are the sick and burial societies: they are found very useful in times of distress. I fear that their provincial differences are kept up to too great a degree in this country; and they do not associate much with the English. They live like a distinct colony, both parents and children. The children in a great measure retain the habits of their parents: in many cases the children of poor Irish get situations. The Irish do not improve their dietary with the increase of their wages: they spend their superfluity in drinking. I think that both Irish born in Ireland and those born in England retain their ancient habits unchanged, with the exception of those who get constant employment (as mechanics and domestic servants); they change nothing but their place of residence: nor do I think that the English are at all lowered by the Irish, in respect of their dietary, cleanness, or general mode of living. I do not think the English are more affected in this respect by the Irish in Liverpool than by the Irish in Dublin; but I think the Irish lower the English standard of wages by their competition. The Irish labourer can work harder, endure more, and is satisfied with less animal support. I never heard of the English being brought down by the Irish to a potato diet. There is a decided prejudice against the poor Irish in Liverpool, which has been weakened since I came here. It arose originally from religious and national differences of opinion, and extended very generally through all classes; these conflicts of opinion were excited to an alarming degree by what was called the New Reformation Society. This religious prejudice has been weakened by a better knowledge of the true character and opinions of the Irish. The only opposition between English and Irish labourers and mechanics is confined to the competition of wages. This prejudice does not extend to the masters, who find their advantage in cheap labour. The prejudice against the Irish in the upper classes arises from a prevalent opinion of their want of cleanliness, and other habits before alluded to.

The vernacular Irish language is little spoken among the Irish of Liverpool; and those who speak it at first, soon disuse it.

Mr. *Samuel Holme*, Builder, of Liverpool.

Mr. *Samuel Holme.*

Myself and my father have employed Irish as bricklayers' labourers and brickmakers for the last forty years. I have heard my father say that he employed and worked with Irish

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labourers fifty years ago in Liverpool. I have been twenty years at the business, and during that time I have invariably employed Irish labourers; till the last few years about forty; during the last five years we have employed, on an average, at least 100. Now I have 130. During my whole life, to my knowledge, I have never employed any one as a server of bricklayers but Irishmen, except one single individual, who was a Welshman. We never have any offer from English. In general the Irish labourers are faithful, steady to their work, and almost invariably honest. They are much trusted about houses, and I have seldom had any complaints against them. They are usually very intelligent; they are remarkably quick and sharp, especially in manner and conversation. They scarcely ever make good mechanics: they do not look deep into subjects; their knowledge is quick, but superficial: they do not make good millwrights or engineers, or any thing which requires thought: they do not even make good bricklayers. This is not because the want of apprenticeship is an obstacle, but because they are deficient in practical ability. If a plan is put in an Irishman's hands, he requires looking after continually; otherwise he will go wrong, or, more probably, not go on at all. A Scotchman would understand clearly, and complete the work, without my giving him second information. I attribute this, not to education, but to difference of natural power; for many of the Irish are well educated. Invariably those who come bricklayers' labourers remain bricklayers' labourers. I scarcely ever knew them wish to get higher. Once we had a labourer of remarkably sober habits, and very frugal, a well-educated man: he left £70, the savings of his wages, in our hands, which he did not draw. He drew 10*s.* out of 18*s.* a week. He went over to Ireland, and purchased cloth, and carried it on his back about the country. We assisted him by making his payments through our banker to Belfast, without charging him commission; and I know that now he is worth £10,000. Instances of this kind are extremely rare; I never knew another. I have a number of Scotch joiners working for me, and they invariably get on. Speaking as a tradesman, I should attribute one-third of the difference between the Irish and Scotch to education, and two-thirds to national habits and nature. The Scotch are more reasoning. The English mechanics are less thinking than the Scotch, and more than the Irish. A Scotchman would not go wrong: an Englishman would go wrong, and blunder through (if he does wrong); an Irishman would generally stop. I am speaking of them now simply in their mechanical capacity. The Irish are generally fond of drink, and get it at the end of the week. We pay all the mechanics on Friday, and the Irish labourers on Saturday: we make this difference in order to avoid the drunkenness of the Irish on Saturday. A bricklayer's labourer gets 2*s.* 8*d.* a day, which makes 16*s.* a week: these are the regular wages of the town. They gain more in summer, as they work over-hours. These men, earning regularly 16*s.* a week, nearly always live in cellars or lodge in rooms; it is very rare that they rent a house. They are very far from living as well as the English on equal wages. I attribute their wretched way of living rather to their improvidence than to their drunkenness. In part, also, I attribute it to a foolish hospitality; for they are very kind to one another. They assist one another in sickness and distress. Sometimes they send over money to their friends in Ireland. The Irish women in Liverpool are more improvident than the men, and bad domestic managers, and generally forestall their husbands' wages. The brickmakers, during the summer season, for twenty weeks work piece-work, and make long hours. During this period they earn, on the average, about 35*s.* a-week; but I never knew any of them better off than the general run of labourers at the end of the year. We could not do very well without the Irish for hodmen. Englishmen will not carry the hod. The hoisting of large buildings may be done by machinery: I am now doing the new Custom-house in this way; but for small buildings the expense would be too great, and the labour of hodmen is indispensable. There were between 700 and 800 Irish employed as hod-carriers last April in Liverpool. They formed a Trade Union amongst themselves: they made unreasonable demands on us, in conjunction with the mechanics, and stopped nearly all the building in the town for twenty weeks. The result is that many buildings have been given up, and when they came to work there was not sufficient employment for all of them. They came back upon the same wages, and they have suffered most severely in consequence of their turn-out. Many of them have sold all their furniture and clothing; and they are now, at this inclement season, in a most deplorable condition. The Irish are frequently plotting, and are always ready for a turn-out. They are more given to combination than the English. The late turn-out of mechanics and labourers has been almost entirely organized by Irish: they are all bound together by secret oaths, which were probably suggested by the Irish; and, although the Irish were the poorest mechanics, they took the lead in this turn-out. The English submitted in the most singular manner to be led by the nose. An Irishman named Gavin, a poor mechanic, waited on me as their delegate or deputy.

The Irish are much employed as porters at the docks: the Welsh get the best places as porters, as there are more Welsh warehousemen, who employ the porters. At the chemical manufactories nearly all the dirty work is done by the Irish, under an overseer, who is generally not Irish. In soaperies and sugar-houses the common dirty work is usually done by them. All the low departments of industry are filled by the Irish. Of the labourers, of every description, more than a half—of the mechanics not more than a twelfth, at the most—are Irish. Not many Irish get into business, or rise from the lower to the middle ranks. Those who do so have generally some capital to commence with. I consider the Irish are of great value to the town; if it were not for the influx of them, the almost unlimited number of them at our command, and their willingness to do the dirtiest and the meanest work, the wages of common labour would rise considerably.

I have often heard them express anxiety to get settled in the parish. I do not think any change in the poor laws would be sufficient to attract English to Liverpool, and drive out

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the Irish. The English will not work at such employment. They will sooner have agricultural labour at lower wages.

I do not think that there is much reciprocal influence of the Irish and English. The English neither raise the Irish, nor do the Irish lower the English. I have observed that the Irish from the North of Ireland are of a better sort than those from the South. I do not think that the Irish corrupt or degrade, or in any way injure, the habits of the English adults; but I am not quite so clear that the intercourse is not injurious to the junior classes. There is a moral tone wanting amongst them, and their children are too often brought up loosely, and without discipline.

I had a conversation last week with an Irish labourer, named Christopher Shields; he said that the reason of his leaving Ireland was, that in the county Wexford, his own county, he could only get 6*d.* a-day and his own meat; that at one time he rented a small cabin with a potato patch, and worked for the landlord. He then got 1*s.* a-day, but the landlord charged him £3 a-year for his holding. He told me that there was a general impression among his countrymen that if they came to England their fortunes would be made, wages are so much higher here. He told me that he could get his clothing as cheap here as at home, and generally all the things he wanted. He now gets 16*s.* a-week. He stated likewise that it was a great inducement to them to come here that they can get situations for their children, which they could not do at home. He told me likewise that he could more easily get his children educated here than in Ireland. This man lives in a cellar. He will never return to Ireland; he has no wish to go back.

I am unable to hire a Connaught man; he is always spoken of in terms of contempt by the others; he is discovered by them immediately, and they will persecute him till he quits. The other three provinces consider the Connaught men as a lower caste. Most of my men are from the North and centre, from the King's County, upwards, and from Wexford and Waterford.

I know from conversations with the harvestmen, both in England and Ireland, that they are chiefly from Connaught; that they gain from £4 to £6 usually during harvest, which they get by the most rigid economy, and in great part by begging, and they pay their rent with it, and live principally on potatoes.

I consider the Irish as usually more muscular than the English, and especially than the Welsh, more capable of carrying heavy burdens, and doing the drudgery. I attribute their character of drudges partly to their muscular power, and partly to their condescending to do that which the national pride of an Englishman will not allow him to do. An Irishman is either a very good or a very bad labourer. There is no medium in them; and as to their moral character, they are either decent, respectable, fellows or they are very abandoned. We used to apprentice the children of Irish parents as bricklayers, but it has worked so ill that we have resolved not to take any more. They do not seem to have the same conduct as the English of the same degree.

Some years ago I was appointed visiter of a provident society, and acted as such about three years. My district was full of Irish lodging-houses, and nine out of ten of the applicants for relief were Irish. I ascertained this accurately by keeping a journal of all the cases.

I consider that the Irish have the same opportunity of rising, if they will take advantage of it, as all the rest of us. My father was originally a common mechanic, and there are a great many persons in Liverpool who have raised themselves from poverty to a very high rank merely by their own exertions and industry.

I have before stated that I consider the Irish as of great value to the town; I do so with this qualification, that, if it were not for them, wages would rise to a higher rate than could well be paid; but I am convinced that they are at the same time burdensome upon the parish, because they are always anxious to obtain a settlement here; and if they can obtain parochial relief, or subsist by mendicity, many of them will not work at all, but live in a state of filthy contentedness.

Additional Statement from Mr. Holme.

Sir, Liverpool, 20th January, 1834.

At the present time there are about 7,500 Irish of the lowest sort employed in this town and suburbs. I think I shall be nearly correct in the following classification:—

Mechanics, of various sorts	780
Brickmakers	270
Sugar-boilers	200
Masons' labourers	350
Bricklayers' labourers	850
Chemical works and soaperies, &c.	600
Sawyers	80
Labourers employed in smithies, lime-kilns, plasterers' yards, and by paviors	340
Lumpers about the docks, who discharge vessels and re-load them	1,700
Porters employed in warehousing goods, &c.	1,900
Coal-heavers, and sundry other employments	430
	7,500

In addition to the above there are about 1,000 Irishmen who have no ostensible means of earning a livelihood, who subsist by mendicity, who form part of the numerous committals for

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vagrancy, whose children are trained up as mendicants, the parents living upon their earnings. Some of this class of men, in seasons when employment is plentiful, earn a few days' wages. I have relieved such, have procured employment for them, but in vain; and I am persuaded there are many here who will do anything rather than exert themselves to earn an honest living.

In addition to these we are burdened with numbers of women and children whose husbands and fathers have gone into the country districts "to seek work." These live upon casual relief, or become paupers, and are supported by the parish.

You, of course, understand that in the estimate I have furnished I am speaking of adults only.

To G. C. Lewis, Esq. SAMUEL HOLME.

Mr. *Tomkinson,* Mason, of Liverpool, who was present during the Examination of Mr. Holme.

Mr. *Tomkinson.*

I differ from Mr. Holme to a certain extent; viz., taking the labouring classes as a whole, I calculate it is more in the tact of hod-carrying than in muscular strength that the Irish excel.

I have had the management of a large number of labourers for fifteen years, and have had extensive opportunities of seeing the working of the Irish, and I consider them inferior, as labourers, to the English, and inferior, as mechanics, to the English and Scotch. I have taken several Irish apprentices as masons, and they have never turned out well. I attribute this, not to want of industry or steadiness, but to want of ability. The Irish do not appear to have mind or capacity for anything that requires thought in the nicety of work. They are very good scaffolders, but I do not employ many in quarrying or masons' work. They are good for rough work, but for nothing that requires exactness; they do not understand the method of the architectural orders. They always seem confused, and you cannot trust them to work without a person to look over them. There is an immense difference between English and Scotch masons, on the one hand, and Irish masons on the other. There is scarcely any difference beween the English and Scotch. We never employ the Irish for foundations, as they cannot manage a spade nor a barrow so well as the English and Scotch. They are very bad spadesmen.

They get the same wages as our men, but it does not seem to do them any good. I have always given them a fair chance with the English and Scotch, but it never seemed to me that they could be put forward in a similar way to the latter. I have, during the last seven or eight years, never had less than from 500 to 700 men in my employ at one time, and I have never been able to have a sixth part of these Irish, as it appeared to me from their deficiency in ability. I have attempted to get a fair share in order to give them their chance. If the Irish showed more skill and fitness for trusty situations and mechanical labour, many more would be employed in this part of the country. I have not a single Irishman under me in a trusty situation, and this is not from want of honesty and steadiness, but from want of ability. I should promote them if they deserved it. The Irish become shopkeepers rather than large employers of labour where management or knowledge of mechanics is necessary.

I agree with Mr. Holme in regard to the Irish being ringleaders in the mechanics' and labourers' turn-out. They talk more, and seem more anxious to raise a tumult and dissatisfaction, than any other people I see.

Mr. *John Johnson,* Builder, of Liverpool.

Mr. *John Johnson.*

I can remember builders' business in Liverpool since the beginning of this century, and during that time Irishmen have been almost exclusively employed as bricklayers' labourers, and for working in the brickfields and in lime-works. I now employ, the year round, from fifty to one hundred Irish labourers. When at work they are as sober and steady as the English. Give an Irishman a good word, and he will do anything for you. The same men come over in the spring, work in the summer months, save money, and go back in winter. I have known several instances where the sons and grandsons have followed the fathers in this trade. They come to the same employer, and wait till he can take them. They show an unwillingness to change masters, if they can find work where they and their parents worked before. In general they are very honest. I consider them very valuable labourers. We could not do without them unless the work could be done by machinery, and I do not think it possible, with any improvement of machinery, to perform the hoisting of small buildings except by hands. If the Irish were induced to stay at home, or were prevented from coming here, Englishmen and Welshmen could not be found to do the same work; they would not carry the hod, except for much higher wages, such wages as would materially enhance the cost of building. When I was a young man we had, perhaps, five English bricklayers' labourers; they died in our service, and I have not had one for twenty years, at least. I had once a Negro hod-carrier, and a very good one he was. My belief is that the exemption of the Irish from labour in early life enables their bodies to be more fully developed, and thus they are able to carry heavier weights than the English.

I think the Irish labourers very faithful servants; I would trust them with anything. I often give them recommendations, when any one has a chance of bettering himself, as for warehousemen, watchmen, &c. I do not think they are given to plotting or caballing with one

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Mr. *John Johnson.*

another. One man in our employ saved £100; many others have saved money to send to their relations in Ireland. They never seem to attempt to rise, or to become bricklayers or mechanics; they tell me they come over in order to earn money to pay their rent. We tried two sons of Irish labourers, as apprentices, but neither answered, and I never intend to try another.

Examination of Mr. *Thomas Dover,* Warehouse-owner and Warehouse-keeper, at Liverpool.

Mr. *Thos. Dover.*

I am an extensive proprietor of warehouses in Liverpool, and have frequent occasion to observe the conduct of warehousemen. Merchants, brokers, warehouse-keepers, and others, employ warehousemen. A merchant's warehouseman attends the landing and delivering of merchandise. A broker's warehouseman usually is employed in sampling goods. A warehouse-keeper's warehouseman is employed in receiving produce into warehouses, and delivering it out again. These warehousemen are in confidential situations; much property is intrusted to their care; the keys of the warehouses are in their possession during the day, but not during the night. The majority of the warehousemen are Welsh; very few are Irish. When Irish are raised to this post they do not keep their places, not because they are dishonest, but because they are often drunken, and descend too much to the level of the porters under their orders. In few instances Irish have an opportunity of becoming warehousemen, as you see little desirable in them to raise them to that situation. Education also, as it quickens a man's parts, makes some difference, the Scotch being educated better than the English and Welsh, and the English and Welsh than the Irish. I am personally acquainted with a large proportion of the warehousemen of Liverpool, and know very few instances of Irish warehousemen; and, where Irishmen have been employed in that capacity, they have not generally long retained their situations.

The warehousemen usually employ the porters. Probably about a third of the Liverpool porters are Irish; about a third Welsh; of the remaining third the chief part are English, and a few Scotch. The Scotch porters commonly rise gradually to be warehousemen. The Irish porters are generally very efficient men if you can keep them sober. They are equally industrious, but not more powerful than the English. They drink frequently in the day, and go on drinking at different intervals. They have likewise frequent opportunities, when casks are opened, to obtain wine and spirits, which are almost considered the perquisite of porters, and in which they too frequently indulge. Altogether the habits of the Irish porters are very drunken. The porters earn, when employed, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a-day, but their work is very irregular. From calculations I made two years ago, with some minuteness, I ascertained that the whole year through a great proportion do not earn more than 7*s.* a-week; that is, they are only employed two days in a week. I fear that in many cases they eke out their small wages by pilfering from the produce which they are working amongst: they consider this almost their right. This practice, however, does not prevail more among the Irish than the other porters. I have no reason to think the Irish more dishonest than the others. There are probably from 2,000 to 3,000 Irish porters employed about the docks and warehouses.

I think that there are more porters than are wanted; that, if their number was less, little inconvenience would be felt by the employers of labour. There is, perhaps, a month in the year when all hands are fully employed; but if the hands were fewer the work could be done, only not so quickly. If there were no Irish porters, English and Welsh could be procured from the neighbouring country. We have few offers from English or Scotch for porters' employment.

The character of porters employed in Liverpool generally, I am sorry to say, does not stand very high. In numerous instances there are men so employed that I know have been tried, and many convicted, for felony committed by them upon the premises and property of their employers. These observations do not apply exclusively to the Irish.

With porters I have employed (many being Irish) I once adopted the practice of paying their wages on Friday evening instead of Saturday, thinking they could lay out their money to better advantage in making their markets on Saturday morning than they could in the evening. This plan, however, I regret to say, I was obliged to abandon, as I found many of them were not capable of going through their work on Saturday in consequence of their intemperance; going frequently to the public house as soon as they received their wages, and continuing there all night; and hence I fear porters are in the habit of doing so on the Saturday evening, and continuing in a state of intemperance all the Sunday. Few warehousemen being Irishmen, the Irish porters labour under great disadvantage, as it is but natural to conclude the warehouseman will give the preference to his own countrymen; and I have frequently observed that the under-warehousemen, and constant porters, are very rarely Irish.

James Muspratt, Esq., Merchant and Manufacturing Chemist, a Native of Dublin;—has resided 12 years in Liverpool.

Jas. Muspratt, Esq.

I have two alkali works; one in Liverpool, and the other at Newton, half way to Manchester, on the railway. In the works at Liverpool I employ about 70 Irish; in those at Newton I have not above four Irish out of about 100. I found it impossible to have a larger proportion, as they contended with the English, and wished totally to exclude them. All my men

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in Liverpool are Irish, except one carter. Their work is about furnaces and boilers, hard rough work. Their wages are 16*s.* to 18*s.* a-week, all the year round. When at work they are steady and very laborious. They are willing, but not tractable.

The moment they leave work on Saturday night the majority congregate in public houses, and drink, off and on, till Monday morning. I believe that much more beer is drunk by the Irish than formerly. In this respect the Beer Bill has been of great advantage. I think that the respectable Irish who come here are deteriorated; and the cause of this is not their high wages, but the number of very low Irish in the town, who find them out, and will associate with them.

James Rosson, Esq., Soap Manufacturer, of Liverpool.

Jas. Rosson, Esq.

Many Irish labourers are employed in the soap manufactories and chemical works of Liverpool. Out of 20 men in my works about one-third are Irish. The Irish do the roughest work. Sometimes they get on, and become boilers. We pay our labourers 16*s.* a-week. The common wages for labourers in the soaperies are about 15*s.* The boilers get from 20*s.* to 24*s.* a-week. We have one Irish boiler. The Irish labourers are as steady and sober as the others. I prefer a mixture, in order to promote emulation, and to be a check on one another. The Irish are a check on wages, but they do not in general work for lower wages than the English. I never make any difference. I have observed within the last few years an evident wish on the part of the Irish labourers to improve their condition; to get better clothing; to save, and to put into clubs for that purpose. There are probably about 300 Irish employed in the soaperies and chemical works of Liverpool, and about 200 in the sugar works.

Mr. *George Birkett*, Clerk to Messrs. Branker and Co., Sugar-refiners, in Liverpool.

Mr. *Geo. Birkett.*

Messrs. Branker employ in their sugar works 57 Irishmen, out of about 155: the others are English and Welsh. They all get 18*s.* a-week, constant work. Two of the foremen, out of eight or nine, are Irish. The foremen get higher wages. A good deal of the work consists of carrying heavy packages. It is all rough work. Irishmen, take them altogether, are stronger than the others. In general the Irish are very steady and sober. They take great care of their money, and save it. Some put their savings in the savings' bank. I have known them sometimes buy goods, and send them to Ireland. They are as well behaved, and are as good labourers, as the others. I consider the Irish as valuable labourers. It would be a loss to the town if they did not come. This observation applies to the Irish employed in the soaperies as well as those in the sugar-houses. If an Irishman gets into employment he is a thriving man. They generally keep their situations, and get on; in this respect they exceed the Scotch.

Wm. Henry Hudson, Esq., Conductor of the Merchant Seamen Shipping Office, Liverpool.

W. H. Hudson, Esq.

I am perfectly acquainted with all that relates to the seamen of the foreign trade out of the port of Liverpool. Not more than one in 25 of the sailors in foreign merchant vessels are Irish. The principal cause is, that the Irish do not serve regular apprenticeships, and that when in liquor they are very abusive. Masters of vessels have often said to me, in giving instructions for shipping the crew, "Let me have no more Irish than mainmasts." Their character is low in the foreign merchant service, and, even where they are sober, they seldom make good seamen. We can ship Swedes, Hanoverians, or Dutch, in preference to Irish. We object, however, more to Italians, Portuguese, and Spanish, than to Irish. As I see the characters of the seamen from a report given by the Captains of most vessels returning into the port, I am able to form an accurate judgment of the merits of the seamen of each country.

Lieutenant *Low*, R. N., Government Agent for Emigration in the Port of Liverpool.

Mr. *William Sudlow Fitzhugh*, of the Firm of Fitzhugh and C. Grimshaw, Merchants and Agents for Emigration, Liverpool.

Lieut. *Low.*

Mr. *W. S. Fitzhugh.*

Lieutenant *Low*.—Generally speaking, the poor Irish, when desirous to emigrate, seek a passage to America. Very few go to Australia, on account of the expense of the passage. Most of the emigrants to Australia are English and Scotch.—[For an account of the numbers of the Irish emigrants from Liverpool see at the end.]

Mr. *Fitzhugh*.—They prefer the United States to the English North-American colonies on account of the superiority of the climate, and the fact that many of their friends are already settled there. Their friends in the United States often pay their passage out; we received this day from New York orders to send out 59 persons, chiefly from Ireland, whose passages had been paid in America by their friends, and money was remitted in many instances to pay the stores. We receive and remit about £2,500 annually in small sums, varying from £1 to

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£10, from persons who have emigrated from Ireland to the United States, being the wages of their labour in America, for the use of their relatives and friends in Ireland, in order to enable them to emigrate. We receive from the same parties about £4,000 annually, for the passage of their friends. The following is an exact statement of the moneys so paid, furnished by our agent at New York.

Comparative Statement of Passengers engaged in New York, from the Commencement.

	September 1829-30.	September 1830-31.
Whole number engaged	1,056	1,195
	Dollars. cents.	Dollars cents.
Cash received	4,940 50	12,952 0
Credit given	7,620 50	2,659 0
Dollars	12,561 0	15,611 0

	September 1831-32.	September 1832-33.
Whole number engaged	1,370	1,416
	Dollars. cents.	Dollars. cents.
Cash received	16,761 50	18,672 52
Credit given	1,287 0	339 0
Dollars	18,048 50	19,011 52

Remitted from New York in Samuel Thompson's drafts on Goddard and Lyle, agents to the Bank of Ireland at Belfast, payable on demand, in sums from £1 to £10, chiefly to assist in providing stores for the voyage, but in many instances for the use of parents, wives, children, &c., of emigrants who have gone out to the United States; the whole, together with the above amounts, received as the wages of labour, over and above the costs of subsistence.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 468 drafts, from 4th October 1832 to 14th December 1833	2,071	18	0
Orders for money payable in Liverpool, and to be remitted to the families and friends of emigrants, from 1st January 1833 to 14th December 1833	603	15	0
Passage-money received by our agent in New York, chiefly for the passage from Liverpool of the families and relatives of Irish emigrants, from September 1st 1832 to September 1st 1833	3,981	11	4
	£6,657	4	4

Liverpool, 13th January 1834. FITZHUGH AND C. GRIMSHAW.

Out of the passages thus paid in America, three-fourths are for Irish from Ireland; and of the remaining quarter, one-half is for Irish resident in England. We receive very little from English people in the United States for English emigrants, although the English emigrants are from a third to a fourth. I attribute this difference to the influence of the poor-laws, because in many instances the families of emigrants are sent out to them in America at the expense of the parish, and in some degree to the greater command of resources which the English possess, so that they are rarely unable to pay for their passage. Generally, some one goes first to feel the way, and, if he succeeds, he either advises his friends to come out, or pays their passage if they cannot pay for it themselves. In this manner husbands will frequently send for their wives and children, children for parents, brothers for brothers and sisters, and sometimes sisters for brothers and sisters (for none succeed better in the United States than servant-girls), and often young men for their sweethearts. The experience of ten years enables me to say that the disposition to assist relations and friends in this manner, exists much more strongly among the Irish than among the English.

We have agents in a great number of towns in Ireland, both at the seaports and in the interior, but chiefly on the eastern coast. These persons circulate advertisements, stating the time of the vessels sailing from Liverpool, and receive deposits from those willing to engage in them. A part of the passage-money is usually paid in Ireland, and the balance in Liverpool. The price of a passage varies from £3 to £4, exclusive of provisions, which are found by the emigrant. The Irish usually take bacon, oatmeal and oatbread, potatoes, herrings, butter, cheese, and sugar, and sometimes a little tea: the cost of this outfit is usually from 30*s.* to 40*s.*

Lieutenant *Low.*—Much privation frequently occurs in consequence of the passengers finding their own stores, instead of their being found by the ship. Frequently too, when the stores get low, they plunder one another, which would not be the case if they were found by the ship.

Great distress sometimes prevails among the Irish, from the detention of the ships by contrary winds, and they are forced to live on their sea-stores. Sometimes, also, the agents engage them to come to Liverpool several weeks before the vessel is ready to sail, which causes great distress among the Irish emigrants. To counteract these evils, I should recommend that all passenger-agents should be licensed by government, or by the local magistrates at the port where the emigration takes place, so that, in the event of their or any of their people com-

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mitting a fraud on any of the emigrants, their licence should be withdrawn, and even a fine or imprisonment should be imposed on them.

Mr. *Fitzhugh.*—From the experience I have had as to the emigration of the Irish poor for ten years (during which perhaps 30,000 emigrants have passed through my hands), I should say that the conduct of the Irish is equal at least to that of any other class of emigrants. They are improvident and wasteful, but more easily kept in order and under discipline than either the English or Scotch; the Welsh are equal to them in this respect.

I have had opportunities of seeing a great many letters from Irish emigrants to their friends, and it very rarely occurs, when they possess health, that they are not successful in raising themselves to a comfortable independence by their labour. They rise very rapidly in the States, both in character and circumstances. I have frequently seen them when they return to visit their friends, when they appear to be considerably improved, both in intelligence and circumstances.

We find it difficult to please an Englishman or Scotchman, with respect to accommodation on board ships, where an Irishman would be perfectly satisfied. The Irish would prefer to be three in a berth, in order to save expense in the article of bedding, while an Englishman will complain if he has not a berth to himself.

As to mental capacity among the emigrants, the Scotch are the most intelligent; next to them the English from the towns and manufacturing districts; then the English and Welsh agriculturists; and the Irish are at the foot of the scale. The poor Irish are very difficult to deal with where a person wishes to deal fairly; they show a great deal of low cunning.

Lieutenant *Low.*—They are, however, frequently taken in by the runners of agents, who lay themselves in their way for that purpose. On these occasions they often show great ignorance and gullibility, and indeed often appear to want common sense in making a bargain.

When they get into difficulties in this way, they always apply to me to assist them, so that I have the means of knowing this fact.

The following is an extract from an advertisement circulated in Liverpool in 1833, containing proposals for the establishment of a Government Emigration Office:

"It is notorious that ships are advertised to sail upon a particular day, and are kept in port many weeks after their time. The emigrants arrive with their families, and are waylaid by the agents for these vessels; are conducted to lodgings or public-houses; are provided with clothes, bedding, provisions, &c., by persons all connected in the same concern; and in the end are generally plundered of every farthing they brought with them, and which was intended to serve as their outfit. Such is the ignorance of many of these poor people, and such the villany of the system, that they are persuaded often to change their destination, or are fraudulently imposed upon, and sent in vessels for the United States, when the emigrant intended to go to Canada. The frauds are grievous and evident, and have been the subject of legal investigation more than once.

Lieutenant Low confirms all the statements in the above passage, and adds that they are peculiarly applicable to the Irish.

Sir, No 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool, 16th January, 1834.

From a careful investigation of our own books, and taking into account the probable business in emigration done by others, we estimate the number of emigrants who have embarked at this port for the United States and British America to be as follows:

In the year 1830 . .	11,500	In the year 1832 . .	14,200
„ 1831 . .	12,500	„ 1833 . .	11,000

There is no account kept by any one from which a correct statement can be made up of the countries to which the emigrants belong, but at least three-fourths of the whole number are from Ireland. In the year 1830 there were many farm-labourers from Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, &c., who were assisted by the parishes in which they resided. This continued in 1831, but the numbers fell off the next year, and in 1833 very few, comparatively, were sent out under such circumstances.

In the statement given above we do not include the emigration to Australia.

FITZHUGH AND C. GRIMSHAW.

To G. C. Lewis, Esq.

Exposé of Frauds committed on Emigrants.

Liverpool, 17th January, 1834.

Very soon after the termination of the last general war, emigration through this port to the United States of America and to the British settlements commenced. For the most part the emigrants came to Liverpool without having made previous arrangements for their passage, and without knowing what vessels, or if any were, or the berths here, bound to the ports at which they wished to land; entire strangers to the town, they were dependent for information on the people in whose dwellings they took up their abode for the time, and by whom they were introduced to masters of vessels, who soon adopted the plan of rewarding the lodging-house keepers for such introduction by a commission on the passage money. This practice prevailed so early as the year 1817, about which time some parties, finding the influx of emigrants tolerably regular, undertook to supply vessels with a certain number on commission, and finally chartered the whole, or part of the between-decks, to carry emigrant passengers, taking upon themselves the risk of procuring the full number, and seeking their remuneration out of the excess of passage-money received over the amount agreed to be paid to the owners of the ship for the use of the 'tween-decks.

The class of people into whose hands these poor people fell was chiefly of the lowest description, and having no reputation to sustain, and caring for little beyond making money out of their engagements, the merchants seldom interfered, the bargains being made between the master and the passenger, brokers, or agents connected with emigration; and, arising out of the circumstances which led the passenger-brokers into this business, was the supplying provisions, bedding, and various articles necessary for the voyage to the passengers. These were either supplied by provision dealers on the amount of purchases, or, in some cases, the passenger-brokers established provision stores themselves, and supplied these articles for their own profit. A profit was also obtained on the purchase of dollars and doubloons, from the bullion brokers, which emigrants were, on this account, persuaded to take in exchange for British moneys. As emigration increased, the want of some regulating superintendence became apparent to all respectable people: the Act of Parliament then in force was to a great extent inoperative, the officers of the Customs, to whom the execution of it was delegated, being generally otherwise employed on what they conceived matters of more importance to the revenue, so that the fittings of the ships, the provisions, the water casks, &c. &c., underwent a very cursory examination, if any, and led to the frequent and serious inconvenience of emigrants in vessels bound to the United States of America. The American law prevents more passengers being taken into the United States by vessels than two souls for every five tons of the vessel's register burthen, but left the space to be occupied by the passengers, even when the full number was taken on board, undefined.

The evils arising out of this state of things were soon developed. 1st. The detention of the emigrants at their own cost, and at considerable expense, in a strange place, beyond the time when they were assured the vessel they had engaged their passage in was to sail; for which they had no remedy but at common law, for a breach of contract; a remedy totally out of their reach, inasmuch as they had neither money nor time to obtain it; added to which, their agreements being generally so loosely made as to give them little chance of a successful issue, had they even possessed the means of bringing the parties into a court of law.

2d. The insufficiency of the vessels employed in carrying emigrants, many inferior and second class vessels being chartered for that express purpose, while the ignorance of the emigrants prevented them from ascertaining or attempting to ascertain the charterers of them.

3d. The want of sufficient space, there being no efficient regulating control.

4th. The engaging a greater number than the vessel could legally carry; in consequence of which many were frequently turned on shore by the master, on examination, after the vessel had left the dock: thus the poor creatures were left without any redress, as it often happened that the broker who engaged with them to find a passage would, after this, neither return them their passage money, nor find them with a passage by another vessel.

Mr. William Benbow came to Liverpool on the 30th July 1833, for the purpose of proceeding to New York by the first vessel, and was taken to the office of James Mc Callister, in Dale-street, who represented himself as the agent of the ship St. Paul, and who sent a man with him to this vessel to secure a berth, by writing his name in the second cabin of the St. Paul; he then returned to the office of James Mc Callister, and paid him £10 for his passage in the second cabin of the ship St. Paul, and received, at the same time, a ticket, purposing to set forth this agreement, but which ticket, from the great hurry he was in at the time, he did not look at; but shortly afterwards he did, when, to his astonishment, he read the name of another vessel which James Mc Callister had inserted; and, upon further inquiry, was informed that Mc Callister had nothing to do with the ship St. Paul: he then returned to his office and demanded his money of Mc Callister, but this he refused to refund him. He then called on Lieutenant Low, R. N., Government agent for emigration, and related the above case of hardship to him, when he had James Mc Callister immediately summoned before the magistrates, who ordered James Mc Callister to find bail to answer the charge at the ensuing Liverpool session.

Thomas Magee, his wife, and five children, and Barnard Maganham, from Ireland, for New York, were similarly situated the same day with Mr. Benbow: this fraud was practised upon them by Patrick O'Neill and Patrick Foy, both in the employ of Patrick W. Byrnes, a passenger agent at the north end of the Princes' Dock; and O'Neill and Foy were both tried at the Liverpool October sessions for the same; the first was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail at Kirkdale, and the latter to three months.

A number of similar cases to these have happened since the appointment of Lieutenant Low, but through him the parties have invariably obtained redress, by having either the parties committing the fraud summoned before the magistrates, or by his recommendation the money has been returned. And the whole of the frauds committed from time to time on emigrants are chiefly on those from Ireland, who appear, by their gullibility, to be the victims whom these agents most generally succeed in practising their impositions upon; for, out of ten cases of fraud, nine are practised on emigrants from Ireland.

An Account of Emigrants who have sailed from the Port of Liverpool between the 7th of May and the 31st of December 1833.

For the quarter ending 30th June 1833	4,666
„ „ 30th September 1833 . . .	4,826
„ „ 31st December 1833 . . .	1,396
Total .	10,888

I should think that at least two-thirds of those numbers are from Ireland.

ROBERT LOW.

LIVERPOOL. Emigration from the Port of Liverpool to His Majesty's Colonies and United States of America.

Australia.	English North American Colonies.	United States of America.	
1,172	370	9,346	Between 7th of May and 31st of December 1833.

Total number 10,888.

Robert Low.

QUERIES.

1. Would the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent adults diminish the Irish immigration into this part of Great Britain?
2. Would it be advantageous for this town and neighbourhood if the Irish immigration could on a sudden be completely stopped?
3. Could the work in the town be done, or could the harvest in the country be got in, without Irish labourers?
4. Has the Irish competition lowered the general rate of wages in this town and neighbourhood: and, if so, in what departments of industry, and to what extent?
5. Has the Irish immigration increased the amount of the poor-rates in this town and neighbourhood?

Answers to Queries from Liverpool.

Rev. *Jonas Brooks*, Rector, of Liverpool.

Rev. *Jonas Brooks.*

1. I have no doubt it would; because it is well known that many of the Irish come over here for the express purpose of availing themselves of that assistance which they are unable to procure at home.
2. I can never consider that any great and sudden change can be advantageous. If the Irish immigration were at once completely stopped, it would be a change from one extreme to another, and could not, therefore, be beneficial. I consider the influx of Irish has been injurious only in its excess.
3. In some departments of work I believe that serious inconvenience would arise from the want of Irish labourers. They are more fitted for the drudgery of labour than our own inhabitants, and they perform that kind of labour for the execution of which it would be difficult to find substitutes. As bricklayers' labourers, and for the porterage about the docks, their services are very valuable. With regard to their usefulness in harvest, I am not competent to give an opinion, further than to express my conviction that they are not much employed in it in this immediate neighbourhood.
4. If the Irish competition has not absolutely lowered the rate of wages, it must, I should think, have had the effect of preventing their rising so as to be exorbitant. This effect will, however, be confined principally to the two classes of labour I have mentioned above.
5. Of this there can be no doubt; though, perhaps, not to the extent which some are willing to lay to their charge. It is true there are many who, in consequence of old age and infirmities, receive permanent relief; but then the town has had the benefit of their labour, in most cases, for many years. If they had been absent, others must have been found for the work, and they would have grown old and infirm also. It is the money expended upon them as casual poor which may fairly be said to have increased the rates, and this, I should consider, to a considerable extent.

I have no means of ascertaining the number of Irish who are depositors in our savings' bank, but the impression upon my mind is, that they are very few. This impression is strengthened by the opinion of the actuary and clerk, both of whom think that they would not reach 100. Our total number of depositors is above 7,000.

Hardman Earle, Esq.

Hardman Earle, Esq.

1. "A compulsory maintenance in Ireland" would certainly diminish, if not prevent the immigration of paupers seeking relief; but no law could restrain the immigration of the able-bodied Irish labourer in search of employment. A poor law in Ireland, however, would have the effect of relieving this town of the charge of supporting these labourers and their families, when they become aged and impotent, unless they should have gained a settlement during their residence here. As the law now stands, it is competent for the parish authorities to remove a family to Ireland as soon as it has become chargeable; but the power is seldom exerted, because the pauper chooses rather to dispense with the parish relief, when it comes to that point when it will no longer be granted without hazarding the law being put in force, than be compelled to return to his own country, where still greater misery awaits him.
2. All sudden changes are attended with inconvenience, but I have no doubt that the

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stock of labourers would very soon be replenished from the agricultural districts, where, according to all accounts, labour is superabundant.

Hardman Earle, Esq.

3. The answer to the former question is also an answer to the first part of this. With respect to the second part, I can give no decisive opinion; but I should say that in critical seasons, the harvest, in the thinly-peopled parts of England, could not be housed in proper time without extra hands, but these would probably flow in from other districts, where the nature of the employment is less urgent, had they not to encounter the competition of the itinerant Irish labourer.

4. I am not sure that the Irish competition has lowered the general rate of wages in this town, taking the nominal daily wages as the standard, because there has been little, if any, variation in them for some time. But the effect of Irish competition is, to keep the market so fully supplied as to make it difficult for a man to earn an entire week's wages. Nearly all the more laborious departments of industry, such as excavating, discharging ships, porterage on the quays and in the warehouses, are filled with Irish labourers, as domestic service is by the Welsh. As I have before stated, nothing can or ought to prevent this immigration and consequent competition, but the evils of it to this country might be greatly mitigated by compelling Ireland to maintain its own population, whenever, from any cause, that population cannot maintain itself. This is a question, however, involving the law of settlement, and it is a matter fairly open to difference of opinion, whether or not that country which has had the benefit of a man's labour, whilst in health, ought not to be bound to support him in sickness or old age. The difficulty lies in determining the length of residence and the sort of service which he has performed in, or rendered to a community, to entitle him to a full participation in all its humane provisions for its decayed members.

5. Undoubtedly; for although the poor-rates in Liverpool, owing to good management, are less than they were a few years ago, they are not so much reduced as they would have been, but for the cause I am about to mention.

It is true that the Irish pauper, not having gained a settlement, has no claim upon the parish; but in practice it is found impossible to resist the many pressing cases of distress which daily present themselves, such, for instance, as women in childbed, orphans, aged persons, casual accident, and typhus fever. When any of these cases occur in a pauper, having a settlement in another parish, the applicant is put under what is called "a suspension order," and all charges upon him are recovered from his own parish. Not so with the Irish pauper, who is maintained during sickness; and such is the repugnance of the magistrates and the parish officers to compulsory removals, that he generally continues with us after his recovery, to become burthensome again, should he stand in need of assistance. Besides the sums dispensed amongst the Irish poor out of our parish funds, a very large portion of the funds of our public charities, such as the Dispensaries, the Provident District Society, and the Strangers' Friend Society, are bestowed upon the same class. I am aware that there must always be a great mass of wretchedness in every large town, whether the population consist of English or Irish; but parish relief on one side of the Channel, and none on the other, holds out just the same inducement to the open importation of poverty, as the difference in the duty on spirits does to the smuggling of whisky.

David Hodgson, Esq.

David Hodgson, Esq.

1. The impotent and aged Irish do not come to this country in great numbers, and therefore such a measure as is suggested might be expected chiefly to affect the Irish immigration into this country, in so far as it released the labour of able-bodied persons in Ireland, employed in maintaining the aged and impotent, who might thence be liberated to immigrate to this country.

2. It would be very disadvantageous, because the lower departments of labour are now much dependent on the Irish, and a sudden change would cause an inconvenience corresponding with the supply suddenly stopped. This would apply more to the country at large than to Liverpool, where the demand for labour does not fluctuate so much as in agricultural districts.

3. I think there is no doubt that the Irish labourers have tended to promote the general well-being of this country. Labour, by their means, has been cheaper than it could have been obtained without them. The great demand for labour in Liverpool, owing to a rapid and vast increase of wealth, would not have been satisfied by the English and Welsh, except at a higher rate—such a rate as would probably have materially interfered with profits, and therefore tended to diminish production. The English, probably from their better general condition at home, are less locomotive than the Irish, less disposed to look out for work at a distance, and their habits being higher, they will not condescend, except for a higher remuneration, to the lowest and most slavish departments of drudgery. The Irish, consequently, are commonly the exclusive possessors or successful competitors in such kinds of labour, and I do not think it desirable, as a prospective measure, to diminish the supply of able-bodied Irish labourers in Liverpool.

4. The general money rate of wages in this town has not been lowered by the Irish immigration, in my memory. As to food, raiment, and lodging, the English labourer in Liverpool appears to me to have been in a state of progressive improvement during the last thirty years, nor am I prepared to say his condition was ever superior to what it now is. I do not consider the admixture of Irish with English labourers, as calculated, in any material degree, to endanger deterioration of the habits of the latter.

There is, perhaps, no feeling more firmly implanted in the human breast than abhorrence of degradation, and therefore I think, whilst the Irish labourer may be constantly expected to

LIVERPOOL.

David Hodgson, Esq.

ascend in the scale of improvement by example, the risk of an opposite tendency on the part of the English is but trifling.

5. I should consider that the benefit derived to Liverpool from Irish capital and traders, may have been some compensation for any local increase of poor rate, or sums spent in relieving the poor; of this however I offer no confident opinion.

Mr. *Thomas Dover.*

Mr. *Thomas Dover.*

1. I do not think "that the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent adults, would diminish the Irish immigration into this part of Great Britain." The persons who usually come over here are generally able-bodied men, the majority to seek employment in the country at the time of corn, hay, and potato harvest. There is no encouragement held out to any other, as they would not find any asylum here. In employing the best of these men, there is a prejudice, not only with the employer, thinking them not very efficient workmen (and nothing but the comparative cheapness of their labour, and the deficiency at such seasons of the required number of hands in their own immediate vicinity, would induce them to do so), but likewise there is an objection amongst English labourers to work with Irishmen of the class who usually come over at such times, from their very meagre appearance and the inferiority of their manners and habits, and from the effect of their depreciating the rate of wages. From these circumstances it will be perceived that the "aged and impotent" would not find employment; and from the fear of their becoming a burthen to the parishes in the interior, if indeed they would be able to reach so far, they would be immediately passed to the port again, and by our parish, without delay, sent back to Ireland.

From my own observation I should say, that few or none of this description come over.

2. I do not think that it "would be advantageous for this town and neighbourhood if the immigration could on a sudden be completely stopped." It would be difficult for the farmer (at harvest time) and the merchant to find a sufficient number of labourers *at once*, if the refuse of Irish were stopped; but in course of time, I am of opinion, a sufficient number of hands might be found from our own population. Perhaps the farmer might find it more inconvenient, but still I think that at harvest time he might find even a sufficient number of efficient labourers from the surplus hands of the adjacent large towns.

3. I am of opinion "that the work of the town could be done, and the harvest of the country, got in without Irish labourers."

Being so near to North Wales, where there is an over-abundant population, there would be no difficulty in finding porters, &c. for the work of the town, and for the country, if indeed there would be any required in addition to those already named (in answer No. 2.) from the same source.

I am not competent to give an opinion whether or not there could be found a sufficient number of hands at harvest time for the whole of England. I wish it to be understood that when I speak of the country, I mean the adjacent counties.

4. I do think "that the Irish competition has lowered the general rate of wages in this town and neighbourhood." In particular in the country, as from their habits they can work cheaper than the English labourer. It is generally the case that they will sleep in barns and live upon potatoes, which the English labourer cannot do.

It costs little or nothing in travelling to and from the places where they find employment, as they commonly beg their food on their way, and not unfrequently obtain their passage back to Ireland at the charge of our parish, who are always anxious to be rid of them, at any expense.

In the town I do not think that they are the means of lowering the rate of wages, as, from prejudice and other causes, they do not find *full* employment as porters, a preference being given to other labourers, and they being employed often as make-shifts come in for the same wages. If they are the means of lowering wages at all, I should say they are so to a very trifling extent.

In justice to the Irish, I must say, that I think that if they were employed in common with other men, being paid the same wages, they would be found equally efficient; though I am, I believe, singular in this opinion.

5. There is no doubt "that the Irish immigration has increased the amount of poor rates in this town and the immediate neighbourhood."

It is considered that *one-third* of our poor rates goes towards the Irish.

It not unfrequently happens, as I have already mentioned, that the Irish labourer often *with his family*, in returning from the harvest, though he spends not one sixpence of his earnings, (except perhaps in the gin shops,) will not leave the town without the parish finds him a passage home.

In this town it is computed there are from 30 to 40,000 Irish residents, the greater part of whom are in indigent circumstances; many of these, from such residence, claim a settlement, and very many become chargeable.

It is a lamentable fact, that from their intemperate and imprudent habits, the majority of the Irish, even when they have an opportunity of doing so, make no provision for the future, so that when sickness and old age overtake them they have to fly to the parish for relief; besides, generally they have not the means of laying up any thing for a time of need, as their earnings, from the difficulty of finding anything like constant employment, are barely sufficient for their present support, and to me it is very mysterious how they can even eke out a subsistence at such times, when it is considered how little they can earn, and how much of their earnings they spend in the gin shops.

If, however, the influx of Irish is to go on, it will be a matter of grave consideration with us, in what way we may be able to lessen the number of those that get passes, which, in my opinion, are at once the source and secret of pauperism. LIVERPOOL. Mr. *Thomas Dover.*

Mr. *Samuel Holme.*

1. Certainly not, because the Irish labourers flock hither solely on account of the high rate of wages paid in England compared with Ireland, and the better prospect they have of obtaining employment for their children. I have conversed with hundreds, and they all agreed on this point. Mr. *Samuel Holme.*

2. I think if the Irish immigration were suddenly stopped, we should sustain serious inconvenience, because the Irish labourers good-humouredly submit to that drudgery which the English labourer will not do without the temptation of extraordinary wages.

3. I am positive the work of the town could not well be done, nor could the harvest be got in, without that extraneous aid which we receive from Ireland. It is the great depôt for labourers of every sort, and it is absolutely necessary that we should have a resource to draw upon in times of emergency. The continual improvements made in machinery soon adapt themselves to the wants and usages of society; they cheapen the article, and increase the demand. But it must be remembered that eleven-twelfths of the Irish are mere labourers, and machinery has not yet operated in such a way as to affect them in the mode it has affected mechanics. In fact, many of the Irish are employed as the auxiliaries or drudges of the steam-engine; and were it not for their influx, which creates competition, in times of emergency, wages of labourers would rise to a height which tradesmen, manufacturers, merchants and even agriculturists could not afford to pay.

4. I have never known the Irish competition lower the rate of wages in this town, but it is certain that it has kept the wages of English labourers from rising. That competition forms a counterpoise to unreasonable demands, and has contributed to preserve an equilibrium which is essential.

In the years 1806, 1807, and 1808, I find we paid our labourers (all of them Irish) 16*s* a-week. This was of course the regular wages of the town; had it been less than that, the men would have struck work. From 1808 to 1815 the wages we paid were 18*s*. a-week. Since then they have relapsed to the old price of 16*s*. a-week, which relapse was caused by the changes incidental to the Peace; and although a slight rise has once or twice occurred of 1*s*. or 2*s*. a-week, it has merely been for a few months in the summer, and can hardly be said to be an exception to the general rule. We make no distinction between the wages of the Irish labourers (who are principally servers of mechanics) and the English labourers, who are usually good spademen.

I have now been 20 years extensively engaged in building, and during that time have never had an application from any other than an Irishman for employment as a hodman, or server of bricklayers, masons, plasterers, &c.

5. There cannot be the least doubt that the Irish immigration has materially increased the poor rates in this town and neighbourhood. I can bear witness to the fact, which is too notorious to need a single comment, that the great body of recipients both of public and private charities for immediate relief are Irish.

It is a common practice for the harvest labourers to dispatch one of their body home with the earnings of a number, and they apply to the various parishes through which they pass for *passes*, thus getting transmitted as paupers.

Mr. *Charles Horsfall.*

1. I am of opinion that a compulsory maintenance of the aged and impotent alone would not diminish Irish immigration into this part of Great Britain in any material degree. Mr. *Chas. Horsfall.*

2. It would be advantageous to this town if Irish immigration could be stopped, either gradually or more suddenly, yet I very much doubt the possibility of stopping it completely.

3. The work of the town could be done without such labourers, and although they are certainly useful in the harvest, I do think they might be dispensed with.

4. Irish labourers may perhaps in a small degree tend to keep down wages in this town and neighbourhood, but I do not consider them wanted here, except perhaps for bricklayers' labourers.

5. The poor rates of this town are certainly increased by Irish emigration to this place.

Mr. *M. D. Lowndes,* Vestry Clerk.

1. A compulsory maintenance in Ireland of aged or impotent adults would not, in my opinion, immediately diminish Irish immigration, because the natives of Ireland who seek work in this country are in general men and women in the prime of life, and in robust health, but such a provision would, I think, induce many Irish persons advanced in years to return to their native land, and who are now supported either out of parish funds, from the forbearance of overseers, or are maintained by charity. Mr. *M.D. Lowndes.*

2. A sudden check of Irish immigration would probably affect the price of labour, but I

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Mr. *M. D. Lowndes.*

do not think that the introduction of any system of poor laws would stop immigration suddenly.

3. I do not precisely understand this question. If this inquiry is as to what would be the effect upon this place if the resident Irish were to be withdrawn and immigration altogether stopped, I should say that Liverpool would suffer severely from the change; but if the inquiry applies to the latter, and be whether without further supplies of Irish labourers the work of this town could be done, I should answer in the affirmative; and I conceive that such would be the case as to the harvest.

4. The Irish competition has doubtless lowered the general rate of wages in this town and neighbourhood in all departments of industry in which mechanical ingenuity is not required. It may perhaps be said that Irish labourers are chiefly employed here in excavations and embankments, in loading and unloading vessels, as porters or carriers, and as assistants to bricklayers.

5. The influx of Irish into Liverpool has very seriously increased the amount of poor rates in this town. I believe it has been computed that one person in five of poor persons relieved as out-door poor is either a native of Ireland or born in England of Irish parents; and that of casual poor relieved, one in three would be found to be so connected with Ireland. It is true that many persons are annually removed by pass to Ireland, but as it is well known that in Ireland there is no compulsory provision for the poor, persons who have been long resident here are generally permitted to remain, especially when they put forward the strong appeal that there are no overseers in Ireland to keep them when they are old or ill; and that if sent to Ireland they have nobody to go to.

Mr. *James Muspratt.*

Mr. *Jas. Muspratt.*

1. The introduction of poor laws, as stated in this question, would only diminish the immigration of Irish paupers into England. Except this is done I conceive the Irish peasantry will totally destroy the comforts of the English labourers, and in a great manner supplant them; but I think until the able labourer is found employment on the soil he is born on, or some provision from absolute famine, nothing good can be done for the labourers of either Ireland or England.

2. This question is one of difficulty, but I certainly think if it were possible at present totally to stop the immigration of Irish into Liverpool, it would not injure us here.

3. As far as I know of this town, and I have taken every conversant manufacturer's opinion with whom I am acquainted, I think the present population quite sufficient to the labour.

The harvest about Liverpool is trifling, and does not require Irish labourers.

4. Irish competition may have lowered the very lowest class of labouring work 20 per cent., but has no beneficial effect in this town.

5. I think there cannot be a doubt it has increased the poor rates considerably.

Mr. *Samuel Sandbach.*

Mr. *Samuel Sandbach.*

1. Most undoubtedly it would.

2. Sudden changes of such importance must always produce inconvenience; but any disadvantage would, I think, soon be remedied.

3. Irish labourers are unquestionably useful and valuable to this country during harvest, and serve to reduce the wages of labour in this town: but we have no doubt the work could and would be done by Englishmen and Welshmen, if the Irish did not come over, though perhaps at a higher rate of wages.

4. Yes, in discharging vessels as lumpers, carrying brick and mortar to brick-setters, and many other common kinds of labour.

5. Yes, to a very great extent, of which the parish officers can give the best information.

Mr. *Jesse Hartley.*

Mr. *Jesse Hartley.*

1. Certainly, as regards the impotent and aged adults, but not of able-bodied and useful men.

2. As far as regards the aged and impotent it would, but it would be of little consequence as regards the able-bodied, for if the influx was stopped from Ireland, it would be supplied from the interior of the country.

3. The work of the town could be readily done, and the harvest could be easily got in, without Irish labourers; unless in the fen countries, to which I cannot speak.

4. I do not think that the price of labour generally is lowered by the introduction of Irish labourers into the town, although I am of opinion it is in the country, but I am not aware of the extent.

5. I cannot answer this question.

Mr. *William James Brownly.*

Mr. *William James Brownly.*

1. We think it would have a tendency to do so, but those are not the parties who come over.

2. No.

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William James Brownly.

3. We much doubt it; we think not in the present flourishing state of our manufacturing interest.
4. They have lowered wages in every department in the kingdom, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural.
5. Yes.

Mr. *John Johnson.*

Mr. *John Johnson.*

1. Yes.
2. No.
3. As to work of the town, I think there would be a difficulty without their aid.
4. Yes, in the labouring department.
5. Yes.

CHESTER, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1834.

Mr. *Henry Potts,* Clerk of the Peace.

Mr. *Henry Potts.*

1. I am not in possession of information upon this question sufficient to ground any reasonable opinion.
2. The city of Chester and its immediate neighbourhood would no doubt be benefitted by stopping the immigration of Irish labourers; but many persons who have occasion for much manual labour would give an opposite opinion.
3. The population of Chester and its immediate neighbourhood is considered abundantly sufficient for the work of the town and country, without the Irish; but I am informed, that in the less populous districts of the county their assistance is important to the harvest, and the expense of getting it in would perhaps be doubled; for the benefit, nevertheless, of the English labourer.
4. Certainly; more particularly in harvesting hay, corn, and potatoes, and in road-making to a considerable extent, and to some extent in other departments.
5. Yes, indirectly, inasmuch as the English labourer used to make his rent during harvest-time, for which he now frequently applies to the parish, and in case of refusal probably finds his way to the poor-house.

The answers above written contain the best information on the subject I have been able to collect; but of course there must be a variety of opinion upon such questions, affecting the interests of parties so differently.

I apprehend that the "affray" referred to in your letter, must be one which took place at Newton (a small town near the shore of the river Dee, ten miles from Chester) two or three years ago, when there was a fight between the Irish labourers (who offer themselves to hire during harvest time there in considerable numbers) and the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Welsh labourers. I am told the quarrel was provoked chiefly by the English party, who look upon the Irish with much jealousy. There was a similar affair on a smaller scale in Chester last week, when a party of Irish road-makers were attacked by Chester labourers, and two of them were much beaten and abused: the offenders have been punished.

The following information, relating to the West of Cheshire and Flintshire, was furnished by a gentleman on the spot:—

"The native labourers in this part of the country exceed the demand for labour at all times of the year excepting harvest; in harvest-time some Welsh and a few Irish (but very few) are employed to reap. The Cheshire men are very jealous of the Irish, who undersell them, and use all means to prevent their coming; they beat them, steal their sickles, &c. I could not find that any Irish families had settled in the neighbourhood. The number of harvest-men from Ireland does not increase, nor (as far as I could discover) is the rate of wages or the poor's rate in any way affected by the immigrants."

No. III.

STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN MANCHESTER AND OTHER TOWNS OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

EVIDENCE TAKEN JANUARY 20TH—FDBRUARY 8TH, 1834.

Number of Irish in Manchester.

Number of Irish.

Sir,

The following is a correct statement of the number of baptisms and marriages, as appears from the registers kept at the Catholic chapel, Rook-street, Manchester:—

	No. of Baptisms.
From March 28th, 1828, to January, 1829	156
„ January, 1829, to January, 1830	179
„ January, 1830, to January, 1831	410
„ January, 1831, to January, 1832	5334
„ January, 1832, to January, 1833	27
„ January, 1833, to January, 1834	294
Total	1846

The chapel, previous to the year 1828, was closed for several years, during which time, of course, there were no baptisms. Previous to the time of its being closed the baptismal register, then at Rook-street, is now kept at St. Augustin's chapel, Granby-row. The decrease of baptisms for the last two years is accounted for by the opening of St. Patrick's chapel, Oldham-road. The number of marriages during the period since the re-opening of Rook-street chapel, 130. There is no burial-ground attached to the chapel.

Of the baptisms and marriages, how many are English and how many Irish, it is impossible to form any correct notion. From observation I consider that the number of English Catholics may be about ten thousand, Irish about forty thousand, and of this number about twenty thousand will have been born on English soil, leaving about twenty thousand immigrants into the town. Such is my opinion.

I am, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

THOMAS PARKER.

42, George-street, Manchester,
March 5, 1834.

To G. C. Lewis, Esq.

Extracts from the Baptismal Registers preserved at St. Augustine's Chapel, Manchester.

No registers were kept before 1772.

	Baptisms.	
In 1772	22	
1773	33	
1774	31	
1775	32	
1776	28	
1777	35	
1778	52	
1779	52	
1780	29	
1781	55	
1782	39	
1783	43	
1784	66	
1785	78	
1786	93	
1787	98	
1788	117	
1789	108	
1790	152	
1791	211	
1792	251	
1793	254	
1794	210	
1795	138	This year another chapel was opened.
1796	163	
1797	167	
1798	211	
1799	192	This year Stockport chapel was opened.
1800	193	
1801	176	
1802	215	
1803	242	
1804	229	
1805	271	
1806	261	
1807	245	
1808	281	
1809	241	
1810	268	
1811	284	
1812	243	
1813	231	
1814	294	
1815	349	
1816	311	
1817	204	
1818	255	
1819	344	

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MANCHESTER.

Number of Irish. 4

	Baptisms.	
1820	295	This year St. Austin's, a much larger chapel, was opened, and Rook-street chapel closed.
1821	427	
1822	474	
1823	604	
1824	685	
1825	825	
1826	743	
1827	563	
1828	698	This year Rook-street chapel was re-opened.
1829	588	
1830	533	
1831	537	
1832	480	This year St. Patrick's was opened.
1833	659	

Burials at St. Augustine's Chapel.

	Buried.		Buried.
In 1821	11	In 1828	442
1822	108	1829	474
1823	422	1830	577
1824	410	1831	606
1825	446	1832	462
1826	502	1833	410
1827	333		

Baptisms in St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Mulberry-street.

A. D.	Baptized.	A. D.	Baptized.	A. D.	Baptized.
1795	53	1808	164	1821	423
1796	72	1809	125	1822	490
1797	107	1810	182	1823	595
1798	86	1811	129	1824	674
1799	79	1812	108	1825	743
1800	77	1813	104	1826	852
1801	61	1814	143	1827	768
1802	121	1815	192	1828	808
1803	175	1816	242	1829	811
1804	154	1817	268	1830	712
1805	160	1818	282	1831	806
1806	181	1819	362	1832	576
1807	165	1820	366	1833	350

English perhaps one in five.

4th April, 1834. H. Gillow.

The following is the census of my congregation taken in last spring. The districts of Saint Patrick's Church, leaving out the villages of Harpurhey, Blackney, and Newton-Heath, might be circumscribed within a circle of a mile diameter.

Men.	Women.	Children over 12 years.	Under 12 years.
2,832	2,780	1,854	3,543

Total 11,009.

Saint Patrick's was opened for service the 29th February, 1832.

Baptisms from 2d of March, 1832, to December 30th in same year	571
Ditto from January 1st, 1833, to January 1st, 1834	714
Ditto from January 1st, 1834, to January 26th	56
Marriages from February to January, 1833	36
Ditto from January, 1833, to January, 1834	53
Ditto from January 1st, 1834, to 26th of same month	5

No register of deaths has been kept at Saint Patrick' church.

There are in Saint Patrick's district about 280 cases of mixed marriages (Protestant and Catholic.)

Daniel Hearne.

The proportion of baptisms to the entire population in St. Patrick's district, in 1833, is 1 in 15.40. This proportion is so high that it can only be accounted for by the circumstance noticed above, (App. p. 8,) of the preponderance of persons in the prime of life; to which it may be added that the children of many vagrants and temporary residents were probably included in the baptisms. The total of Roman Catholic baptisms in Manchester for 1833, exclusive of St. Patrick's, is 1,303; which, multiplied by 18, (the number assumed above, p. 8,) gives 23,454, and, added to 11,009, the ascertained number of the congregation of St. Patrick's, makes 34,463 for the total number of Roman Catholics in Manchester in the year 1833. This number falls considerably short of Mr. Parker's estimate (p. 42), who makes them 50,000; and it is probably less than the truth. The Irish form perhaps nine-tenths of the total number of Roman Catholics in Manchester; and to this is to be added the number of Irish Protestants, which there is no means of ascertaining.

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Mr. *Ner Gardiner.*

Parochial Relief of the Irish Poor in Manchester.

Statement of Mr. *Ner Gardiner,* Directing Overseer.

A Comparative Statement of the Cases, Numbers, and Expense of English and Irish Poor in Manchester, from the 25th of March, 1823, to the 25th March, 1833, a period of Ten Years.

English.						Irish.				
Year.	Cases.	Individuals.	Amount.			Cases.	Individuals	Amount.		
			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1823–24	51,852	. .	7,983	16	0	5,902	. .	817	16	8
1824–25	50,853	. .	8,010	16	2½	5,592	. .	752	12	6
1825–26	54,913	. .	9,051	2	4	6,940	. .	939	0	10
*1826–27	113,043	. .	15,965	18	0½	29,370	. .	3,265	9	5½
1827–28	92,505	186,240	13,164	19	10	16,122	32,223	1,954	9	9
1828–29	83,453	171,212	10,642	5	3	14,144	34,676	1,562	15	3
†1829–30	118,646	280,713	16,589	3	7	33,376	105,245	4,059	0	3½
1830–31	72,350	212,353	13,018	8	9	23,384	67,222	2,726	11	3
1831–32	11,514	245,092	15,155	11	8½	29,406	80,872	3,498	3	10½
1832–33	102,976	243,637	14,556	4	3½	30,156	79,957	3,326	17	8

* Panic, 1826–27. † Turn out of Spinners, 1829.

The first thing that strikes the attention in the above comparative statement is, that whilst the numbers and expense of our own poor have just about doubled in ten years, the Irish poor have increased five fold in number, and about four fold in expense, a monstrous disproportionate increase, and one that cannot long be tolerated, I am satisfied.

It would be useless to make any further calculations upon the subject, as the working of the system is self-evident.

Bastards Filiated in Manchester for the last Ten Years.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Manchester	Out-Towns.	Irish.
1824	124	157	281	228	48	15
1825	127	114	241	183	42	16
1826	137	153	290	216	38	36
1827	125	109	234	162	38	34
1828	107	117	224	170	41	13
1829	131	113	244	194	21	29
1830	96	120	216	160	24	32
1831	91	107	198	160	20	18
1832	112	118	230	179	29	22
1833	106	97	203	155	27	21

Nos. 2,361. Average 236 per year.

Bastards on the town books 16th January, 1834 . . . 1,010.

When I first took the office which I hold, as directing overseer, I began to look about in the different departments of our offices to see where a reduction could be made of the burthens to which the town was in a manner liable as a matter of course, and was soon convinced that a reduction might soon be effected by vigilance and attention in the amount of bastardy. It had certainly been the custom to take up and remove from our township all single pregnant women who did not belong to us; but there did not seem to be that vigilance and attention to a duty so onerous that I thought it deserved, and I therefore stimulated the officers and constables of our establishment to greater exertions, by freely paying the small customary reward, and making it a subject whereby to be held in favour, and the consequence has been that, in spite of a fast increasing population, there has been a decrease in bastardy of nearly forty per cent., as compared betwixt the years 1824 and 1833.

I have been four years in office, and the average number of filiations for that period, per annum, has been 212, whilst the average for the previous six years is 252, and for the whole ten years is 236.

The annual average affiliations of our own poor, called "Manchester," for the last four years, is 163¼, for the previous six years 190½, and for the whole ten years 179 cases.

The annual average affiliations of out township's poor, having settlements, for the last four years is 25, for the previous six years is 38, for the whole ten years is 33 cases.

The annual average affiliations of Irish poor, having no settlements, (those having settlements coming under the 1st head of Manchester cases,) in the last four years is 23, in the previous six is 24, and for the whole ten years is 23¼ cases.

Thus, whilst there has been a decrease in the cases of our own poor in the last four years of about fifteen per cent., as compared with the previous six, and about nine per cent., as compared with the whole ten years; whilst there has been a decrease in the cases of other towns' poor in the last four years of about thirty per cent., as compared with the previous six, and about twenty-four per cent., as compared with the whole ten years, there has been

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Mr. *Ner Gardiner.*

little or no alteration in the average number of cases affiliated by the Irish, although the same salutary measures have been operating upon the whole system during the whole period of the four years.

MANCHESTER POOR HOUSE, JANUARY 22, 1834.

In the House.

Men belonging to Ireland	18
Women „ „	46
Children „ „	61
Sick men „ „	8
Sick women „ „	7
Irish that have gained settlements in England:	
Men	24
Women	20
Sick men	6
Sick women	3
Lunatics	7
	200
Passed to Ireland in 1832	254
Ditto, ditto in 1833	122

Total number of paupers in the house at this time 690.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Governor.

By the foregoing statement it appears that more than one-fifth of the poor in the workhouse are Irish without settlement; that those who have settlements form nearly one-eleventh; whilst both classes form two-sevenths, and upwards, but not one-third of the whole.

The number of vagrants furnished with supper, bed, and breakfast at the Vagrant Office in the following months:

	July, 1833.	Dec., 1833.
English	209	183
Irish	88	107
Scotch	32	19

In the month of July the proportion of Irish vagrants who received assistance at the Vagrant Institution, as compared with English, was four-tenths, whilst the Scotch were not one-sixth.

In December the Irish had much increased the proportion, whilst the Scotch had decreased considerably.

I believe an arrangement was made between the parochial authorities and the magistrates at some time or other, but I can find no document on the subject, that a period of residence by Irish poor in Manchester for ten years, if they were industrious and of good character, should entitle them to a little assistance on emergency, and the overseers have always considered themselves bound by the magistrates' orders to do what they required when appeals have been made to them by Irish poor upon such an understanding. In 1827 the burthen had become so great in comparison to that of our neighbouring townships, that the churchwardens and overseers memorialized the magistrates on the subject, at the same time handing the following comparative statement of Irish cases relieved weekly in the following places.

	Population in 1821.	Cases relieved 1827.
Manchester	108,017	264
Stockport	21,726	9
Macclesfield	17,746	0
Warrington	13,570	6
Oldham	21,662	1
Spotland	20,000	4
Wigan	17,716	6
Ashton U. Lyne	9,222	1
Great Bolton	21,000	46
Bury	10,583	0
	153,225	73

Mr. Charles Smith, one of the churchwardens, reported to the Board, that on Thursday, the 3d inst., he received a message from I. F. Foster, Esq., to the effect that the magistrates had deputed him to acknowledge the receipt of the communication made to them by the churchwardens and overseers on the question of Irish pauperism, and that he should be glad to confer with the churchwardens at his chambers at from three to five o'clock in the afternoon. In the absence of Messrs. Ramsbottom and Walker, Mr. Smith waited upon Mr. Foster at

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the time appointed, when Mr. Foster stated, that at a meeting of magistrates (he named as being present Mr. Wright, Mr. Marriot, Mr. Hibbert), the circular on the above subject had been taken into consideration, and that they were unanimously of opinion that it is necessary to adopt such measures as would immediately put an effectual check to this heavy charge upon the funds of the town; but as they had no legal control over the question, they considered the churchwardens and overseers were the proper authority from whom a remedy ought to emanate, and if they would come to a definite plan of gradually reducing this grievance the magistrates would do every thing in their power to second the undertaking.

The Board unanimously resolved, That the above communication be received, and that the thanks of this Board be communicated to the magistrates through I. F. Foster, Esq., for the promptitude with which this memorial has been attended to.

In furtherance of the subject referred to in the conversation above specified between the magistrates and the churchwardens, the Board resolved:

"That as a most efficient means of lessening the evil complained of, the overseers of each Board be requested to refuse all applications from Irish paupers hereafter, except in case of sickness.

"That as a most efficient means of lessening the evils complained of, the overseers of each Board be requested to refuse all applications hereafter, except in cases of sickness.

"That in all cases of sickness or urgent calamity wherein Irish paupers may be considered by the overseers as objects of relief, it be recommended to them to distribute the least possible amount of relief, which, under the circumstances of the case, may be considered absolutely needful.

"That in all cases of application for relief on the part of the English wives of their Irish runaway husbands, it be very sparing in the amount of relief given, in order to prevent collusion and fraud, which the Board has reason to believe exist in a considerable degree on the part of such applicants."

In 1831 the subject of the Irish poor was again taken up, and in June, 1833, a committee was formed by the Board of churchwardens and overseers, and a deputation waited on Mr. Foster the magistrate, who not only said he should be happy to render any assistance in his power, but advised your committee as to what he thought would be the best method of acting for carrying into effect the object for which they were appointed.

Copy of a Letter received from I. F. Foster, Esq., dated Nov. 6th, 1833.

"Gentlemen,

"I beg to thank you for the communication of your resolutions respecting the Irish poor.

"I am always happy to give you all the support in my power in the execution of your office; but in the present instance you are aware that by law the power as well as the discretion is placed altogether in your hands, and the only part I can take is not to make orders in those cases to which you have resolved not to extend relief, and with regard to which I have indeed no controlling power.

"I can bear testimony that you have not come to this resolution without giving full and anxious consideration, not only to the interests of the town, but to the claims of the poor applicants for relief; and that in making the proposed alteration, you have had in view only the faithful discharge of your duty.

"I am, Gentlemen, with much regard,

"Your obedient Servant,

"I. Frederick Foster."

The understanding to which your committee came with the magistrate was, that for the future no new cases of Irish paupers should be admitted on the books, where the applicant for relief had lived a less time in Manchester than fifteen years. That all cases at present on the books should be treated in the same way as they would have been if no alteration had been made in the system of relieving Irish poor.

A statement was laid before your committee which shews in the strongest light possible the unequal burthen which our own immediate community bears in comparison with those of the adjoining populous parishes and townships, of which the following is a copy.

	Population in 1821.	Cases relieved 1827.	Cases relieved 1831.	Cases relieved 1833.	Population in 1831.
Manchester	108,017	264	554	556	142,026
Stockport	21,726	9	5	10	25,469
Macclesfield	17,746	0	0	5	23,000
Warrington	13,570	6	6	1	16,018
Oldham	21,662	1	0	1	32,381
Spotland	20,000	4	1	0	15,325
Wigan	17,716	6	7	5	20,774
Ashton U. L.	9,222	1	20	0	33,597
Great Bolton	21,000	46	20	10	28,299
Bury	10,583	0	1	0	15,086
	153,225	73	60	32	209,949

Thus the relief granted to Irish paupers in Manchester in 1827, with a population of 108,017 souls, was in number of weekly cases 264, whilst in nine of the most populous towns

of the neighbourhood, containing together a population of 153,225 persons, only seventy-three cases of the same character received assistance, and a greater part of these were owing to sickness. MANCHESTER.

In 1831 the Manchester weekly Irish cases had increased to 554, whilst the cases of the foregoing towns had decreased to sixty.

In 1833 the population of Manchester was 142,026, and 556 Irish cases were relieved weekly; yet at this time the before-mentioned towns, with a population of 209,949, were relieving only thirty-two cases of the same nature.

Thus in 1827 the relief of the said nine townships, as compared to Manchester, was as thirty-three to 100; in 1831 as eleven to 100, and in 1833 as six to 100, shewing an immense increase in Manchester, whilst at the same time a more than corresponding decrease was taking place in the adjoining towns. It is proper to state, that the information respecting these townships was obtained from the overseers of the poor of the respective places, who at the same time generally observed that they were not in the habit of taking Irish poor on their books.

The simple inference to be drawn is, that Manchester, from pursuing so very different a system, must naturally become the centre of that description of pauperism; and precisely, too, in proportion to the extent of her liberality, and the contrary feeling on the part of her more politic neighbours.

It is quite impossible to point out all the evils we labour under by the Irish poor; nor have they all yet began to operate upon society to the extent they will be found to do at some future period, and that not a very distant one.

In the first place, it is well known that those who wander over here from the sister isle are, generally speaking, the poorest even of her own miserable poor; that, when they reach this country, they have seldom or ever means of subsistence for the shortest period, until employment can be found; that, when employment is found, they seldom or ever rise to even comparative comfort, to say nothing of independence, and consequently their families are always on the verge of pauperism, if not actually paupers; and yet the children born in England under such circumstances have a legal settlement, and cannot be passed unless the parents are living and with them, and may at any future period return and make good their claim of settlement by birth.

This will be a fruitful source of pauperism at some future period, when the children born under such circumstances come to have families of their own; and any overseer of experience will readily admit that pauper parents have ever been its most fruitful source; if it does not run in the blood, it follows by example, and is seldom forgotten for generations.

In the next place, another fruitful source of pauperism is the state of the law as respects Catholic marriages, which is shocking in principle, and shamefully demoralizing in practice. It is a common occurrence with us to have women come to the offices to endeavour to bastardize their progeny, the fruits of such a marriage in England, or the unequal yoking of a Protestant and Catholic in Ireland.

If the Irish poor were aware of the position in which they are placed under such circumstances, I do not scruple to declare that our bastardy books would be at once more than doubled; indeed, it is totally impossible to make a calculation upon the subject, as Catholic marriages prevail to a great extent, and the priests, although they know its illegality, persist in the ceremony.

Examination of Mr. *Ner Gardiner,* Directing Overseer of the Township of Manchester.

At present the rule with regard to relief of the unsettled Irish adopted by the Board of Churchwardens and Overseers is, that no new Irish case should be admitted on the books with a less residence than fifteen years; but if there has been a residence of that time, and if there is no serious objection to their character, they are treated nearly as those settled in the township. Mr. *Ner Gardiner.*

I do not consider, with respect to the relief of the Irish poor, that there is any difference between Manchester and other manufacturing places. I think that Lancashire has so increased by her manufactures, that in all probability we might have been deficient in labourers if it had not been for the immigration of the Irish. From that I conclude that it is not unfair in principle that where they have given their best services for a number of years, for the best period of their life, they should receive assistance on emergencies when they fall into distress, sickness, old age, or any other casualty. I think that this relief ought to be afforded by the parish. As there are no poor laws in Ireland, there can be no means by which they can prolong life if they are passed back. If they stay here they must be treated like our own poor, and relieved, so long as distress is the claim for both. If we wish to send them home, how can we compel them to return? as they must themselves sign the depositions on which the pass is ordered. If they refuse to sign, the magistrate has certainly power to commit; but he could not commit all who would refuse to sign under the supposed circumstances.

Mr. *Thomas Armitt,* Visiting Overseer of the Township of Manchester.

I have the district of the town in which there are most Irish settled and unsettled. We have not been accustomed to pass Irish who have resided more than ten years: the time is now to be extended to fifteen years. We relieved Irish under these circumstances so long as they remained in the township, exactly as if they were settled, unless they were thieves or vagabonds, or riotous. I think it was not the wish of the overseers to relieve Irish who had Mr. *Thomas Armitt.*

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Mr. *Thomas Armitt.*

not a legal right to relief; it was the desire of the magistrates, who stated that such was understood to be the wish of the Legislature when Mr. Sturges Bourne's Act passed. The overseers acted in obedience to the opinion of the magistrates, that such was the intention of the Legislature. If I was allowed to exercise my own discretion I should pass, or refuse to relieve, a great many unsettled Irish, to whom I now give relief in obedience to the maxim that has been established.

If what we have here are fair samples of the Irish, I should be terrified about introducing poor laws into Ireland. If I had landed property there I should dispose of it directly. The Irish in Manchester who have gained settlements, or who have resided the requisite number of years, have no other aim or plan than to hang on the poor laws; if they ever had any energy, it seems taken away when they have once had relief. After that they are always plaguing us; they expect us to find everything, bedding, clogs, clothing, food, physic, and medical attendance; and they will be saucy beside. Those in Manchester are much more given to rely on the rates than the English in the same condition of life. It seems an Irishman's ambition to gain a settlement, or live here long enough to have a claim for relief; he seems raised by it, whereas an Englishman is lowered by it, and at first feels some shame. An Irishman never feels any shame on this score.

One of the greatest evils of the poor law is that it creates so much deceit. The Irish practise this more than others, and apparently without a guilty conscience; they seem not to think it a sin to tell a lie to deceive an overseer. They pretend to have no work, give false returns of their wages, borrow children, pretend that the husband is gone when he is in the town, and sham sickness. They clear off every thing, beds, blankets, &c., if they have any idea that a visitor is near. In all these respects the Irish deceive more than the English. There is a great deal of pilfering, and making smuggled whiskey, and living by sleight of hand, and begging among the Irish; all which things accustom them to deceit. The Irish, when they come for relief, often tell me if it was not for them I should have nothing to do; that I am indebted to them for my situation.

I heard a few months ago a conversation amongst a party of Irish in the street; they were speaking of want of employment, and returning home, and introduction of poor laws in Ireland. One said, "there is no employment for us in Ireland;" one said, "what will it matter whether there is work or not, if there are poor laws in Ireland." All the others concurred in this sentiment.

The Irish are absolutely necessary to carry on the work of the town at the present prices; all sorts of labour would rise in Manchester if it was not for the Irish. Those English that mix with the Irish become like them in all things; these are principally hand-loom weavers. The English in general are separate, and do not learn to live like the Irish; the children of the Irish born in England do not become like the English, except in a few instances.

The public and private charities of this town draw a vast number of Irish and idle vagabonds from all parts, especially the Lying-in Charity and the Vagrant Office. The township gives away coffins; and the Irish get more than others: we bury nearly all the Irish. At the burial they have a feast, and get drunk.

Mr. *John Butcher,* Visiting Overseer of the Township of Manchester.

Mr. *John Butcher.*

I once had the district containing Oldham Road, in which there is a very large Irish population. The Irish almost always make an effort to get something for nothing; they will generally apply to the overseer before they will work. They apply chiefly when we have no employment to give them; when we can send them to the stone-yard we are not troubled with them any longer. They are not so easily satisfied as the English; they will not take an answer. They have no feeling of degradation in taking relief; they claim it as their due. When they are once on the books they very rarely give up relief of their own accord without being refused. There is also more cunning and duplicity, together with a kind of natural ingenuity to deceive, about them; and when you visit you can rarely ascertain the real state of the family, as they prepare the place; I have known them borrow children from others.

I have heard it remarked by the churchwardens that the Irish get more than their fair proportion of the boroughreeve's and other charities connected with the town of Manchester.

It is a common practice with the Irish to leave their wives when advanced in pregnancy, in order that they may get relief from the parish as casual poor. Although we have no doubt that there is collusion, and that the husbands are frequently in the town, we are pressed from so many quarters that we do not consider it safe to refuse relief.

It is generally understood that the Irish know that they can get relief in Manchester when all other places fail, in consequence of which they make it a depôt for their wives and families while they go about the country, some employed, some otherwise, and frequently, I have no doubt, return and visit them. I am sure, that for this reason, we get the worst part of the Irish, those who will not work, and who can live by other means. In my opinion, as soon as ever a husband absconds from a family, it should be put under pass, which would be a means of keeping the husbands with their families, knowing that they would be passed to Ireland, and receive no relief in the event of their leaving them.

Mr. *John Redman,* Visiting Overseer of the Township of Manchester.

Mr. *John Redman.*

Three years ago I had the Newtown District, in which a great number of Irish reside. Newtown has for several years been noted for the number of Irish residing in it. I have often

heard it called Irish Town from this circumstance. My duty was to visit the applicants to the overseers' board for relief; at particular times I have visited more than 100 a week; the average was probably from seventy to ninety. Of the cases so visited, about nine-thirteenths were Irish.

Out of a given equal number of English and Irish in the same circumstances, there will be a much greater number of applicants among the Irish; they have no sense of independence, shame or propriety. They do not mind what means they employ, so that they get what they seek, nor what stories they tell. They give a great deal more trouble than the English, from the trickery and deceit which they practise. Sometimes they would borrow children; sometimes they would swear, and find people to swear, that they had been in Manchester ten years, when they had been a shorter time; that their children had been born here when they were born elsewhere, &c.

The following case, which fell under my observation, illustrates the frauds practised.

E. T. applied for relief, August 1830, on the ground of sickness and want of work, stating that he was a native of Glasgow, and that he had resided in Manchester fifteen years. He returned his children; Henry, sixteen years, a weaver, earning 2*s.* a week; John, nine years; James, six years; Edward, four years; and Charles, one and three quarters. On examination, it appeared that the eldest was a piecer earning 5*s.* a week; that John was ten, and James eight, and Edward six years of age. He also stated that John and all the younger children had been born in Manchester. At first this case was relieved, and relief was continued for some time. We then got more insight into it, and considered it an imposition. But the man applied repeatedly to the magistrates, and as often as he applied, he got orders for relief. His wife used to say that he had a complaint of the heart, which prevented him from working; she called it a rupture of the aorta. I soon discovered that this family had not been so long in Manchester as they pretended; in fact, the man confessed that he was a native of Ireland, that John was born in Belfast, and that they had not been in Manchester more than seven or or eight years. After this the man still persisted that he was too ill to be removed, and required relief, and that his wife was near confinement, and unable to be moved. Fresh relief was ordered to him by the magistrates on these grounds, till the man should be recovered, and the wife's confinement be past. When his wife had been confined, he still persisted in being sick himself, and unfit to be removed. This man was at length exposed by being caught by a doctor in the fields leaping with other men when he said he was sick; he lay in bed all day, and when we visited him, we always found him in bed. It was reported that he worked at night, and I caught him once weaving between nine and ten o' clock. He and his wife used to go about begging, and obtained relief from charitably disposed persons; they were frequently drunk at night. This is not a singular case; the Irish practise constantly deceptions of the same kind upon us, particularly as to length of residence; and the magistrates take the statement of the pauper, and require us to prove a negative, which in most cases is impossible. Sometimes they apply a few months after they have arrived from Ireland, and state that they have been here more than ten years. I remember an Irishwoman, who called herself eighty-one, applied for relief, as having been in Manchester ten years. On my pressing her, she confessed that she had only been in Manchester three weeks; that she had been sent over by a Society in Charles-street, Dublin, and had been told to say she had been here ten years; we passed her back again. Another Irishwoman told me she went over from Manchester to Dublin, and after she had been there a few days, she applied to the mayor, who ordered her to be sent back again. Her passage back to England was paid for her. I have no doubt that a great deal of imposition is practised on us by the Irish which we cannot detect, and that many Irish are constantly relieved who have neither settlements nor have resided the required number of years. The magistrates often refuse to sign a pass in such cases, when the parties have recovered from sickness after having had relief, if they are not likely to become immediately chargeable.

The Irish are more accustomed to desert their wives and families than the English; we think that it is often a collusion between the husband and wife to get relief. We have often had occasion to lament the state of the law as to Catholic marriages; if the husband quits the wife, we have no power of punishing him, as if the parties were properly married. The children, moreover, being bastards, cannot be removed with the parents if it is necessary to pass them home.

By coming over in such hordes, the Irish take away the labour of the English by working at prices for which the English will not work; then the English are ultimately compelled to take the wages. I have no doubt that the Irish have lowered wages in all departments of common labour in Manchester, as hand-loom weaving, power-loom weaving, out-door work of all kinds; nevertheless, I think that an industrious labourer can maintain a family at the present rate of wages and price of provisions in Manchester, except in some particular branches. The English do not associate much with the Irish, so as to imbibe their principles and habits; their religion keeps them asunder to a considerable degree; none but the very lowest classes of society mix with the Irish; nor do I think that the example of the Irish operates to any extent on the English; they do not learn from the Irish to live on potatoes, to sleep on straw, to let their children go barefooted, &c. Although the numbers of the Irish have increased, I doubt whether their proportion has increased in the last thirty years, I should rather say, if anything, that the influence of the English, on the sensible part of the Irish, has been to improve *them;* the Irish have gained more in the improvements of their habits than the English have lost by their association with them. I have observed, in Mr. Braidley's Sunday-school, where about 2,000 children regularly attend, that the Irish children, who are dirty and ill clad at first, after some time improve, and are lost in the crowd; and we never find the English children descend to the level from which the Irish have come. The Irish rise, the English

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Mr. *John Redman.*

never fall. I was for nineteen years in a responsible situation in Mr. Murray's mill, and had the taking in and giving out of the work. When I was there, I observed that the Irish improved by associating with the work-people; they became a by-word and were scouted if they did not clean themselves and behave like others. We never considered the Irish much more troublesome than the English; in respect of dress, appearance, and subordination, they approximated near to the English. I never noticed the English sink to their level, and I never heard such an idea broached. This remark is generally true of all kinds of labour in Manchester. I do not think, that generally speaking, wages have ever been higher than they are now, as compared with the prices of provisions; nor do I think the moral condition of the English labourer worse than formerly.

The drinking of ardent spirits has much increased in Manchester in my memory; but whether it is owing to the habits of the Irish, or whether it would not have been the same without them, I cannot say.

There is a great deal of illicit distillation amongst the Irish in this town. I have had occasion to observe this fact in visiting.

Mr. *Rose,* Visiting Overseer of the Township of Manchester.

Mr. *Rose.*

If I was left to exercise my own discretion, I should pass or refuse to relieve many Irish who have resided some years in Manchester whom I now relieve. I relieve them because the magistrates and churchwardens have decided that they are not to be passed if they have resided fifteen years. I have no doubt that a great deal of fraud has been practised on the overseers by the Irish, and that many have been relieved and are relieved who have not resided the requisite number of years. The rule with regard to fifteen years is merely prospective; those who have been relieved, after a residence of ten years, are to be relieved again if they become chargeable. The lenient administration of the Poor Law in Manchester, as regards the Irish, has been the means of creating a great influx of them into the town, both from the neighbourhood and from Ireland.

When the English ask for relief, they ask in a different manner from the Irish. The Irish do not ask, but demand it; and that when they have no legal right, sometimes even when they do not come within the magistrates' rule, and have only resided three or four years. They are more clamorous and importunate; they will not take an answer. It has frequently happened that, after having given them denials two or three times, we have been forced to turn them out of the room. They are also more craving; they seem never to be satisfied; very few of them are thankful. Some of the English feel shame about applying for relief, but none of the Irish do; they don't seem to consider it a degradation. They have a cringing and abject way of asking; but if they are refused, they become violent and abusive. The English are sometimes abusive, not, however, in the same degree as the Irish; but never obsequious. There is also more deception about the Irish; that is their chief fault. They seem gratified and delighted if they can deceive their overseers; they think it shows cleverness, and they are not abashed if they are detected; nor does it lower them in the opinion of their countrymen. The following is an instance of the frauds practised on us. An Irishman, who was not settled in Manchester, but had resided there seven or eight years, lost his wife by the cholera. We relieved the family whilst she was ill, and at her death gave her coffin and burial dues, on the statement of the man, that he belonged to no burial-club. On the following Monday he applied for relief; I had ascertained in the mean time that he had got £3. 10*s.* from a club for the burial of his wife; I accordingly sent him to the New Bailey, where he was searched, and £1. 9*s.* 6*d.* was found upon him. He had this money in his pocket when he applied for relief. I give this merely as an instance; the cases of fraud are very numerous, and the means employed to deceive very various.

So far as the Poor Laws tend to produce improvidence, want of independence, idleness, and deceit, in the persons who apply for relief, I think that these effects are much more visible in the Irish than the English of Manchester.

If the Irish can once get a footing in the Board and receive relief, they will never cease coming again; they would sooner wait at the Board to get a shilling, than work for the same time to gain half-a-crown. They are more satisfied with a small pittance than the English, and less inclined to exert themselves to get more.

Mr. *George Lings,* Comptroller of the Taxes and Rates in the Township of Manchester for twenty years.

Mr. *George Lings.*

The collection of rates in the Township of Manchester is in my management, and I have observed, with regard to the lower classes of Irish, an extreme unwillingness to contribute to the rates. We rate all houses without exception. Of course, in many of these cases, there is great inability to pay; but in the same class of persons, and with equal want of means, the English seem more disposed to meet the charge, as if they thought it right and just. This remark does not extend to Irish in a more respectable sphere, such as shopkeepers. But the Irish mechanics and labourers are very difficult to deal with in this respect; their habits are more profligate than those of the English; they spend more money in drinking.

The Irish appear to be a class of persons excessively industrious in getting anything they can obtain as a gift; they will spend a day in begging for a ticket, and then have to to spend a couple of hours another day to go to the church for a shilling loaf. They often

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waste as much time in getting charity, as would enable them to earn as much as is given them. MANCHESTER.

I should conjecture that there are from 25,000 to 30,000 Irish in the township of Manchester. Mr. *George Lings.*

John Frederick Foster, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester and Salford, and a Magistrate of the County of Lancaster.

My practice, as a magistrate, is to sign passes for Irish whenever called on by the overseers, and where it appears on the face of the depositions to be a proper case for a pass. The fact has been, that the overseers have relieved, and not passed, where the parties have been resident from ten to twelve years, except under extraordinary circumstances of bad conduct or other circumstances taking away the hardship of passing after a long residence in England; but if the overseers had in any case taken upon themselves the responsibility of requiring the magistrates to pass, we should have signed, as it is clear that by law the magistrates have no discretion or power to refuse it at the instance of the overseers. *John Frederick Foster,* Esq.

The practice of not passing Irish after a long residence, originated from the feeling that the manufactures of Manchester could not have increased as they did, had it not been for the labours of the Irish workmen, and that it was therefore unjust when they were past labour to send them back to Ireland.

I have acted as magistrate above eight years, but the rule had prevailed for many years before I began to act.

At present the expectation is entertained, that if a system of poor laws be introduced into Ireland, the overseers will call upon the magistrates to pass, without discrimination, all the Irish poor requiring relief, and having no legal settlement in Manchester.

I have no doubt, whatever, that in spite of all exertions to prevent it, a great deal of fraud is practised on the township by the Irish, and that many get relief on false pretences. I do not think that there is any considerable number of cases relieved for length of residence, where the residence has, in fact, been shorter; though they often attempt to get relief on this ground, because they are held strictly to the proof.

From what I have observed in Manchester, I think the Irish very bad subjects for the poor laws. I think that the ill-effects of the system, improvidence, idleness, collusion, and deceit, are more frequently, and to a greater degree, produced among the poor Irish than the poor English of this town. I do not express any opinion as to the balance of good or evil arising from the general operation of the poor laws; but I think that their characteristic ill effects are more perceptible among the Irish than among the English.

It constantly happens that Irish who apply to be passed back after having been a short time in Manchester, say that their passage was paid to England, and many say that 10*s.* was given to them in addition.

Mr. *William Atkinson,* perpetual Overseer of the Township of Salford: has been in office twenty-three years.

In the township of Salford there is a Select Vestry. Not many cases come before the magistrates. Our practice, with regard to the Irish poor is to relieve them as casual poor, if they have resided ten or twelve years; they are relieved under these circumstances just the same as our own poor. Unless their character is bad, after a residence of this time, the Irish, so long as they remain in the township, are relieved as if they had a settlement in it: perhaps they get a little less relief. Mr. *W. Atkinson.*

Statement with respect to the Township of Salford, furnished by Mr. Atkinson.

The amount weekly given to casual poor is about £32, and out of that amount about £3. 5*s.* is given to Irish poor.

The amount paid weekly by the churchwardens and constables for regular poor from the charities is about £25. I believe not more than £1 per week out of that is paid to the Irish.

The number in our workhouse at the present time is 184, and out of that number twelve are Irish.

Poor rate, laid June, 1833, at 2*s.* in the pound, amounts to £8849. 11*s.* 3*d.*

Voluntary Relief afforded to the Irish poor by Public Charities in Manchester.

BOROUGHREEVE'S CHARITY, MANCHESTER.

What is the annual amount received from the Boroughreeve's Charity?

£1,400 to £1,500.

How does it arise?

From rent of lands and buildings, and from dividends from money invested in the funds, bequeathed by various individuals.

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In what shape is it distributed?

In blankets, linen and cotton cloth, and money, in small sums from £1 to £5 each.

How many tickets, and what is their average value each?

From 5,500 to 6,000. The average value of each ticket is about 4*s*. 6*d*.

How much distributed in money, and chiefly to what objects?

About £100 annually to poor decayed tradesmen and their widows, living in Manchester, in small sums of from £1 to £5 each.

What share of money and tickets do the Irish poor get?

Of money, perhaps, about one-twentieth, of tickets about one-third.

Whether the Irish are importunate to get them?

Yes.

What security have we against imposition?

The blank recommendations are distributed to the principal inhabitants, who are required by the conditions of the tickets, to enquire into the circumstances of the poor persons whom they wish to recommend. The tickets, filled up, are then returned to the office and entered into two books, viz.—

1st. The names of the recommended parties are entered alphabetically, in order to detect parties obtaining more than one ticket, and to enable the overseers more readily to refer to any name in case of need.

2d. The names of the recommenders are entered in streets in one column for convenience of delivering the goods to them, and the names of the recommended in the next column. The tickets are then sent to the visiting overseers, who mark any improper parties who may be recommended, and whose names are afterwards struck off the list, and a memorandum of the reason made in both the books opposite their names.

Do the Irish impose upon us more than the English?

I think so.

BENJAMIN BRAIDLEY.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD DISTRICT PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

The agent interrogates all applicants, dismisses those who cannot make out a satisfactory case, refers the others to the visitor.

The visitor dismisses all cases he may think not proper objects, and refers the rest to a weekly board of five chairmen of district committees.

The board hears the visitors' report and rejects or relieves the applicants.

The relief is generally given to those cases which appear to be of temporary distress; permanent poverty is met by the poor law.

1833.	Total Numbers of Applications.	Examined at the Office.		Referred to the Visitor.			Referred to the Relief Board.			Cases of Casual Relief.	Relief.									Referred to the Overseers.	Referred to the Vagrant Office.
		Dismissed by the Agent as not Cases.	Referred to the Visitor.	Dismissed by the Visitor.	Not found.	Referred to the Board.	Cases examined by the Board.	Rejected by the Board.	Relieved by the Board.		Total Value in Provisions and Money.	Money.	Value of Bread given.	Value of Meat given.	Number of Cases relieved with Clothing or Bedding.	Number of Cases for whom Work has been found.	Recommendations given to Medical Charities.				
											£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.							
1 week to 12th Sep. .	12	5	7	1	. .	6	6	2	4	. .	0 8 9	2 6	0 2 9	0 3 6	..	..	2	..	..		
4 weeks to 9th Oct. .	378	214	164	71	. .	93	93	43	50	3	2 18 9	. .	0 16 2	2 2 7	..	..	6	2	3		
4 weeks to 6th Nov. .	190	60	130	65	5	60	57	12	45	. .	3 1 3	. .	1 1 0	2 0 3	..	..	10	10	10		
4 weeks to 4th Dec. .	280	86	194	119	12	63	62	18	44	. .	3 1 9	. .	0 18 7	2 3 2	..	8	8	12	9		
4 weeks to 31st Dec.	283	96	187	86	14	87	86	20	66	. .	4 1 2	. .	1 4 7	2 16 7	10	2	9	15	8		
	1,143	461	682	342	31	309	304	95	209	3	13 11 8	2 6	4 3 1	9 6 1	10	10	35	39	30		

Analysis of Cases relieved.	
Widows . . .	60
Trades, viz.,	
Labourers . .	76
Weavers. . .	36
Hawkers . .	8
Dyers . . .	7
Shoemakers . .	6
Bricklayers . .	3
Taylors . . .	3
Brewers . . .	2
Carpenters . .	2
Clerk . . .	1
Cooper . . .	1
Dressmaker . .	1
Glazier . . .	1
Painter . . .	1
Skinner . . .	1
Smith . . .	1
Teacher . . .	1
Turner . . .	1
	212

Analysis.									Total Number of Applications.	Dismissed by the Agent.	Dismissed by the Visitor or not found.	Rejected by the Board.	Relieved by the Board.		Wives deserted by their Husbands.	Impostors recorded.	Number of Cases Patients of Medical Charities, out of 818 Applications, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.
English	662	247	415	211	16	188	187	53	134	5,792	3,731	3,444	801	2,024	10,000	40	21	97
Welsh	17	8	9	4	..	5	5	1	4	149	4,706	2,353	588	2,353	10,000	. .	1	1
Scotch	50	30	20	9	1	10	10	4	6	437	6,000	2,000	800	1,200	10,000	3	1	7
Irish	371	147	224	110	13	101	100	35	65	3,246	3,962	3,342	944	1,752	10,000	37	25	40
Foreigners . . .	17	12	5	2	..	3	3	..	3	149	7,059	1,176	. .	1,765	10,000	1	. .	. .
Uncertain . . .	26	17	9	6	1	2	2	2	..	227	6,539	2,692	769	. .	10,000	4	2	4
	1,143	461	682	342	31	309	307	95	212	10,000						85	50	149

Married couples . .	550		
Wives deserted . .	85		
Husband deserted .	1		
Widows	385	1 Case relieved 3 times	3
Widowers . . .	45	9 Cases relieved 2 do.	18
Unmarried . . .	77	191 Cases relieved 1 do.	191
	1,143	201	212

N.B. Several cases have been recommended to individuals as proper objects for private charity, of whom 20 receive weekly relief from one lady, viz., . . 13 Widows
7 Married Couples

20 Cases, English.

Their united Ages are 1,441 Years, or an Average of above 72 Years. 19 Cases have been relieved by Tickets from Clayton's Charity.

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ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Edmund Lyon, M.D., Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary for seventeen years.

Edmund Lyon, M.D. The Royal Infirmary is both a hospital and a dispensary, and it has fever wards connected with it. It is maintained by subscriptions and legacies: the in-patients and out-patients amount in the course of the year to about 20,000. The town is divided into districts; but I have in succession had all the parts of the town under my care. I have not observed that there is more disease among the Irish than among the English; I think, however, that they are more liable to suffer from epidemic fevers than the English, owing to their less substantial diet, and to the greater crowding of their numbers into small apartments. The Irish are more prone to complain of slight ailments; they are sooner alarmed by disease than the English. Potatoes and buttermilk form a large portion of their diet. Three or four years ago the poorest classes generally, both English and Irish, lived on potatoes and water-gruel; now I think this rarely occurs among the English; they have generally wheaten bread, and occasionally meat. The potato diet is in general only resorted to by the English in times of great depression. Even the Irish, in many cases, do not confine themselves to potatoes, but use a better diet; the tendency, however, in them is to use a lower scale of diet than the others.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. *Edward Stephens*, Surgeon to the Manchester Lying-in Hospital.

Mr. *Edward Stephens*. This charity embraces Manchester and Salford, and the suburbs. The conditions for relief are that the woman should be married, and that her husband should not be earning more than 15*s*. a-week; moreover, we rarely assist in first pregnancies. We pay no attention to moral character; we require no residence; nor do we insist that a former child should be vaccinated. Strangers are sometimes relieved an hour after they come into the town; even distressed objects that have no recommendation are sometimes attended by the midwives; in fact, we enjoin the midwives to attend in cases of this sort. The hospital is thrown open to give relief to the fullest extent. We seldom ask for a certificate of marriage, unless a very young woman comes without a ring; except there is ground for suspicion we make no inquiry. I have no doubt that the charity is often imposed upon in respect of marriage; I have known several instances of imposition myself. The midwives, however, are some check upon frauds of this kind, and frequently detect them before delivery, when of course assistance is refused. The relief given is entirely medical; medicines and professional attendance, very often three months before and three months after delivery. The patients are delivered at their own houses. We keep thirty midwives in constant employ; and we likewise make use of the professional assistance of six surgeons. The women chuse their own midwives; so that some of the midwives have ten times as much to do as others; they are paid 3*s*. a case.

There is a Ladies' Auxiliary Society connected with the hospital, which gives two suits of baby linen, and lends bed-linen, in cases where the midwives recommend. Probably this assistance is not given in more than one in forty cases. It has often happened that bed-linen so lent has been sold and pawned, and I have even known them sell the child's clothes, so that when it was born there was nothing to put on it.

I regularly attend at the Board, and see all the names entered; and I conceive that about one-third of the cases are Irish. We admit Irish indiscriminately the moment they come into the town. The Irish apply oftener to the Lying-in Charity, and rely on it more than the English; they seem to make less provision for the future.

The Irish are frequently in the habit of giving gruel mixed with rum to new-born infants, which is often very injurious. I have known several instances where this was the exciting cause of death. The English do this occasionally, but not so much.

I have observed that the Irish have more prejudice against vaccination, or neglect it more than the English. We vaccinate extensively at our hospital; about one-third of the cases, where the children delivered by us live, are vaccinated.

Date.	Pregnant married Women admitted into the Hospital.	Pregnant married Women delivered at their own houses.	Out-patients in Diseases peculiar to Women and Children.	Admitted for Vaccination	Total of Patients.	Total Expenditure. £.	s.	d.	Subscriptions. £.	s.	d.	Population within the Boundaries of the Lying-in Hospital.
1796 to 1797	124	580	129	. .	833	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1798	133	655	146	. .	933	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1799	177	623	253	. .	1,053	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1800	192	852	99	. .	1,143	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1801	164	874	426	. .	1,464	.	.	.	.	.	.	88,134
1802	99	785	320	. .	1,204	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1803	120	748	374	. .	1,242	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1804	157	871	33	875	1,936	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1805	89	754	23	1,189	2,055	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1806	129	810	12	2,222	3,173	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1807	114	851	13	1,047	2,025	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1808	123	983	39	1,353	2,498	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1809	138	1,148	45	1,545	2,876	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1810	88	887	55	1,143	2,173	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1811	29	1,112	44	1,076	2,255	.	.	.	.	.	.	106,998
1812	5	1,148	39	1,220	2,412	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1813	56	1,251	51	1,303	2,661	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1814	1	1,253	21	951	2,226	.	.	.	492	17	0	. .
1815	. .	1,433	8	1,030	2,471	.	.	.	.	.	.	. .
1816	. .	1,512	6	1,787	3,305	499	15	4	476	12	0	. .
1817	. .	2,164	14	1,408	3,586	651	6	11	534	9	0	. .
1818	. .	1,910	14	1,273	3,197	578	3	1	430	10	0	. .
1819	. .	2,276	11	1,487	3,774	676	6	8	410	11	0	. .
1820	. .	2,446	19	1,046	3,511	667	10	0	405	16	6	. .
1821	. .	2,440	27	973	3,440	668	7	1	415	5	6	149,776
1822	. .	2,654	30	1,034	3,718	818	8	2	422	1	0	. .
1823	. .	2,706	47	872	3,625	788	7	11	436	16	0	. .
1824	. .	2,989	10	1,263	4,262	821	18	11	605	3	0	. .
1825	. .	3,120	7	500	3,627	899	10	6	621	3	0	. .
1826	. .	3,443	11	551	4,005	997	10	7	589	1	0	. .
1827	. .	3,632	4	724	4,360	939	10	3	816	4	0	. .
1828	. .	3,739	16	416	4,171	1,179	19	8	827	11	0	. .
1829	. .	4,108	12	337	4,457	1,158	1	5	785	6	0	. .
1830	. .	4,356	23	524	4,903	1,249	17	5	722	7	6	. .
1830 to 1831	. .	4,562	30	361	5,021	1,489	7	4	727	2	6	218,529
1831 to 1832	. .	4,451	69	493	5,013	1,753	4	11	648	6	0	. .
1832 to 1833	. .	4,003	93	388	4,475	1,574	5	1	612	1	6	. .
	1,938	74,129	2,573	30,391	109,083	17,212	1	3	10,969	3	6	

Communication of Mr. *Edward Stephens.*

Fruitfulness of English and Irish Women, and the comparative Mortality of their Children.

Mr. *Edward Stephens.*

Eighty-nine poor English women called upon me to beg tickets of admission to the Lying-in Hospital; they were all far advanced in pregnancy. On questioning them I found they had previously been 349 times pregnant, which, added to their present pregnancy, makes 438 pregnancies.

Of these previous pregnancies 43 only terminated in miscarriages, which being deducted from 349 leaves 306 fruitful pregnancies.

Of these 306 fruitful pregnancies there were 174 alive at their time of speaking to me, of which 93 were boys and 81 girls: deducting these 174 alive, and 43 miscarriages, from the sum total of pregnancies 349, leaves 132, who must have died in infancy.

I should think about one-third of the aggregate number relieved at the hospital are Irish.

In the beginning of the year 1832 I kept a list of every person indiscriminately who applied to me for a ticket of admission to the hospital, and none were refused. The object was to ascertain the rate of mortality amongst the children of the poor; but I carried it only as far as 142, and of that number 39 were Irish.

The above 39 were far advanced in pregnancy, and on inquiry had previously been pregnant 126 *times*. The circumstance must be noted that none of the thirty-nine were in the first pregnancy, which cases are not readily relieved at the hospital.

Of the 126 pregnancies 72 were living at the time of their application to me.

Of the 72 living 45 were boys and 27 girls.

In the above 126 deliveries 13 were miscarriages, which being added to the 72 living are 85, which deducted from the 126 deliveries leave 41 dead in their infancy.

Mr. Stephens, in a letter dated 11th March, 1834, states that "since the month of January 650 pregnant patients have been admitted into the Lying-in Hospital, and of

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Mr. *Edward Stephens.*

this number 164 were Irish women; but he is inclined to think that that number is below the average, having observed that many of the women hesitated in declaring their country."

John Roberton, Esq., Surgeon to the Lying-in Hospital of Manchester.

John Roberton, Esq.

It is my decided impression, derived from very extensive experience, that there is a greater mortality among the infants of the Irish than of the English in Manchester. This is owing to bad lodging, bad clothing, and injudicious feeding. The Irish are also in the habit of giving spirits to infants, frequently out of a mistaken kindness. With regard to small-pox, I will state a fact which came under my notice.—In the summer of 1832 I was standing at my window, looking at the annual procession of the Sunday-school children, when, on seeing a fresh train of scholars, I was struck with the circumstance that an unusual number were marked with small-pox: on continuing to watch the same train my first impression was strikingly confirmed. These I found were the Catholic scholars, who were chiefly Irish. At the Board of the Hospital, on Tuesdays, when vaccination is gratuitously performed, very few, if any, Irish bring their children to be vaccinated.

My impression is that at least a half of the births assisted by the charity are Irish.

The following remarks, contained in a paper by Dr. Lyon on the Medical Topography and Statistics of Manchester, relating to the Lying-in Hospital, were shown to Mr. Roberton:

"It was the practice originally to admit patients into the house for delivery, as well as to attend others at their own houses. With the decline of income the admission of in-patients underwent a gradual restriction, until it entirely ceased in 1814: a pretty strong proof of the public opinion as to the utility or policy of this mode of administering to the wants of the poor. It may indeed fairly admit of question, whether (except in some cases of difficulty, requiring extraordinary aid) any sort of provision for the gratuitous relief of pregnancy, which is not an accident unforeseen, can, in its ultimate effects and tendency, be really beneficial to the poor themselves; for whatever teaches the labourer that he need not provide for the natural and ordinary casualties of life, and so destroys in him the inducement to forethought and frugality, tends directly to his degradation in the scale of society."—The North of England Medical and Surgical Journal, No. 2, p. 147.

Mr. *Roberton.* I agree with these remarks; and with this view I have repeatedly recommended to the Board that, instead of the assistance being entirely gratuitous, each woman, on application, should deposit 3*s.* at the time of delivering in the recommendation; which is the sum now paid to the midwife by the hospital for each accouchement; in all other respects, that the charity should remain on its present footing.

In consequence of the remarkable vigilance with which the midwife department of the Lying-in Hospital is managed, the mortality in child-bed is probably as low in Manchester as any part of the world.

Although I have entered the abodes, perhaps, of many thousand Irish, I do not remember to have seen any furniture in them except a small deal table, a chair or two, and only occasionally a bed. In very many instances no furniture whatever was to be seen.

From observations which I have made, I am inclined to think that the number of cellar residences in Manchester and Salford cannot be smaller than 6,000; probably it may be considerably larger. The majority of these, I incline to think, are inhabited by Irish: the average number of inhabitants in each cellar may be taken at about five. I have often found several families of Irish living together in the same house, and even in a single apartment.

ARDWICK AND ANCOATS' DISPENSARY.

James Phillips Kay, M.D., Honorary Physician of the Dispensary of Ardwick and Ancoats.

James Phillips Kay, M.D.

This Dispensary was established for the purpose of relieving the Infirmary from the number of applicants in the district; and it includes a greater mass of the poor population than any other part of the town. It is exclusively supported by voluntary contributions; the patients pay nothing; medicine is furnished to them gratis; and they are attended at their houses. I have been about four or five years attached to this Dispensary, and have had very extensive opportunities of visiting the poor in their own dwellings. Probably about one-third of the persons relieved are Irish; I do not think that the Irish are nearly one-third of the entire population. I attribute this greater proportion of disease among the Irish to several causes: first, to the greater facility which the Irish hand-loom weavers have of obtaining recommendations from their employers in this district; secondly, to the general cause that the Irish are more disposed to complain under disease, and to apply for relief, than the English. On this subject I have consulted other medical men, and found their opinion to correspond with my own. Disease, unaccompanied by pain, the Irish will endure, from ignorance of its origin and nature, and, perhaps, will resort to artificial stimuli to remove the depression incident to such a state; but, on the occurrence of pain, they are more apt to complain, and have less fortitude in its endurance than the English. Thirdly, from their meagre diet, the sites which they inhabit, their want of cleanliness and domestic economy, their intemperance, and their crowded state, they are more liable to diseases of an asthenic character, such as typhus and other diseases depending on debility of the nervous system, than the rest of the population. The Irish are peculiarly liable to a peculiar complaint of the stomach and bowels, depending chiefly on the morbid sensibility of the nerves of these organs, induced by bad diet

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James Phillips Kay, M.D.

and intemperance. Also I think that under equal circumstances of disease the disposition to apply for relief, and to continue receiving medical attention and the care of a physician, is greater among the Irish than the English.

My observations have not been confined to those who have come under my notice as patients.

The health of Irish colonizing large towns in England is materially affected by their choice of habitations. Almost invariably they inhabit either cellars or houses built in low swampy situations, so insalubrious, that the land has been sold at the lowest price to building adventurers, who seem to speculate upon the existence of a race of inhabitants who are satisfied with the minimum of the comforts of life; so that I should say that a town colonized with the Irish, and regulated by no building enactment or sanitary police, will be built with less attention to the comfort and health of its inhabitants, and will cover more insalubrious sites, than any town in England not subjected to such influence. Thus, I consider that the buildings erected in Little Ireland, in Irish Town, and in some other of the worst parts of Manchester, almost entirely owe their existence to the immigration of the Irish. If it had not been for the Irish, there would have been no class of persons, on whose willingness to put up with so small an amount of convenience, and so large a subtraction from comfort, it would have been prudent to speculate. It would have been next to impossible to find a large body of English, influenced by the debasing example of the Irish, who would have been willing to save money at such a cost of health and comfort.

The Irish are not equally distinct in explaining the nature of their diseases, nor are they as capable of understanding the directions given concerning the use of regimen and medicine as the English. In mind perhaps they are as willing to follow the directions as the English, but practically they are less careful and precise in obeying the injunctions of their physician. The Irish are in the habit of giving infants spirits as an ordinary remedy for disease, to which they frequently resort without medical advice, or even in disobedience to the injunctions which are given them. The better educated of the English labourers are less prone than formerly to this practice; but it still prevails to a lamentable degree among the English population. This is one of the sources of the great mortality incident to the infant population of the poor of this town, and which affects them more than the upper and middle ranks. I think the Irish are extremely careless about getting their children vaccinated, as they are careless about other things; but I am not aware that they have any peculiar prejudice against vaccination.

When the cholera was here, it prevailed very much in Irish Town and some other districts inhabited by the Irish. A very great number of Irish were affected by it. The cholera mobs consisted chiefly of the population of Irish Town and the immediate vicinity. One of these mobs was collected in the immediate vicinity of Irish Town by the exposure of a mutilated corpse in the pauper burial ground. The corpse was carried into the street, and an immense mob instantly assembled from the districts inhabited by the Irish, and their immediate neighbourhood. The gates of the hospital situated in this district were broken open; the hospital gutted; the patients carried away; the officers dispersed; and the carriages broken and burnt. The military were called in after the outrage had been committed, and no further disturbance occurred.

The mortality of children is in every class of the working population greatly affected by the want of domestic economy and by the consequent uncleanliness and discomfort of the habitations of the poor. The mothers are too frequently engaged in occupations which require their absence from home during the greater part of the day, and the children in their absence are committed to the care of young girls, or to women too old for any other occupation than nursing. Sometimes one hireling has the care of several children, and they are generally much neglected, and not unfrequently it is the practice to administer sedatives or spirits to still their cries during the absence of the mother. During suckling, the child must either be carried to the mother whilst employed at her work, when it is necessarily exposed to the inclemency of the weather, frequently without sufficient clothing, or it can seldom obtain its natural nourishment during the day. In all these respects, when the Irishwomen are employed in the factories, they are less sensible to the necessity of judicious nursing to the preservation of the health of their children.

The common lodging houses inhabited by beggars, by labourers who migrate from town to town, and by persons who have uncertain means of subsistence, and who are therefore prone to crime, are frequently scenes of vice and disorder. A great number of these lodging houses are resorted to by the Irish, and many Irish families often herd together in one small habitation. In these latter houses, one room frequently contains all the inhabitants at night, without distinction of age and sex, sometimes upon straw or shavings, and often in one or two beds. Many persons of both sexes sleep without distinction. No immoral consequences, among relatives, of this mode of sleeping together, have come under my observation, though I have made inquiries on the subject; but little doubt can be entertained, that with better opportunities of observation, such facts might be discovered. In some cellars in Little Ireland, I have known eighteen people, adults and children, sleep in one room about four yards square, without window or any other means of ventilation excepting through the door, which opened into an adjoining apartment.

Many Irish labourers, earning pretty good wages, from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a week, are content to live in lodging houses, or with other lodgers, in the families of the Irish who receive them. Of course, thus situated, the greater part of the workman's leisure is spent at some neighbouring tavern, where he easily becomes the victim of any plan for crime or disorder, devised by persons of somewhat greater intelligence.

In general I should say that the house of an Irishman is that of a person in a lower stage

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of civilization than that of the population of this country, not only as regards his domestic conveniences, but those moral relations which should subsist between himself and the members of his family. I think that the tendency is to communicate the English habits to the children of Irish, born in England, yet it does not appear to me that much has been, as yet, accomplished in this respect.

I do not think, excepting by municipal regulations (amongst the best of which I should consider the establishment of an efficient police, especially one which should prevent crime and disorder), that much can be accomplished to elevate the moral and physical condition of the adult Irish population. An increase in the means of subsistence would not, in their present state, materially minister to their comforts. They would still be content with meagre diet and unwholesome habitations, and I fear that the surplus of their wages would be expended in intemperance.

At present, in times of political agitation, the large towns colonized by the Irish contain a mass of population whose passions might be very easily inflamed by political incendiaries, and, excepting the military, there is no force to put down tumult. The military, it must, however, be remembered, are not called out until overt acts of violence have been committed, and several mills might be gutted or burned (as has already happened) even before the authorities knew that any breach of the peace had taken place. The gin shops and the taverns might be made, at any moment, the foci of revolutionary conspiracies, by which the uneducated Irish population of the large towns might, in some time of political agitation, be brought into collision with the troops, and a battle of barricades occur.

By a preventive police, I mean such regulations as should anticipate the commission of crime and disorder, by interfering in gin shops and public houses, and establishing a vigilant inspection of those places and districts in which disorders are likely to arise.

Were the means of expending in taverns, &c., all that part of the labourer's wages which is not absolutely necessary for the most meagre subsistence, placed under some proper control (as the peace and safety of the community demand that it should be), the uneducated workmen, restrained from licentiousness by the paternal care of the government, would pay greater attention to the comfort of his own dwelling, would be more frequently found at his own fireside, surrounded by his family circle, cultivating the sympathies and performing the duties connected with his station in life. At present an uneducated and semi-barbarous population is abandoned to the unrestrained impulses of appetite and passion, to yield to the suggestions of which they are more prone, because the toil to which they are subjected, when unrelieved by innocent amusement, has a constant tendency to urge them to resort to debasing pleasures, thus making their life an alternative of oppressive labour and wild sensual excitement. With a population of 50,000 poor Irish, inhabiting such insalubrious sites, and the victims of such gross pursuits, the health and peace of the town require a sanitary and preventive police.

With respect to the rising population, the example of their parents, and the absence of any efficient moral agencies (as the influence of master on servant, and parent on child, and the want of a proper practical moral influence proceeding from the existing religious bodies on the operative population,) render it extremely desirable that a system of education should be devised, which, not content with imparting the means of obtaining knowledge, should instruct them in the duties which they owe to their families, their employers, and to society at large, and should afford them those sources of rational amusement, by which they might be prevented from resorting to more debasing pleasures.

We have many Sunday schools in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford; the number of children educated in them is said to be 36,770, but from inquiries which I have recently made, I am aware that if by this number it is intended to indicate the average attendance at these schools, this number is an exaggeration. The number of children taught in day schools in these boroughs, is about 3,400. In the Sunday schools the children are taught to read in the Bible, and to some of them, schools are attached where they learn writing on some evening in the week. Religious addresses are delivered in the schools, and in some of them moral and religious instruction is imparted in the classes. But both in this respect, and as concerns the proper explanation of what the children read, and the impartation of general knowledge, there are, in both the schools, grievous defects. In both the Sunday schools and the week day schools, the children may be said to gain rather the means of acquiring knowledge, than actually to make any other acquisition capable of practical service in life. Yet the most erroneous opinions prevail in the minds of the working classes on every subject relating to their social condition; and the enemies of order are busy sowing the seeds of confusion, whilst its friends only prepare the poor to be more facile recipients of dangerous dogmas.

Amongst the expedients which appear to me the most likely to assist in ameliorating the condition of the poor, I believe that none would have a more immediate effect than providing innocent and attractive amusements, which should prevent the leisure hours of the working man from being spent in the gross excitement of the public houses. Recently, a wretched theatre has been established in an unroofed and ruined building in Ancoats. In this theatre, a company of clerks and mechanics enact the most horrid melo-dramas of murder and crime. The properties and dresses are of the most meagre and ragged description, and the whole adventure greatly below those common to the lowest kind of strolling players. Yet to this mischievous excitement the youth of both sexes resort from the surrounding neighbourhood in crowds, especially on Saturday evening, when, as they leave their work at four o'clock, and are then paid, they have both more leisure and more money. It is to be regretted that the government of this country has never considered the amusements of the people (by which the manners of the poor are so much affected) to be within the range of its fostering care, but has abandoned them to the mischievous guidance of chance, when a more enlightened and paternal care might have restrained them from evil.

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I think the Irish would be very soon attracted by innocent amusements, and I can see no reason why a well-regulated drama should not prove a most powerful moral expedient in reclaiming the poor from vicious habits. Of course I do not mean a drama whose theatres are marts of prostitution, and whose stage is the parasite of sensuality.

I think that the evil influence of the Irish on the English might be to a great extent counteracted by efficient municipal regulations which should suppress those too frequent exhibitions of intemperance and disorder by which the large manufacturing towns are now disturbed, and that the rising generation are the proper subjects for a well-arranged system of education.

I see no reason why the Irish character should not benefit to the same extent as the English by a system of education enforced by law. In my opinion there is no intellectual inferiority in the poor Irish, though in their habits of application and moral discipline they are certainly inferior to the English, and thus they are less able to make the best use of their natural capacities.

The colonization of a large manufacturing town in England by a less civilized race than the natives is not without its influence on the manners of the resident population, especially in those districts in which the population is mingled together. A knowledge of what is the minimum of comfort, and the means of subsistence upon which life can be supported, is thus obtained, which, I believe, was formerly not known to a great part of the English population. Doubtless many might have been obliged by necessity to adopt the meal and potato diet common to the Irish, but no such necessity has affected the whole of that part of the population in which this diet is adopted, as it prevails amongst many who obtain wages sufficient to supply them with superior food, but who are content with this meagre sustenance, and prefer spending the rest of their earnings in spirituous liquors. I think, decidedly, that there is a large class of English in this town who might obtain animal food to a much greater extent than is customary with them if they would sacrifice the excitement which they enjoy in the company and intoxication of the taverns. This state I do not consider to be a simple result of the example of the Irish, but to be produced by many concurring causes; among these may be enumerated the monotony of the employment of men who attend machines, the increased facilities of obtaining spirits and beer, and especially the want of those domestic arrangements which attract men to spend their evening at their own fireside, but in the absence of which they seek for foreign excitement.

I am, however, led to attribute a great deal of the discomfort in the habitations of the working-classes in Manchester, and the adoption of an inferior diet, to the example of the Irish, because from extensive opportunities of investigation I am persuaded that in some of the neighbouring towns, in all other respects similarly situated to Manchester, but not colonized by Irish, the dwellings of the poor contain more furniture, and are cleaner, and their diet is superior to that of a great portion of the population in Manchester. Upon equal, or even inferior wages, notwithstanding occasional bursts of intemperance, they live better and pay greater attention to the comfort of their dwellings. I do not consider that the degradation of the habits of the poor of this town has any connection with the rate of wages, except in the case of the hand-loom weavers. The wages now obtained by the working-classes are in general, if prudently administered, amply sufficient to support them in decency and comfort.

In my opinion the Irish have not directly lowered the general rate of wages in this town, although possibly they may have prevented it from rising. But as the art of plain weaving is easily acquired, the surplus labour of the population has chiefly resorted to that trade as a means of subsistence, and this, together with the introduction of the power-loom, has occasioned an extreme reduction of the earnings of this class.

Under the present restrictions on the commerce of the country it is of the utmost importance to the successful employment of capital that manufacturers should enjoy an unlimited command of labour, without which it is a serious question whether the commercial position of the country could be maintained in its competition with foreign rivals, and therefore the immigration of the Irish has been of service to the trade of this town. The commerce of the country would derive the greatest advantage from the removal of restrictions on its external exchanges, and the evil produced by the present prohibitions is so great, that I should not be inclined to advocate the application of any such restrictions in the market of labour as would be hurtful to the investment of capital, and to our foreign enterprise. But the effect of the colonization of a barbarous race on the habits of the people of this country must be considered apart from the economical questions, and, provided the trade of the country did not require the importation of cheap labour from Ireland, the moral condition of the labouring classes of this country might be more easily ameliorated if unaffected by the example of the Irish with whom they are now mingled. I conceive that the introduction of masses of inhabitants into the large towns of England, greatly below the level of civilization common to its working-classes, is an evil which much economical benefit would be required to compensate, and the future influence of the existence of these masses on the surrounding population, constantly recruited by fresh importations from Ireland, and uncontrolled by the interference of the State, cannot be regarded without great apprehension. The population thus imported is also placed under regulations devised for the government of one much more advanced in the social scale, and administered by persons who are unwilling to institute any difference in the mode of applying the regulations to the several classes of the population, so that expedients which might be efficient in restraining vice and preventing crime among a purely English population fail to produce these results in towns in which the Irish exist in great numbers mixed with the native inhabitants.

I think that the manufacturers might obtain a much greater supply of English labourers

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instead of the Irish who are now directly imported by their agents, if that influence of the English Poor Law which chains labour to the soil were removed, and its free migration encouraged. A great many immigrants have come into some of the neighbouring towns to Manchester from the districts of Derbyshire in which mining operations have failed from the competition of the Spanish and Portuguese mines. Of late years not many have come to Manchester from North Wales, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, or any of the neighbouring counties. Nor do I think that from the purely agricultural districts of Lancashire a great accession of labour has been obtained. Very few, if any, come from the south; if such a case occurs, it is merely accidental.

In the early periods of the cotton manufacture, when wages were higher and hands scarce, English agricultural labourers more frequently migrated to this district from considerable distances, being certain of obtaining permanent employment. But of late years the increased demand has been almost entirely supplied by the natural increase of the inhabitants of the town, and the immigration of the Irish.

I know that the Irish constantly invite their friends and relations in Ireland, and when they come, receive and entertain them in their habitations for a certain period, or until they obtain work. I have heard them express disappointment at not being so well off as they expected, though I believe that their condition has often resulted from their not knowing how to employ their earnings to the best advantage, and they thus discover that even when they obtain better wages, they do not always obtain a superior position as regards their comfort and happiness. Some have been induced to come to this country by the great difficulties which they experienced in Ireland, and the strong expectation encouraged in their minds by popular report that the means of subsistence could be easily obtained in England; but a great portion of this class have been disappointed, and some, who might by a constant assiduity obtain sufficient wages, sink into apathy and indolence as a consequence of disappointment.

The influence of the public charities, as at present administered in this town, very much resembles that of the Poor Laws. The frugality and forethought of the poor are undermined, and no provision is made for periods of sickness and misfortune, in which they suppose that relief ought to be furnished by the wealthy classes. No gratitude is inspired by enjoying the benefits of charities which are dispensed to all, without any distinction arising from desert; and the system has, in combination with the legalized provision for the poor, a tendency to make the poor imagine that they have a right to the means of subsistence irrespective of their own exertions to obtain them. These remarks apply to the whole population, but very pernicious influence is more apt to take effect on a less civilized population than one whose moral resources are greater.

Having alluded to the insalubrious sites and wretched dwellings inhabited by the Irish, I wish to add, that from the want of the salutary restraint which ought to be exercised by a sanitary police, these and other municipal evils have been permitted to accumulate to a lamentable extent in Manchester. The greater part of the streets inhabited by the poor are narrow and unpaved; the houses are inconvenient, and are unprovided with receptacles for refuse, so that in the streets offal and ordure accumulate until they are in many parts of the town almost impassable. A great part of the town inhabited by the poor, as I have stated to you before, has been built by persons who speculated on the existence of a population which would be content with the minimum of the comforts of life. Hence inconvenient dwellings have been built on irregular mounds of earth in the most insalubrious (because the cheapest) sites in confused groups, intersected by narrow alleys, streets, and courts, and without any attention to draining and paving.

If the Government do not interfere, the same system will continue to operate. A clause in a recent police act has a retrospective reference to one of these evils, and is intended to compel the paving and draining of the streets; but this power is applied to only two or three streets at once, and the owners of the adjacent property combine with the advocates of false economy to throw every obstacle in the way of those whose duty it is to enforce these regulations, so that the improvements will not, in my opinion, keep pace with the extension of the evil, if greater powers be not obtained for this purpose.

These regulations have, however, only respect to the paving and draining of the streets; and the plan of the town, the width of the avenues, the convenience and the situation of the houses are left to the will of individuals.

I think that a Member of the House of Commons, anxious to promote the moral and physical improvement of the working classes, could not direct his attention to any subject likely to produce more immediate practical benefit than the introduction of a Building Act, by which the laying out of building land in the precincts of large towns should be placed under the direction of a sanitary police, and such conditions should be enforced on the owners and lessees of such property as should be consistent with the public weal.

Streets should be built according to plans determined, after a conference with their owners, by the commissioners of this police. The width of the streets should bear a certain relation to the elevation of the houses erected. Landlords should be compelled, on the erection of any house, to provide sufficient drainage, and each to pave his respective area of the street. Each habitation should be provided with a due receptacle for every kind of refuse, and the owner should be obliged to whitewash the house at least once every year. Inspectors of the state of houses should be appointed, and the repair of all those reported to be in a state inconsistent with the health of the inhabitants should be enforced at the expense of the landlords. If the rents of houses are not sufficient to remunerate the owners for their repair, their situation must in general be such, or their dilapidation so extreme, as to render them so undesirable to the comfort, or so prejudicial to the health of their tenants, that they ought to be no longer inhabited.

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The tendency to speculate on the barbarous habits of the people in erecting inconvenient houses, &c., is much greater in those towns which are colonized by the Irish, and if care were taken by the State to restrain this tendency, the manners of that class which generally inhabits these dwellings would be beneficially affected by such salutary regulations. If only convenient houses, well ventilated, and provided with proper receptacles for refuse, situated in streets well paved and drained, could be obtained, the labourer would be obliged to spend in providing domestic comfort a part of those hardly earned wages which he now thoughtlessly squanders at the tavern. What is subtracted from the tavern is taken from vice and sensuality, and, the amount of gross excitement being diminished, more time could be spent in his domestic circle.

Once attracted thither, his household comforts would be rapidly multiplied, and he would be weaned from the pursuit of debasing pleasures. The substantial comfort and happiness of the poor might thus be more easily and certainly promoted than by almost any other means; and those towns in which the Irish exist in great numbers especially require such regulations to be immediately enforced. A sanitary police, having ample powers, would find work in Manchester sufficient to occupy it incessantly for six or eight years to come, in the work of removing the existing evils alone.

General Character and State of the Irish in Manchester, and Kinds of Industry in which they are employed.

Rev. *James Crook*, Resident Priest of St. Austin's, Granby Row, a native of Lancashire, and educated at Durham, has been at Manchester nine years.

Rev. *James Crook.*

The opinions which I shall mention are founded merely on general impression, and not on any statistical data or special notes. They are the result merely of general observation.

We are accustomed to consider the number of the Catholic population in Manchester and the adjoining townships as between 40,000 and 50,000, and that at least two-thirds of these are Irish. Mr. Rowland Broomhead, who was priest forty-two years in Manchester, and died in 1820, reckoned that at one time of his residence there were only 17,000 Catholics in the whole district just mentioned, and the great majority of these were Irish. In some of the last few years I have personally seen and admitted from 800 to 1,000 communicants at Easter in my own chapel.

The Irish in my flock generally belong to the class of those employed in the manufactures of the town, in various kinds of manual labour. There is a fair proportion of them in business of different kinds; these persons have principally risen from the lower to the middle class, and have not brought over capital from Ireland. The Irish are decidedly an industrious and hard-working people; from their infancy they appear to have been inured to privation and hard labour, and from this circumstance they are more patient than others of fatigue. They are more disposed to accept low wages for hard labour than the English, and will readily accept employments which the English will refuse. I have had opportunities of observing buildings in their progress, and I have noticed that the persons who did the most laborious and dangerous part of the work were Irish. My belief is that the Irish have got, and retain, the monopoly of this department of industry by offering to do the work for less wages than the English.

I think that the wages of labourers in this town would have been higher but for the Irish.

I have had extensive opportunities of seeing the Irish in their own dwellings; they seem satisfied with a much lower degree of comfort than the English of the same class. However, they certainly raise their notions of comfort after a residence of some time in England, and their personal appearance is often materially improved. They have the same desire to better themselves, and to get high wages, as the English, and will make as great exertions to get them. It does not agree with my experience that they work till they get a certain sum, and then stop. They increase their comforts as their wages increase, especially in the article of dress, and also of food. Many of them eat solid food, particularly bacon, but they seem to eat less shambles meat than the English. The children of the Irish born in this country are more like the English than the Irish in their habits. I think that the English tend rather to assimilate the Irish to them than the converse.

We have a Sunday school under the chapel of St. Austin's; from 800 to 1,000 children attend; they are taught reading and writing and the principles of their religion. We exclude no one, and merely literary instruction is given to those who desire it. This school has been the means of benefiting the Irish children. They are kept out of the streets on Sunday; they receive instruction and acquire habits which they would not otherwise have. The Irish are quite as anxious as others to get education for their children; in the same class there is a greater aptitude to learn among the Irish children than among our own, but there does not appear to be the same solidity. There is also in the town a Catholic day school for boys, (also used as a Sunday school,) taught by two brothers of the Christian schools from Ireland.

Early marriages are commoner among the Irish of Manchester than the English. We never marry without warning the parties of the duties which they undertake; but we never throw any unnecessary impediment in the way of marriage. If either of the parties is under 21, I do not, under ordinary circumstances, marry without the consent of the parents. We never exact any marriage fees, nor indeed ever ask for them; we rarely receive any thing on such occasions from the poor.

The law as to Catholic marriages in this country leads to great evils among the Irish. Being accustomed to Catholic marriages in their own country they consider it a grievance to

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be compelled to go to church; they object to it on religious grounds. In many instances they are not married at all in the church, and no inducement will take them there. I always warn the female that the marriage is not valid in the eye of the law, and that the man may leave her at any time. I have heard of cases where husbands have left their wives under these circumstances.

In the great majority of cases pregnancy succeeds, and does not precede, marriage among the poor Irish; this is also the case among the poor English of my flock.

Rev. *Daniel Hearne,* Resident Priest of St. Patrick's Church, George's Fields, a native of the County of Tipperary, in Ireland, was educated at Maynooth, and has been in Manchester about eight years and a half.

Rev. *Daniel Hearne.*

The congregation contained in the district attached to St. Patrick's Church amounted, according to a census which I took last year, to 11,009 Catholics; of these within about 500 are Irish, or the immediate descendants of Irish. There are also a great many Irish Protestants in my district. The Irish in my flock are mostly employed in factories; some live in a tolerably comfortable way, operatives; some merely eke out a livelihood. The latter class are much the more numerous. When the Irish first come over they are usually very destitute, and they do not always get work immediately on coming over. Irish in these circumstances are assisted by their friends, frequently relatives; they are very charitable to one another; they help one another in sickness and want. When they first come over they generally get into debt, and when they obtain work it takes them some time to clear off. This keeps them down for some time. When they have paid off their debts many attempt to lay up small sums of money for the purpose of returning and living in their own country. The majority appear anxious to go back if they could live equally well in Ireland. Many, however, squander their wages, and save nothing. I should think that in general the English live more comfortably than the Irish on the same wages. The Irish are more lavish of their money; they are also more improvident; they think less of the morrow. I perceive no difference between the English and Irish of Manchester as to the time of marriage. I think, however, that the Irish have more children than the English. As a priest I sometimes recommend marriage to persons of both sexes in my flock on religious ground. I think early marriages, where persons are able to support a family, are beneficial to society and to the parties themselves. There is not much serious legal crime among the Irish of my flock; nor is there much pilfering. The drunken rows lead often to assaults, and sometimes to manslaughter. The Irish keep up their provincial and party animosities in this country, which have been frequently the cause of collision among them. The frequency of such contests has, however, been much diminished in Manchester during the last few years. There is a good deal of mendicity among the poor Irish; the mothers are in the habit of sending out the children to beg. I never heard of their requiring a certain sum from them at the close of the day. There is a numerous class of children in my district who are much neglected, viz., those employed in selling matches; their roaming habits must lead them to idleness and dissipation. I have four Catholic Sunday schools in my district; one contains about 700 children, another about 300, a third about 100, a fourth about 30, in all which the great majority are Irish. The two latter schools are in country villages. The appearance of these children, as to dress and cleanliness, is different from that of children in Ireland; the majority have shoes and stockings, the barefooted children are the exception. The Irish in general do not adopt immediately the English habits of living; in many cases, after a residence of some years, they adopt English habits, and often intermarry with English.

I do not think that the example of the English operates beneficially on the Irish; nor do I think that the example of the Irish operates injuriously on the English. The Irish in Manchester are mostly isolated, and live in quarters of their own. I do not think that their example is injurious in parts of the town where they are mixed with the English.

On the whole, I think that national and religious jealousy and ill will between the English and Irish in Manchester are fast wearing away. There are instances where the Irish are prevented from advancing in the world from feelings of jealousy. A manufacturer would prefer employing English to Irish simply on the ground of their being Irish, and not of their being worse workmen.

In the administration of private charities no distinction is made between Irish and English in Manchester.

I have observed that the Irish are more prone to take part in trades' unions, combinations, and secret societies, than the English. I attribute this to the habit which they have acquired in Ireland, engendered by the administration of bad laws. I use all my influence as a Catholic priest to discountenance such societies, and to dissuade members of my flock from joining them, and to persuade them to cease to belong to them. I have reason to know that the influence of the Catholic clergy in this town has been successful in this respect to a great extent.

I conceive that the state of the law with regard to Catholic marriages in England tends to most crying and shameful abuses. For instance, a man married by a Catholic priest will often desert his wife and marry another woman. And, again, the Irish have a great objection to go to church, and numbers of them married by us are never married legally; hence the children are bastards in the eye of the law; but the parents, in distress, are unwilling to sue the parish on that ground. I do not make it a practice to exhort the parties to be married legally, and I never refuse to marry those of my own flock in whom I find no impediment. The publication of bans in the Protestant church is, as far as Catholics are concerned, more particularly the Irish, perfectly nugatory.

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Benjamin Braidley, Esq.

Benjamin Braidley, Esq.

I think that the habits of the poor Irish have had a considerable influence on the habits of the poor English in Manchester, especially in the consumption of ardent spirits; also in inducing a want of cleanliness, and of order in the management of the house; this effect has been principally produced by their example and association. Latterly the reduction of wages, caused by Irish competition, has no doubt had its influence by causing the husband to work longer, in consequence of which he often resorts to the stimulus of dram-drinking, and becomes more careless in his personal appearance, and by causing the female branches of the family to work in factories instead of attending to household labour. Part of the want of cleanliness and domestic comfort in the English is also to be attributed to the length of hours which machine labour requires, thereby preventing young females from obtaining a sufficient knowledge of household management, and also occupying their time in other duties.

The English have also learnt from the Irish to consider as respectable a mode of living which they would not have considered respectable before, and thus they use a lower diet, and spend the surplus of their wages in drinking. Most of the temporary disturbances in this town connected with political agitation, and having for their object the compulsory attendance of factory and other hands at certain public meetings, have commenced among the Irish. In the turn-outs I conceive that the English have taken as prominent a part as the Irish, though the Irish have generally been the most violent in their behaviour.

I think that the English labourer has in many cases raised the moral character of the Irish; a kind of amalgamation has been formed—some of the English have been lowered by the Irish, and some of the Irish have been improved by the English. The charitable institutions for education in the town, especially the Sunday-schools, have had a favourable effect towards improving the character of the children of the Irish, by giving them better moral habits, and superinducing a certain degree of cleanliness. I am one of the visitors of a Sunday-school, at which about 2,100 children regularly attend; it frequently happens that when Irish children come ragged and dirty, in consequence of the other children not liking to sit near them, as well as the remonstrances of the teachers and the rules of the school, they are induced to come cleaner. The Irish children are equally intelligent with the English; if any thing, on the whole quicker, but they do not retain so well what they learn. There are, however, many exceptions to this observation. We generally find the Irish children more civil and obliging in their manners than the English. I attribute this in part to their having learnt from their parents in their own country the necessity of paying respect to superiors as the only means of getting relief. In the case of such as are born here I see no difference between them and the English children in this respect.

We have a number of Irish children at the Bennett-street Sunday-school, but we often find that at the age of about twelve they leave us and go to the Roman Catholic school, and we understand the reason to be, that as they attend confession at that age, the priest requires them to leave the Protestant school. We give religious instruction *vivâ voce*, catechetical and otherwise, on Sunday. I have occasionally met with children from six to fifteen years old rambling about the streets, whom I questioned, and found that they could not read, and that they were the children of Irish Roman Catholic parents. I never happened to meet with English children under similar circumstances.

Peter Ewart, Esq., Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer.

Peter Ewart, Esq.

The Irish have not lowered the English workpeople in the factories in Manchester by lowering the rate of wages. They have, however, lowered the English by their association and their bad example, by accustoming them to inferior means of subsistence, including provisions, clothing, and lodging. This effect has been confined to those parts of the town where the Irish and English live near together; in many parts of the town the Irish live by themselves. The association in the factories has produced no effect on the English either good or bad. The class of hand-loom weavers in towns has been brought down, and their habits lowered by the competition and example of the Irish; this has been confined to this class inhabiting towns. One of the chief evils of the Irish influence arises from the habits of the women; the English women are clean, orderly, and attentive to their families; the Irish women are negligent, inattentive, and slovenly, and fond of going to each others' houses for the sake of gossip; hence they often go into the houses of the English and hinder the English in their work, and teach them bad habits. The Irish women are also very quarrelsome, and create disturbances both in houses and streets.

Generally I do not think that the English in the factories have been injured by the Irish as to their habits of labour; but I think that the example of the Irish has taught the English to live on a lower scale, although they are not contented with it, or choose it deliberately; they become reckless and improvident, and are thus assimilated to the Irish. If the demand for factory labour had been supplied by English instead of Irish, the moral condition of the English in this town would probably have been better than it is now, although the rate of wages had been the same. It is to be taken into consideration that the Irish emigrants to Manchester are supposed not to be a favourable sample of the population of Ireland.

The Irish in the town are so numerous, and live so much together, that in general they are not much improved by the example of the English. I have, however, known several cases of improvement both among adults and children. In the country factories, where there are

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not so many Irish, and where they live more among the English, they appear to be very much improved.

It often happens that when there is discontent, or a disposition to combination, or turnouts among the workpeople, the Irish are the leaders; they are the most difficult to reason with, and convince, on the subject of wages and regulations in the factories. They are so voluble, and have such a command of words, that they often mislead the English by this means. They are also very violent in threatening and intimidating others who refuse to turn out with them, or who go to fill their places after they have turned out; they remember any injury for a long time; they are very prone to bear malice; in this respect they differ remarkably from the English, who soon forgive and forget any wrong done to them. For example, an Irishman will never forgive the man who deprives him of his work, and will have his revenge sooner or later; an Englishman will be very angry at the time, but will soon forget it. If the Irish quarrel, it is long before they are reconciled; they keep up their provincial animosities, and occasionally carry them to most dangerous excesses. There are no provincial jealousies of this kind among the English, Scotch, or Welsh.

We employ the Irish, not because we prefer them, but because the English have not been sufficient to supply the largely and rapidly increased demand for labour in this town; but this increase cannot go on at so rapid a rate as it has done for the last ten years, and there is no prospect of our wanting a fresh supply of Irish.

Already the amount of our numbers is alarming, and it is to be feared that there will be a great reduction of wages in Lancashire in consequence of the rapidly increasing population.

About thirty-five years ago there was a great influx of Irish to supply the extraordinary demand which existed at that time for hand-loom weavers; that was the first great immigration of Irish into Manchester. A good many also came about the same time on account of the rebellion. The Irish are in many cases in such a destitute state in their own country that they think that they cannot be made worse by coming to England, and may be improved in their condition; at any rate, they will get passed back, and so be maintained for a short time. Many also come over in order to live on their friends and relations till they can get employment. The Irish are very kind and hospitable to each other, and assist one another very much in sickness and distress; whether more than the English I will not say, but no people can do it more than the Irish. They are very grateful for slight acts of attention; they will do almost any thing for a good word: they are, however, very easily offended, and will turn against you for slight reasons. Hence they are sometimes very tractable, and at other times very difficult to manage.

It has been said, that the Irish taught the English the secret of living on potatoes. This is not so. Before the Irish came here in great numbers, in consequence of a sudden change during the war, large numbers of hand-loom weavers were suddenly thrown out of employment, and they were forced to live on the cheapest possible subsistence, and were driven from potatoes to oatmeal as a still cheaper food. They had nothing but oatmeal porridge, morning, noon, and night. Since the introduction of power-looms, employment for power-loom weavers has been more constant than it was for hand-loom weavers, as the manufacturer cannot afford to stop his machinery in the manner in which the employer of hand-loom weavers would suddenly stop his manufacture.

John Potter, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, of Manchester.

John Potter, Esq.

A few months ago, in the manufacturing concern belonging to myself and partners, we employed about thirty Irish power-loom weavers out of 200, but we have ordered all our Irish weavers to be discharged, with the exception of two or three, because they did their work in a slovenly and untidy manner, and on account of their mutinous disposition. They seem to have an antipathy to mental exertion of any kind; they are unwilling to adopt any improvement in the mode of doing their work. This is not stupidity, but satisfaction with their present condition. They seem as content with 9*s.* or 10*s.* a-week, as an Englishman would be with 14*s.* or 16*s.* I think they have equal faculties, if they would exert them. I have observed a great difference, in respect of mechanical skill, between the Irish and English, and I attribute it to this cause.

The Irish are more given to combination, and are more intractable than the English, and they are fond of creating a disturbance for its own sake. It is a notorious fact, that in the small hand-loom weaving mills, where many Irish were employed, there have been more turnouts than in others. I believe that several small hand-loom weaving mills have been given up in consequence of the mutinous disposition of the Irish weavers. There have been several instances where they have beaten their masters and overlookers. One reason why we have so little power over the Irish, is that we cannot induce them by better wages to do more and better work. With the English we can do this.

In our factory we have also thirty-seven Irish children (under twenty-one years of age) in the spinning department, chiefly born in Manchester of Irish parents. We have, however, more English children than Irish. I perceive no difference in their dress, appearance, or conduct. I only know that they are Irish from their names.

Ten or twelve years ago we could not have done without the Irish: the demand for labour in Manchester could not have been satisfied without them. Not only was there a real scarcity of hands, but the English weavers were so mutinous that nothing could be done with them. The Irish were employed as a check on the combination of the English. Now there is an abundance of English hands, and we could dispense with the Irish. If the Irish would do as the English, we should not object to employing them; there is no national prejudice against

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them, the dislike of them arises from their habits and character. If, English behaved in the same way, we should dismiss them if we could get better.

I think that the character of the English hand-loom weavers in Manchester has been deteriorated by the Irish, in consequence of the reduction of their wages. If, however, the same distress had been produced by the competition of English, this effect would not have been produced to the same extent, as the example and association of the Irish also tend to lower the English. In my opinion the moral influence of the Irish has not affected the English workers in the factories to any great extent. If an Englishman is inclined to drink spirits, I think that the example of the Irish is likely to teach him to live on potatoes and spend the surplus of his wages in spirits.

James Aspinall Turner, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, of Manchester.

James Aspinall Turner, Esq.

My business is confined to hand-loom weaving of fancy and coloured work, being a description of work which cannot well be done by the power-loom. In Manchester and the neighbourhood I have about 500 looms at work, of which, about half are wrought by Irish weavers. The average of the wages of hand-loom weavers, employed by me, is 9*s*. 6*d*. a-week. They take out the work and do it at their own houses. The looms belong to them. The cost of a loom and its appurtenances, of which the expences are defrayed by the weaver, is about £2. In point of workmanship I observe no difference between the English and Irish hand-loom weavers. The Irish do less work in the course of the week than the English, from which I infer, that they are satisfied to earn less wages. We have a weaving shop, in which looms are found; there are between seventy and eighty Irish weavers employed in it. They are unwilling to come on the Monday. The factory hand-loom weavers have an advantage over the weavers at home, and can earn as much in five days as the latter can in six. The Irish, however, do not take the benefit of the superiority, and waste about a sixth of their time. They seem quite satisfied with their wages, and if they could get more, I doubt whether they would not do less work. They are satisfied with the kind of living which a certain amount of wages will produce, and if the wages were to rise, they would only play more. I hear no complaints among them about the lowness of their wages; what they now get appears sufficient for the mode of living with which they are satisfied. If they were to get more, I think they would only increase the quantity of their drink, and not of their comfort.

My observations apply to fancy work, and not to common calico weaving; the wages of hand-loom weavers, of the latter kind, are doubtless lower.

I am one of the visitors of the Provident Society, and a part of Little Ireland is in my district. Most of the Irish, in my district of Little Ireland, are labourers, with a few mechanics and hand-loom weavers. The English and Irish do not much intermix. The Irish inhabit certain quarters of the town, and live with one another. I do not think that the Irish have a bad moral influence on the English, to any extent. They have reduced the rate of wages by their competition, and consequently the mode of living of the English has been depressed almost to a level with that of the Irish; but I do not think that the example and association of the Irish have tended to increase the bad effects of this reduction to much extent. In my opinion the increased consumption of spirits among the English is not to be attributed to the Irish. I attribute it to the reduction of price, consequent on the reduction of duty. I do not think that the English raise the Irish, they do not communicate much together. The children of the Irish, born in England, are, however, improved, and might be still more so if greater facilities were afforded for their education.

The Irish are apt to lose a great deal of time in asking private charity, or in seeking those places where distributions of food, clothes, or fuel, were made. They are very craving and importunate. In this disposition, however, they are now much checked, especially since the institution of the Provident Society, which examines their cases. I consider it to be the general character of the poor Irish to rely on foreign aid rather than their own exertions.

In those trades, of which the Irish are masters, they are equal to the English, but in trades where they have not served an apprenticeship, they are not equal, and perhaps do not attempt them at all. I do not consider that there is any natural incapacity in the Irish to mechanical industry; rather the contrary. In general they are very good workmen. Their abilities are good, but they want application, and are dissolute in their habits.

I consider that the Irish have been an advantage to the manufactures of this town, in enabling us to carry them on to a greater extent, and at a cheaper rate than we could otherwise have done. I do not think that English were to be had, unless they were drawn from the agricultural labourers; and would not have been adapted, from their previous habits, to carry on the operations required. All the English weavers are now fully employed, and particularly there would have been a want of supply of children for the factory employments. On the whole, I do not think that English agricultural labourers would be so well able, as the Irish, to undertake the employments afforded them in Manchester.

In my opinion there is no redundancy now among the hand-loom weavers. As a proof of this, we are seeking them now in Ireland, and have 150 looms at work there. I find the work as well done in Ireland as in Manchester. If work could be furnished to the Irish at home, a considerable check would be given to their immigration into England. They would prefer working at lower wages, on their own soil, to coming to seek work, at higher wages, in Manchester. They would be able, on their own soil, to obtain the same comforts, on a much lower rate of wages, than if they lived in Manchester, in consequence of the cheaper rate of rents and provisions in Ireland. The idea of insecurity has been the obstacle to the transmission of work into Ireland. I have felt that in my own case. No English manufacturer

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would like to send out work to Ireland without some guarantee that it would be safely returned. I consider that there is no obstacle to the introduction into Ireland of those manufactures that do not depend on coal, except the want of security. The distance from the market (which is Manchester) is likewise to be considered, and especially in articles for which there is not a regular demand.

There seems a greater aptness among the Irish to accommodate themselves to a change of circumstances, than among the agricultural labourers of this country. There is more inclination to rambling in the Irish; they have no tie to any parish at home, and they may, perhaps, get settlements here. The expence of sending work to the agricultural districts of the South of England would be greater than of sending it to Ireland. The English agriculturists would not be well fitted to the manufacturing labour, and they naturally feel averse to leaving parishes where they have settlements, to go to a distance in search of a doubtful advantage. The same does not apply to the Irish; they move off without any reluctance from their own dwellings, and feel less the hardships of a fresh settlement elsewhere, from the small degree of domestic comfort with which they are satisfied. On account of the number of Irish in Manchester, they feel almost as if they were coming to an Irish town, and they shew here their national character of hospitality; though they have little to give, they give what they have. They will take in a family of fresh immigrants, though they have only one room, and lie on straw themselves. This would not be the case with the English; they would not find such accommodation, nor be satisfied with it if found.

James Guest, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer.

James Guest, Esq.

Out of 800 persons employed in my mills, in spinning and power-loom weaving, about one-half are Irish. About three-fourths are under twenty-one years. Most of the adult weavers are Irish, while the adult spinners are chiefly English. Of the piecers, more are English than Irish. I have not observed much difference between the English and the Irish weavers. I am of opinion, that any difference between the Irish and English is to be attributed to want of education, and may be removed. As it is, there have been more disturbances and commotions in the town among the Irish, than the English; but I do not think they have been more disposed to combine, and dictate to their employers. On one occasion, the weavers in my mill were dissatisfied with some arrangement, and were going to turn out. I brought myself in contact with them, and found them easily satisfied with my explanation, and we have gone on together well ever since; most of these weavers were Irish. The ground of complaint was reasonable enough, and the grievance was remedied as soon as it was in my power, after it came to my knowledge.

Some years ago, I employed some Irish hand-loom weavers in a factory; their wages were low, and after some meetings, they were urged on to the destruction of the power-looms in the same factory. They came in a body, amounting to thousands of persons, in the day time, and destroyed many of the power-looms. On the same occasion they set Mr. Parker's factory, containing hand-looms, on fire, and burnt it down. The Irish were the leaders of this tumult. Several minor cases of this kind occurred among the Irish. The reason why they did not occur among the English, is, that there are few English hand-loom weavers. Under the same circumstances, I do not think the Irish more disposed to riot and disturbance than the English.

Where I have had Irish as overlookers, or power-loom weavers, or mechanics, where they have had some education, I have found them just like the English. One of the best overlookers I have at this moment is an Irishman. I have always heard a good character of him from others.

I think the Irish just as competent as the English to the manufacturing business of this town, if they are properly taught. The Irish appear to me to be quite as industrious as the English, and I consider that their turbulent disposition arises from their ignorance, which is to be corrected by education. For the most part their ignorance is much greater than that of the English.

The effect of the Irish immigration in this town has been to keep down the rate of wages, in the face of a most rapid and extensive increase of the cotton trade.

If it had not been for that supply of labour, more combinations would have taken place; and if higher wages had been obtained for the time, it would have been so far a check to the advancement of the manufacture. I have reason to know that persons have come from Staffordshire to Manchester, and probably others have come from other neighbouring counties. I never heard of any coming from the South of England, nor do I think that any come. The reason why no English come from the pauperized parishes in the southern counties is that the distress is more recent; in Ireland the poverty is of long standing. Perhaps the greatest reason is that the English are settled in their parishes, and the Irish are not. So many Irish are here that a communication has been established with Ireland. None of the English from the South have come, and they cannot instruct their friends what they are likely to find here. Moreover, the Irish who come to this town are many of them weavers at home, and they come to the same employment. An English agricultural labourer could find no employment in our mills if he were to come; I never heard any instance of an English agricultural family bringing their children to Manchester, to work in the factories.

The English will not submit to such privation as the Irish to get work, nor would they submit to such means in order to subsist. I am decidedly of opinion that the manufactures of Manchester could not have reached their present height if it had not been for the Irish. We have quite as much reason to look for increase now as we had ten years ago. From various causes I consider the cotton manufacture as being now in a state of rapid extension.

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John Guest, Esq.

I remember, in 1825, it was the general opinion in this town that the cotton manufacture had reached its ultimate limit, and that more was then made than the demand would carry off.

If it had not been for the Irish immigration, the rate of wages would have been raised, and there would have been a greater inducement to improve machinery. In this manner the mischievous effects of an increase of wages might possibly have been prevented.

If the cotton manufacture is to go on increasing as it has done in Manchester, if the supply of fresh hands were stopped, it would lead to a combination and an advance of wages, which would check the trade. I consider the Irish as a check on combination among the English. At the present time there is no superabundance of work-people in Manchester; there is an actual scarcity of weavers; I have now about twenty power-looms standing for want of hands, and have even a great many unfit hands in the employment for want of better. I could, likewise, at this moment, and for the last two months, have given employment to 300 to 400 hand-loom weavers more than I have been able to get. These are plain calico weavers, and their average earnings in a week are about seven or eight shillings; the wages of hand-loom weavers are higher now than they have been for six years.

I consider the insufficient supply of labour in this town one of the chief causes of the employment of children in the factories, and of the high rate of wages that they receive.

Under no circumstances would I send over work to be done in Ireland. I can only conceive some extraordinary circumstances in which it would be profitable for a Manchester manufacturer to employ Irish hand-loom weavers in their own country.

Thomas Harbottle, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, of Manchester.

Thomas Harbottle, Esq.

I employ few Irish in my power-loom mill, on account of their turbulent disposition and the difficulty of managing them, and these few are all weavers. I have at times employed a large number in this mill, and have found them good workmen; my only objection to them was their restless, turbulent disposition, and their perpetually exciting others to turn out.

In my hand-loom factory three-fourths of the weavers are Irish; they get from eight shillings to twelve shillings a-week; it is plain work. Their number is about 150. They keep regular hours, otherwise we discharge them. The Irish hand-weavers are as good workmen, but not as industrious or steady, as the English; they appear to be satisfied with what will buy potatoes and salt, and they will not work hard to get more. Most of my hand-loom weavers, both English and Irish, could turn out a third more work in the week, if they were inclined, without working over-hours. I have no difficulty now in getting hands for weaving.

The Irish are more inclined to play, and less disposed to exert themselves to the utmost, than the English; they are very unwilling to come on the Monday. There is no question that the Irish have lowered the rate of wages of the hand-loom weavers in this town; I do not, however, think, if the numbers of the hand-loom weavers were smaller, that the manufacturer could afford to give higher wages. In my opinion, the Irish have not lowered wages to any extent, if at all, in any other branch of manufacturing labour. In every species of labour where Irish have been employed to any extent, they have tended to lower wages, as they live on a lower scale than the English.

So far as the Irish have reduced wages, they have been beneficial to the manufacturers of this town; but, morally, they have been exceedingly injurious. I have no doubt that the Irish have been the cause of the increased drunkenness in this town. Their disorders in the streets and the factories have also been a bad example to the natives.

I should fear that, generally, the English have not exercised a good influence on the Irish; among that class of people bad habits are more easily attained than good ones.

Joseph Bell Clarke, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, of Manchester.

Joseph Bell Clarke, Esq.

I am a partner in a cotton and a woollen factory: in the cotton we employ no Irish; in the woollen we have perhaps 120 hand-loom weavers. Most of the hand-loom weavers are Irish, and we keep them separate; we find it unpleasant to have both together, as they do not agree. Our grounds of objection to employing Irish in factories are, that they are dirty, hasty, and quarrelsome; there is no knowing where to find them in their habitations, and if one man is offended, the whole take his part, so that it is impossible to govern them, or be on good terms with them. They are moreover troublesome to employ, for this reason, that they never like to work anywhere if they cannot receive their money two or three times a-week; they are so improvident that they require constant supplies of money, not being able to obtain provisions on credit, and their whole dress and appearance is such as is discreditable to a respectable establishment. They are also slovenly and dirty in their work, and consequently worse workmen; and they do less for equal wages. The most cleanly do the most work in the factories, and those who do the most do it the best. This arises, in part, from the regular and industrious habits of the workman in the use of machinery, which does not work well if not kept clean and in constant motion.

The Irish are more disposed to turn out, to make unreasonable demands, to take offence at slight causes, and to enforce their demands by strikes and ill language, than the English; and in general they are the instigators of the English to those proceedings. When they threaten to turn out, they will not be satisfied with the explanation of an overlooker. Kindness, however, will go a long way, and by this means they may often be appeased. I have found that where I myself have interfered, the differences with the Irish workpeople have always

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been settled. I never had a turn-out amongst them which lasted more than forty-eight hours, and, as far as I recollect, they never got the better of me.

The Irish will not work in the fustian department as power-loom weavers, because the work is longer in coming out, varying from a fortnight to a month; and although they have three or four looms to attend to, and, on an average, a loom comes out every week, yet they prefer being on work such as calico weaving, that is finished every other day. If our cotton-mill had nothing but Irish hands, I should be very sorry to be master of such an establishment; there would be more turn-outs, the place not so clean, the work worse done and less of it, and the manufacture would be less profitable though the wages would be lower. I think the Irish have deteriorated the habits of the English by lowering wages. The worse kind and most immoral of the English workmen mix more with the Irish, and are, therefore, more injured than the better kind.

If all the Irish were driven out of Manchester, the moral character of the English labourer might, in a great degree, be advanced, and possibly there would be a considerable advance of wages. All wages, except mechanics' and builders' wages, are lower than they were, and this is in a great measure owing to the Irish competition. I should think that the physical condition of the English labourer has been deteriorated in consequence of the competition of the Irish. In my opinion, the workpeople, notwithstanding, are better off in Manchester and the neighbourhood than in any other part of Great Britain that I know of. Although it is to be lamented that this circumstance is, to a great degree, a prolific source of support to dram and beer shops, I must here observe I find the workpeople generally more profligate since the late Beer Act has been in operation; within two minutes' walk of our mill we have no less than twenty-four public-houses.

If the manufactures of the town were to increase (as I think they will do) in the next ten years as they have in the last ten years, the hands of the town and neighbourhood will be sufficient to do the work without an immigration of Irish.

I consider Manchester as being now in a state of rapid growth. I find people come from most parts of the country to Manchester, and but few go away.

No instances of persons coming from the southern counties have come under my notice; the working classes come generally from Scotland and Ireland; the former are trusty and persevering, and always advance. In my opinion, the natural increase of population in the town and neighbourhood, and other parts of England, would be sufficient to supply any demand for labour that is likely to arise, unless there should be some extraordinary excitement for building. The Irish rarely rise to responsible situations, and even when they do rise, they cannot carry prosperity.

William Nield, Esq., Cotton-printer, of Manchester.

William Nield, Esq.

Amongst engineers, that is, persons employed in constructing and fitting up machines, it is very rare to meet an Irishman, whilst Scotchmen are frequently employed in this department. I do not remember a single instance of an Irish engineer. I know no reason why there should be such a difference between the Scotch and Irish in this respect; there is no national nursery for engineers in Scotland more than in Ireland: both Scotch and Irish come here as adventurers.

The Scotch, in general, are certainly better educated.

Although the Irish immigrants very far outnumber the Scotch in this town, very few rise above the labouring classes; whereas, there are very many Scotch who have become the most opulent and influential persons amongst us, and have been the architects of their own fortunes.

James Taylor, Esq., Newton Heath Silk Mill.

James Taylor, Esq.

I employ 190 Irish in my mill out of about 500, as winders of silk; they are chiefly boys and girls from seven to twenty years of age. Their wages vary from 2*s.* to 13*s.*, but most of them get from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; they are paid by the week. There is a difference between the English and the Irish in this respect; I can compel the English to do their work; the Irish I cannot; but if you give them good words they will do anything for you. The young English are much more difficult to manage than the young Irish; I say this from an experience of eight years. I could not do without the Irish, because I could not, in brisk times, get sufficient hands to do the work; and for this reason, that if there were only English hands, they would, when there was a brisk demand, turn out and demand such high wages that the trade could not go on. I consider the Irish as of great value as a check on the combination of the English.

The Irish are as much disposed to combine as the English, but not so disposed to hold out; if they are mildly used they are willing to come back. On these occasions they are very tractable and good to manage. Eleven out of twelve of the Irish in my employ are Irish born in Ireland. The moment I have a turn-out, and am fast for hands, I send to Ireland for ten, fifteen, or twenty families, as the case may be. I usually send to Connaught, and I get the children, chiefly girls, of (I suppose) farmers and cottiers. The whole family comes, father, mother, and children. I provide them with no money. I suppose they sell up what they have, walk to Dublin, pay their own passage to Liverpool, and come to Manchester by the railway, or walk it. In cases of sickness or death I have to do something for them. The communications are generally made through the friends of the parties in my employ. I have no agent in Ireland. I have sent a man over once or twice for this purpose, and he found me sixty

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James Taylor, Esq.

or seventy hands. I should think that more than 400 have come over to me from Ireland many of whom left me after they had learnt their trade. The Irish children are quite as ap to learn the work of a silk mill as the English, in fact rather the quicker of the two. But in intricate work, or in anything that requires mechanical skill, the Irish are not quite so sound in judgment, or take it so quickly, as the English. I attribute this to their want of experience. The Irish in my mill are not trained to mechanical employment. I have an Irish turner, who is an excellent hand, considering the opportunity of learning which he has had. I do not think that there is the least natural incapacity in the Irish for mechanical industry; if I was to take fourteen Irish lads, I would undertake to make them as good mechanics as an equal number of English in any line of business. Of course I suppose that the Irish lads would not be brought wild from the moors, but have had an equal education and equal advantages with the English. The Irish that work for me are as good goers to their places of worship as our people are, and even better, for they go a greater distance. They are better behaved in their conduct to their employers, and more civil when they make a request. If, however, they are irritated, they become very desperate, but by good language they will come round; in the heat of the moment they are very violent, especially in religious matters. They are much more careful of their own money than the English. As to moral character, I think the Irish fully as good as the English of the same class; as to habits of personal cleanliness and domestic comfort, they are not so particular. By residence in England they improve and learn to adopt the habits of the natives in respect of dress and dwellings, in dress especially. After the Irish children have been in my mill some time there is no difference between them and the English; their poverty makes a difference at first. On the whole I have no hesitation in saying that they are improved in this country, both in circumstances and character; I allude especially to the children. In general they have no desire to send their children to school; they are good attendants at their own Sunday schools; most of them learn to read, and some to write. I do not think the Irish teach the English bad habits of living; the English do not copy them at all; they rather show an aversion to their habits. They mix a good deal together; many of the Irish girls are married to Englishmen. The Irish girls are very clean and tidy in their persons, and quite equal to our own in appearance. We have sometimes slight disturbances on the 12th of July, but the English generally provoke the Irish by showing them an orange colour. I employ 700 weavers, but not half a score of them are Irish.

We employ country weavers in preference to town weavers; and most of the Irish weavers live in Manchester.

A legal maintenance for the aged and impotent adults in Ireland would diminish the immigration of the Irish into Manchester to a small extent in this way: the elderly persons would not come over at first if there was a poor's rate for them in their own country. As it is, they come with their children, who support them, and they take care of the house, and cook. The father in general cannot get employment, not being able to work like our agricultural labourers.

I think that the reason why the Irish are exclusively employed as bricklayers' labourers is that the English will not carry the hod. I have built a mill, and I tried to get Englishmen, but they would not do this kind of work; they wind up inside the building, and it often happens that this cannot be done conveniently. I never heard of any men coming from Kent, Surrey, or any of the southern counties, and asking for work in Lancashire or Cheshire. I never received an application of the kind. If it was general I should be almost sure to hear of some of them. A great many people come to me in the course of the year. We never hear of anybody coming from the South at all. We have Scotch occasionally. Our demand is supplied from the neighbourhood and from Ireland.

Richard Sheridan, Hand-loom Weaver, a Native of Scotland; has been in Manchester about forty-seven years.

John Nesbitt, Hand-loom Weaver, a Native of Manchester.

Richard Sheridan, *John Nesbitt.*

Richard Sheridan.—When I first came to Manchester there was a considerable number of Irish, but not one for a hundred that there are now. The population of Manchester has chiefly been increased by the Irish; put together all the people who have come from distant parts, either of England, Scotland, or Wales, and they are nothing in comparison with the Irish. There are two reasons why there are so many Irish in Manchester.

First, the gentlemen of Ireland, seeing the poverty of the natives, entered into subscriptions to send them out of the country to any place. Many were sent to England passage free; I have heard them say that their passages were paid.

John Nesbitt.—I have heard the same, especially within the last four or five years. When I have asked Irish beggars in the street why they came here, they have often said that they were led by respectable gentlemen in their neighbourhood to believe that there was a profitable trade carried on in this town, which would enable them to get bread, and when they came there was no employment for them. I have myself, about three years ago, assisted to relieve Irish weavers who were in a state of destitution.

R. Sheridan.—Secondly, the capitalists have sent over false reports that they wanted hands, in order to induce Irish to come over, that they might lower wages. I am at a loss to know whether the Irish gentleman or the English capitalist has done more for the destruction of the working classes, both of England and Ireland. I have no doubt that the Irish have lowered the rate of wages in Manchester by the numbers that have come over; the chief part of the Irish, in the last twenty years, have been induced to come over by the representations of the

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English capitalist. Wages are now two-thirds lower than they have been. I refer particularly to the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

Richard Sheridan.
John Nesbitt.

J. Nesbitt.—Wages were also higher then than they are now, from 1812 to 1826.

R. Sheridan.—I rather think that wages are, and always have been, as high in Manchester as in any part of the kingdom. In my opinion, if the Irish had not come here, and the English capitalist had not had recourse to another stratagem to get a multiplicity of hands, wages would have been higher here than in any other part of the kingdom. He might have brought hands from the agricultural districts, but the expense would have been considerable. I never saw any preference given by the employers of labour to English or Scotch over Irish, on equal terms; if an Englishman wants his labour done, it does not signify to him who it is he employs. In a general point of view there is no animosity in the English employers of labour against the Irish; the Irish are as much employed, and have as much chance, as all others.

J. Nesbitt.—The English do not come to Manchester in the same number as the Irish, because the Irishman at home, if he has no labour, has nothing to take to. He immediately emigrates to Manchester, or some manufacturing district (for it is to the manufacturing districts that they generally emigrate), and then he comes under the idea that he will get employment. The Englishman, let him be in what part of the country he may, has his parish to fly to, and it is not reasonable that he will leave that little something he can depend on, in order to take his chance of getting labour in a strange place.

R. Sheridan.—This also seems to me to be the chief reason, and especially if he has a family, for he can get from the parish a something to support that family.

J. Nesbitt.—I think if English had come to Manchester instead of Irish, the same bad effects would have been produced, as they would have reduced wages to the same extent if equal numbers had come.

Formerly there were no liquor-shops here; now they are very abundant, but whether this is owing to the Irish I cannot say.

R. Sheridan.—The Irish are the most industrious people in this part of the country; but there are so many of them that they cannot all get work, and that is the reason why there are so many Irish beggars, and many are hanging about in a starving state.

J. Nesbitt.—A gentleman mentioned to me that last Sunday week he staid at home in the afternoon, and that during that time there were nine applications for charity at his door, and all of them Irish. I think that a good deal of money is given in charity to the Irish; the tradespeople of Manchester are very generous; they make no distinction; I think that the Irish get the chief share. The English in general are not so forward in looking after such things. I am positive that the principal part of the beggars of Manchester are Irish; large groups of Irish children selling tapes, matches, pins, &c., and at the same time begging, flock in the streets about the market on Saturday. I think it is the poverty and not the principle of the Irish which leads them to these courses. I have heard of Irish saving money, and going on begging and living in a wretched way.

R. Sheridan.—I think that poor-laws ought to be introduced into Ireland, for the good of the Irish people; for every man has a right to be supported in the country which gave him birth, when he is infirm and destitute, let his age be what it will. Poor-laws in Ireland would prevent the Irish from coming into England; there are many lame, blind, and impotent Irish in Manchester who ought to be maintained at home. It is not, however, the aged and impotent among the Irish, but the young and able-bodied, who are the grievance in England; under a system of poor-laws, if they could get no employment, they would have relief from the parish; they would not emigrate to the same amount.

J. Nesbitt.—Many Irish labourers have told me, in the last few months, that a day's labour in Ireland sells from 6*d.* to 8*d.* If there were poor-laws I am certain a portion would come, but many would not. Many come over now in order to maintain their aged parents, because there is no provision for them at home. If they could avoid emigrating, I think they would stay at home; even the poorest of them appear great lovers of their own country.

It is a prevailing opinion among the English operatives that the great influx of Irish into this town and neighbourhood injures them; this has been their opinion from the earliest day that I remember. Poor-laws for Ireland have been advocated by all the persons whom I have heard speak on the subject, on the ground that they would be beneficial to the Irish by giving them more employment, and to the English by keeping the Irish at home. The latter is what they have principally in view.

I know that there are hundreds of Irish and English walking in the streets of this town, who are anxious to get work if they could find it. There are many spinners, some weavers, and generally persons of all trades. I have no doubt that there is now a superabundance of hands in Manchester in all branches of labour that have come under my knowledge.

Mr. *John Wallis,* Builder, of Manchester.

Mr. *John Wallis.*

I have been all my life acquainted with the building business, generally, in Manchester. When I first remember, about thirty years ago, the majority of the bricklayers' labourers in this town were English, the rest were Irish. It now is probably fifteen years since I have had an English bricklayers' labourer. The Irish have had a monopoly during that time, and have it still. If an Englishman were to attempt to be a bricklayers' labourer, he would be so annoyed by them that he would be forced to give it up. I never have any offers from English, but I have no doubt that they would be willing to accept this employment if they dared.

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Mr. *John Wallis.*

At present, I do not think there is a sufficient number of English to supply the demand, but they would soon be got. In the small villages of the neighbourhood, the bricklayers' labourers are all English. I never heard of the English objecting to carry the hod, or considering it a degradation; generally speaking, however, they do not use a hod, but a board with a pad on the head. I have known an instance of a woman serving her husband as a jobbing bricklayer in a country village.

The common wages for bricklayers' labourers, in Manchester, are 16*s.* a-week in winter, and 18*s.* in summer. In summer they work over-hours, but are paid according to the same rate. Sometimes, when there is much work, they turn out, and get for a few months in the summer 21*s.* a-week, particularly when they are employed in carrying bricks to a lofty building. The Irish bricklayers' labourers are civil and willing, but not very industrious.

I have had Irish bricklayers, and I have seen as good Irish bricklayers as any English. I have likewise had very good Irish joiners from Dublin and the large towns of Ireland. At this time I have an Irish foreman of joiners, a very intelligent man.

The Irish are more disposed to combination than any other men; they are the talkers and ringleaders on all occasions. The chairman and secretary of the present general trades' union is an Irishman. There is no doubt that the members of this union are bound together by secret oaths.

Mr. *David Bellhouse,* jun., Builder, of Manchester.

Mr. *David Bellhouse.*

Since I have known the building business in Manchester, that is, about twenty-five years, the Irish have always been employed as bricklayers' labourers. During that period no bricklayers' labourers have been English. I can give no explanation of the manner in which they first obtained possession of this branch of labour, but they have got possession of it, and they keep the English out. Occasionally an Englishman tries it, but he is always driven off; they sometimes play him malicious tricks, and sometimes work unusually hard for a few days in order to tire him. The English rarely offer to work in that branch, but I think they would if the Irish were either away or would work with them. I never heard that English labourers objected to carrying the hod; I have heard of English hodmen in country places, and I have had English hodmen working under me at country jobs. The Irish have no other skill in carrying the hod but what practice gives; if the English had the opportunity they would soon equal them. If there were no Irish here the trade of the town would suffer inconvenience for a time, but I have no doubt that in time we should be able to get English to do the work at the same wages. There are about 750 Irish bricklayers' labourers in Manchester. I have ascertained this fact from a bricksetter, who is acquainted with the extent of the club to which they all belong. Probably there are from 150 to 200 Irish bricklayers in the town, who have another club of their own, but these do not object to work with the English. There are also some few Irish among the joiners; they also work with the English. The Irish bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers belonged to the trades' union, but they retired from it in consequence of the interference of the priests, and they have formed separate clubs, where there is no secret oath, and which are meant to be sick clubs and clubs for the protection of wages.

I do not think that the Irish joiners and bricklayers are so clever as the English or Scotch; they have not the same application, and they have a slovenly off-hand way of doing things. In my opinion this is owing to the natural disposition of the people, and not to education. The Irish mechanics, as far as I have seen them, do not appear inferior in education to the English; they may be a little inferior to the Scotch in this respect.

The Irish labourers have decidedly a greater disposition to combine and turn out than the English. On any occasion, when they think they can get a temporary advantage, we can place no dependence on them; they cause us more trouble than all the other trades put together. Among the mechanics the Irish, being the minority, follow the others. It frequently happens that when the bricklayers are willing to work, the Irish labourers turn out and stop the building. I had a contract for some warehouses for the railway company, in which I was limited to time under a heavy forfeiture. The Irish bricklayers' labourers discovered this, turned out, and struck for an advance of wages, which I was obliged to give them. At this time the bricklayers and other trades were perfectly ready to work, and made no such advance upon us.

Some few of the Irish labourers in summer will go to the harvest, and come back in the autumn. None of them return to Ireland in winter; they are resident permanently in Manchester.

Mr. *John Morley,* Bricklayer, of Manchester.

Mr. *John Morley.*

I have employed a good many Irish bricklayers' labourers in Manchester for upwards of twenty years. Sometimes in a country job I have had some English bricklayers' labourers, but in the town they are nearly all Irish. It very seldom happens that I have offers from English. About twenty-five years ago, in Hull, all the bricklayers' labourers were English, and they carried the hod. I have seen an Englishwoman work as a bricklayers' labourer in this town, who was a master bricklayer's daughter; she was a remarkably robust woman.

The Irish are very good bricklayers' labourers; they are industrious, hard-working, regular, and steady. It would be injurious to the town if they did not come here.

Eventually there is no doubt we could get English, but perhaps at not quite the same wages.

I know some Irish mechanics as bricklayers and joiners; on the whole they are not equal to the English, but it is only those who have taken it up late; those who have served their

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Mr. *Absalom Watkin.*

Mr. *William Brereton Grime,* Carrier by Water, Partner and Agent of the New Quay Company.

Mr. *Absalom Watkin.*
Mr. *W. B. Grime.*

Mr. *Grime.*—The Irish who land in Liverpool, and come to Manchester, nearly always walk, except those who come on business with capital. I have seen them land at Liverpool in crowds from the decks of the steamers, and the sight is quite appalling. I have also often seen them on the road, in parties of from four to twelve persons, including children; their appearance is that of extreme destitution, such as the English know nothing of, except when they see it in the Irish. I remember once counting seventy Irish in little more than two miles on the Liverpool road, near Eccles, when travelling in a gig. The whole party, from children to the very oldest, beg when any one passes who is likely to give money; none of these persons I have been speaking of were reapers. I have sometimes asked them why they came to Liverpool, and they said they had nothing to eat in their own country; and their appearance indicated it—meagre, squalid wretchedness, without sense of shame.

Those Irish who are established here send to their friends in Ireland and invite them over, telling them they will do better here than there. I have no doubt that they get on, and improve themselves here in a pecuniary point of view. I do not think that their morals are improved. Very few English will consort with them; there is little association with them; whenever there is association there is an evident degradation of the English character. The Irish lower the English, and not the English raise the Irish.

My impression is that nothing will raise the habits of the Irish who come over from Ireland; they appear satisfied with wretchedness, and they have no wish beyond it. I do not see any of the Irish are improved; they follow their parents and live in rags, and supply our gaols with youthful delinquents. By wretchedness I mean as compared with the lowest English—the want of the commonest comforts and necessaries, arising from a total absence of economy, prudence, and forethought.

If their wages are increased they spend the increase in reckless drinking. The improvement of their wages does not improve their condition; rather the contrary, as it furnishes means for vice and intemperance.

The children of the Irish do not get on; they are not employed as domestic servants; I am not aware of one; they are disliked, not on national grounds, but from an unfavourable opinion of their character.

Both the old and new Quay Companies have been forced into excluding the Irish from their service, by repeated acts of dishonesty and treachery on the part of the Irish whom they had employed. These are rival companies, and it is their interest to have labour on the lowest terms. I have found the Welsh very trustworthy.

Mr. *Watkin.*—There are, probably, at least 200 Irish porters in Manchester; they are employed in carrying out goods; in general they do not belong to particular warehouses. The Irish are rarely warehousemen, as far as I have had an opportunity of observing. The Irish porters spend their wages carelessly, but they are not dishonest; they are hard-working men and muscular, but are not stronger than the English; they are employed on account of the low wages for which they will work, and no skill is required for a porter's work.

I think it would be advantageous to the town if the Irish immigration should cease; it would raise wages, it would improve morals, it would give employment to those who now pine for want, and lessen the public parochial burdens.

Mr. *Grime.*—It would improve the morals of the English, by taking away the bad example of the Irish. As to the increase of wages, I think it desirable that wages in Manchester should be raised by degrees to a higher level; in my opinion, this would not interfere with the progress of the manufactures.

The reason why the English do not come from the southern counties is that they have poor-laws; the Irish have no home, because nobody cares for them. The English never actually starve, and they hope that things may mend; the Irish have no such hope. The English would not submit to such practices as the Irish, in order to get labour. I do not think it has been an advantage that the English have been kept at home by the poor-laws, because Manchester and the other large towns have been supplied from a worse source.

Mr. *Watkin.*—I consider that the English have been kept at home by an abuse of the poor-law, by the allowance system, and the operation of the law of settlement. I think that such an administration of the poor-law is desirable as would place no impediment in the way of persons moving from place to place in search of labour.

In my opinion some persons pine in want who are industrious and anxious to get work. About Manchester they are not very numerous.

Mr. *James Butterworth,* Pawnbroker.

Mr. *James Butterworth.*

My office is in Oldham-road, a part of Manchester much frequented by the Irish. I do a great deal of business with them, probably three-fourths of the whole.

The Irish are perhaps more than half the population of the district. I have seen much of their habits, in the course of my business, during thirty years and more, and I have occasionally

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Mr. *James Butterworth.*

acted as an assessor of the township rates, which has brought me into contact with them. There is very little providence among the Irish, especially the poorer orders, as bricklayers' labourers and hand-loom weavers. A great many, perhaps a half, are accustomed, when they draw their wages, to spend a great part of them on the Saturday night at public-houses and beer-shops. The Irish prefer spirits, especially the females. There is more drinking among the Irish than the English women. After they have spent a great part of their wages in drinking they live on very coarse food, the principal part being potatoes and herring; very few of them ever get flesh meat.

An Englishman, getting the same wages, lives on better food, and gets more flesh meat; his house is better furnished, and his wife and children are cleaner.

The Irish in general have not the same way of husbanding their money as the English; they do not make the same sum go so far. I never heard of Irish hoarding money; the fact is that they do not think for the morrow, they live only for the present time. They are more in the habit of doing business in our way than the English; they generally bring us wearing apparel of men, women, and children. They come on no particular day, but all the week through.

The neighbourhood of Oldham-road is frequently disturbed by drunken rows, in which Irish are principally engaged, especially on Saturday night. There are many streets in the same neighbourhood, where you dare not send the bailiffs to distrain; if anybody did so they would rise in a body, as they have done many a time. The landlords, perhaps, get some little rent for their houses, but not very often. Sometimes the occupants will sell the goodwill of a house where there is no trade. I cannot say whether rent is ever paid in such cases; as to rates I do not think that one in a hundred of the Irish pays any in our neighbourhood; all the houses are assessed.

If there is any charity, as loaves, &c., to be had, the Irish will have it, if they pass a day over it. If they know of any charity, they never rest till they get a part of it. Sometimes we have reason to suspect that they bring us clothes given them in charity.

There are very few Irish with whom the English mix; it is like oil and water: they each keep their own company. Even when they live in the same street or the same house, they do not associate much. Their habits are so different that the English do not like them. I have never observed the English copy them; the English live more regularly, provide more comfortable meals than they do. The English do not bring up their children to be like the Irish. I do not recollect any alteration among the English, except in dram-drinking. I cannot give an opinion on the cause of this increase, but there has been a great increase: when I was young I did not see a drunken woman once a year in Oldham-road; now I see one every day; Oldham-road was not so thickly peopled then as it is now.

In cases of riots and disturbances I think the example of the Irish has a bad influence on the English; but I do not think they teach the English to live differently in their houses.

It does not appear to me that the English communicate their habits to the Irish. Even the Irish children remain like their parents. If an Englishman marries an Irish girl she generally takes English habits; but if an Irishman marries an English woman, she generally takes Irish habits; there is not, however, much intermarrying that I know of.

Mr. *James Howarth,* Collector of Tolls in the Manor of Manchester about twenty-one years.

Mr. *James Howarth.*

It is my duty to collect the tolls in the market of Manchester, and I am acquainted with the manner in which business is done there. I can recollect when not a fourth part of the dealers in the market were Irish; now the Irish are three parts at least. The great increase has taken place within the last five or six years. The Irish live in much worse lodgings and on worse food than the English, and are thus enabled to sell their goods at a lower price: they are contented with less profit. Many of the Irish stallkeepers in the market get relief at the same time from the parish. The market is six days in the week. They are much more persevering in applying for relief than the English; they set up their concern gradually, and carry on their trade with £2; very few get on and rise to be small shopkeepers. There are probably about 400 Irish stallkeepers in the market; they are like the Jews, bartering and running down the farmer after they have got possession of his stuff, so that he is almost forced to take what they will give. They are much harder dealers than the English, and get the articles at lower prices. They are very bad to collect from; I could collect twenty English while I am collecting two Irish; the most part of them, especially when they begin, seem to think they have no right to pay. The tolls are supposed to be lower in Manchester than in any other town; the average payment is about eighteen-pence a week for privilege of standing; they find their own stall.

The Irish are very troublesome and disorderly, frequently fighting, shouting, and dancing about the market. They quarrel a good deal, both with one another and with the English, but more with one another. I have often seen them beat a man severely for finding fault with their meat; perhaps five or six will set upon one person. They are a great deal more addicted to spirits than the English.

The opinion of all the collectors is that in time the Irish will drive all the English out of the market. They attempt to make the place disagreeable to the English, in order to prevent them from coming.

Mr. *John Petty,* Master Tailor.

Mr. *John Petty.*

I have ascertained, through the medium of persons in my employment, that the number of Irish journeymen tailors in Manchester is about 450. The number has been increasing regu-

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Mr. *John Petty.*

larly, but there has been a considerable number for the last twenty years. The Irish are as good workmen as the English, but in general not so steady; they all get the same wages. I have not observed that they are more disposed to combine than the English.

Mr. *James Reynolds,* Master of the Sunday and Day School in Little Ireland.

Mr. *Jas Reynolds.*

The school in Little Ireland is principally attended by Irish Catholics, with a few exceptions, from the neighbourhood. On Sundays there are generally from 200 to 250 scholars; in the day school there are from 20 to 30. The Sunday school is gratuitous, but on the week-days the children pay twopence a week for the alphabet, threepence for spelling and reading, fivepence for writing, and sixpence for cyphering. The children come tolerably clean, considering their situation; it is a very poor neighbourhood. About twelve months ago a census was taken of all the Catholic inhabitants of Little Ireland above six years of age, for the purposes of the school, and their number was ascertained to be 906. The inmates of each house were counted separately.

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*A. B.,** Shopkeeper in a part of Manchester much inhabited by the Irish.

A. B.

The discomfort of the Irish, when they have been here some years, does not arise from poverty. Many of the heads of families live from the work of their children, and from their lodgers; the lodgers are generally Irish people, whose parents are in Ireland. They have always been accustomed to this way of living, and they cannot get out of it. Some waste their wages in drinking, but the greater part are very careful and lay it by. I should think that, take our neighbourhood through, there is not above one out of four of the heads of families who has not got money by him. Most of them have got gold. If they have a sovereign or half a sovereign, they will in general do anything before they will change it; they will sooner pawn their clothes or borrow money. They save with a view of returning to Ireland. The greater part of them are very fond of their own country. They seem to expect some great change, by which the state of Ireland will be improved.

The drunken rows are more in the summer season than in winter. The harvest-men then join them, who are a rough set. There is not so much illegal distilling now in my part of the town as there used to be.

Many of those who live in cellars could afford to have better dwellings, if they liked it; they prefer cellars, because the rent is a shilling a week, to houses of which the rent is two shillings. The rents, moreover, are in general very ill paid. They live on the lowest provision, as potatoes and meal; when they get flesh meat it is usually of the worst quality.

They improve a good deal in the first three or four months after their arrival; but after they never seem to get better.

They do not much change their way of living with their wages. The best way to improve them would be to prevent so many from living in the same house. If the English had been in the same state as the Irish were in their own country, I think they would be just the same.

Some of the Irish in this neighbourhood are from the north; but the chief part are from county Leitrim and county Roscommon.

A fight between these two counties lasted, more or less, for a fortnight, the summer before last. Both men and women joined in it. They fought with weapons and fists. It was at last put down by the interference of the priest, who called a meeting in the Sunday-school. The police interfered sometimes, but not much.

The Irish women are more given to drinking spirits than the English. Even young women may often be seen going into the liquor vaults, which scarcely ever occurs among the English, except the factory girls.

C. D.†

C. D.

Families come over from Ireland in order to beg, or "cadge" as they call it; they go about the streets selling matches, and frequently send out their children to beg. I knew a case of an Irish woman who carried a person 20 sovereigns to take care of, while her husband was gone to the harvest; he asked her what it was for; she said, "Not to make it less, but to make it more:" he asked her how she would do; she said, "Cadge, to be sure."

The Irish seem to think that gold is to be picked up in the streets here. Some decent people who came over have been much disappointed; but others get on and save money; some get on and live very well.

Many of the Irish girls married to English become more humanity-like and neighbourly, and more clean in their houses. The English do not associate with the Irish, because they are deceitful—because they are friends when you have anything to give, and, when you have not, you are nothing. When Irish and English intermarry, the English raise the Irish, not the Irish lower the English. Many send over their children to Ireland to their friends to be educated, and they do not come back till they are 13 or 14.

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* This witness wished his name not to be disclosed.

† The following evidence was obtained from a person who had peculiarly good opportunities of knowing the poorest class of Irish in Manchester, but who wished his name not to be disclosed.

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Amount of Crime among the Irish of Manchester.

John Frederick Foster, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester and Salford, and a Magistrate of the county of Lancaster.

John Frederick Foster, Esq.

A very great proportion of the cases arising from breaches of the peace, and of assaults in Manchester, are Irish; much larger than the proportion of the Irish in the population would justify. One reason for this is, that most of the Irish here belong to a low class of labourers, being hand-loom weavers, brickmakers, &c. A great proportion of these assaults arise from drunkenness. For felonies, I cannot say that there is a greater number among the Irish, than the proportion of the Irish and English population would justify. As to offences against the revenue, the illicit stills are found almost exclusively amongst the Irish population. I am not aware that there is more passing of counterfeit coin among the Irish, than the English, of Manchester.

Mr. *Joseph Sadler Thomas*, Deputy Constable of the township of Manchester; late Superintendent of the Covent Garden division of the Police of the Metropolis.

Mr. *Joseph Sadler Thomas.*

I have charge of the town during the day, and generally till midnight; I have only twenty-six officers altogether, including two clerks and four lock-up keepers, who are stationary, to a population of 270,000 persons, including the immediate outer townships. The consequence of the smallness of our numbers is, that we are unable to prevent crime, and many atrocious highway robberies are committed for this reason: in winter, between seven or eight o'clock and midnight, highway robberies are frequent in some of the most populous thoroughfares of Manchester.

Comparatively few of these highway robberies are committed by Irish; there is little serious crime amongst them. We have some charges of pilfering from employers against Irish porters and servant girls; but the principal charge against the Irish is brutal and disorderly conduct, the result of their drunken rows. The beer-shops are the source of a great deal of crime, and many of them are kept by the Irish. Illicit spirits are often clandestinely sold in them; the illegal distillation is chiefly confined to the Irish, and the illicit spirits are hawked about by the Irish women. We have sometimes fights and serious affrays, in which we are forced to show (though we never use) cutlasses, with the Irish, in order to seize stills. It sometimes happens that our men are beaten off, and the prisoners, with handcuffs on, rescued. Rescues of this kind have happened three or four times in the last six months.

In Angel Meadow, or Little Ireland, if a legal execution of any kind is to be made, either for rent, for debt, or for taxes, the officer who serves the process almost always applies to me for assistance to protect him; and, in affording that protection, my officers are often maltreated by brickbats and other missiles. The same remark applies to the execution of a magistrates' warrant. It is extremely dangerous to execute a warrant in a factory where many Irish are employed: they will throw bricks and stones on the officers' heads as they are coming up stairs, and frequently succeed in driving them off. We are then forced to wait, and, if possible, to take the man by stratagem. The laws cannot be enforced by the strength which we have.

On New Year's day last, I received intelligence that some Irish were assembled in a respectable public house, and were demolishing the property of the landlord—windows, glasses, and every thing that came in their way. I immediately sent off three officers, which was all the force I had at hand. In about twenty minutes after they went, I received word that they were like to be murdered: I hastily got up a reinforcement of officers, and sent them with cutlasses to the rescue of their comrades. One officer had received a blow from a brickbat, which cut and disfigured the side of his face in a terrible manner; another officer, who had made a prisoner of the ringleader, was borne down and forced into a dark entry, and there he received a blow with a poker across his nose, which swelled up both his eyes and cut his face; while down he was badly kicked, and his prisoner was rescued with the handcuffs on. The third officer received several kicks, and blows from brickbats, but escaped without any serious wound.

The Irish are very easily hurried into violence, even by a single one of their countrymen, and at a moment's notice: five minutes will bring together a thousand people at any time. But if an opportunity can be found of speaking to them, and making them listen, they are open to persuasion; and they are always susceptible of any act of kindness, and seem grateful for it.

I doubt whether the Irish have a larger proportion of crime in Manchester, than according to their numbers in the population. I ascribe this to local causes, as nine-tenths of the felonies here are robberies of employers by their servants of all grades; and the chief part of the persons employed in the warehouses are not Irish. The receivers of stolen goods in Manchester appear to be much more numerous, in proportion to the population, and apparently of a more respectable class, than in London.

There is a great deal of crime in Manchester among Irish, both boys and girls, of very tender years. This arises from desertion: the children are forced into the streets to beg or steal, and are punished, when they come home, if they do not bring money; the sum required is generally 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*, according to the adroitness of the children. Two Irish girls of eleven years of age were committed yesterday for felony, for sneaking into shops.

This practice prevailed to a great extent among the Irish of St. Giles', and the purlieus of Drury Lane; it rarely occurred among the English. I consider the Irish very negligent of

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the morals, cleanliness, and care of their children. In many parts of Manchester, crowds of Irish children are seen mingling in some act of depravity, and disgustingly filthy in their persons; this I attribute either to the drunken habits of their parents, or to their time being so occupied at their work, as to deprive them of the means of looking after them. Numbers of young children, incapable of taking care of themselves, are brought to my office, found in the public street, not able to describe their residences; these we take care of till inquiry is made: of this class, twenty or thirty a week is the average.

Mr. *Edward Davies,* Superintendent of the Manchester Watch; has been connected with the Manchester Watch four years.

Mr. *Edward Davies.*

The watchmen and other officers under my superintendence, in number 151, have charge of the town from nightfall to sunrise; and all persons apprehended by them are brought before me. I should think that at least two-thirds of the persons so apprehended in Manchester are Irish: among the cases of felony there are certainly more Irish than English; among the misdemeanors there are full two-thirds Irish; the latter are commonly assaults, often violent assaults tending to death, which arise from drunkenness. There is a great deal of illicit distillation among the Irish in Manchester: scarcely a week passes that illicit stills are not taken among them. They are usually stills holding from thirty to forty gallons; the spirit made is very bad; it is said to be made of molasses, and potato peelings, and bottoms of beer. There are a number of houses where the illicit whiskey is sold; and these places are crammed with Irish the whole of Saturday night. Parties of men come mad-drunk out of these places, armed with pokers and staves, and patrole the streets in order to assault any person whom they may meet; but especially Irish from other provinces. Very few English mix in these rows, or drink with the Irish; it is very rare to meet one. We have had eight or ten of the watch severely hurt in encounters with the drunken Irish during the last twelve months. There have been, at least, twenty or thirty other persons, unconnected with the watch, severely wounded in the same manner during that period.

A great many Irish live in entire idleness on the money collected by their children. They send them out to beg or steal, as it may be, and require them to produce a certain sum at the close of the day; if they do not produce it they are severely beaten; and it often happens that we find them in the street at night, not daring to go home for fear of being punished Some children will collect 2*s.* or 3*s.* in a day in this manner. The parents who treat their children in this way lead most drunken, disorderly, and dishonest lives. I have no doubt that there are in Manchester a hundred Irish families that live in this manner; I cannot recollect a single English family that does the same. A greater proportion of the youthful thieves, especially of the females, in Manchester are Irish, than of the grown-up ones. The low Irish treat their young children with great cruelty; even of the labourers, some send their children out to beg. We believe that we have here the worst part of the Irish population—persons who leave their own country in order to fly from justice. It repeatedly happens, that, in order to apprehend one Irishman in the Irish parts of the town, we are forced to take from ten to twenty, or even more watchmen; the whole neighbourhood turn out with weapons; even women, half-naked, carrying brickbats and stones for the men to throw. A man will resist, fighting and struggling, in order to gain time till his friends collect for a rescue, so that he has scarcely a rag left upon him when he is brought to the lock-up house. Scenes of this kind happen more particularly on Saturday nights. It rarely happens that the Irish think of going to bed the whole of that night. There is not one in twenty of the inhabitants of the Irish quarters of the town who would dare to appear against an Irishman, if he was assaulted or his property damaged: he would expect to have his life taken. The Irish are completely masters in every part of the town. The reason, in my opinion, of this is, that when taken up they are not sufficiently punished. Sometimes a small fine is inflicted; but generally they are ordered to find bail, for which they care nothing, or are discharged with an admonition. In all assaults, disturbances, and menaces of this kind, the English take no part: all the intimidation proceeds from the Irish. The manner in which these disorders have been tolerated has a very bad effect on the English. The law, as it is administered, has no terrors for these people.

There is a great deal of prostitution among the low Irish in Manchester; and especially among the young girls that are sent out to beg in the streets. There is also a great deal of prostitution among the low English of this town.

The English are not fond of the Irish here, and do not mix with them, or learn to imitate their ways of life. The Irish only injure them by lowering their wages; but, except by their outrages and excesses, and their charge to the township as paupers, this is the only injury that they inflict upon the town. I think the English would go on living with them for a century without adopting their manners.

The power-loom weavers, the hand-loom weavers, the bricklayers' labourers, and all the Irish workmen take part in the riots which I have described; it is not merely the mendicants or paupers. In these rows, the women as far as they can assist, are as much engaged as the men.

Mr. *Joshua Pritchard,* Officer of Excise in Manchester and Salford for nine years.

Mr. *Josh. Pritchard.*

There was not much illicit distillation in this town when I first came; there was some then, and I believe it was exclusively among the Irish. It has increased to a great extent of late

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years, and is chiefly confined to the Irish. One still has been seized in an Englishman's cellar; of late the stills have been chiefly taken in cellars, in Newton Lane, George's Road, Angel Meadow, Little Ireland, and Ancoats; they generally hold from thirty to fifty gallons: the spirit is commonly made of treacle, and sometimes of beer bottoms, that is, spoiled beer. Some of them make very good spirit; but some of it is very middling. They can make it of any strength: we sometimes take it ten or twelve, or even seventeen or twenty-five, over-proof; they make it strong in order to lessen its bulk, and then dilute it afterwards. It is made in so hurried a way, that in general it is of an inferior quality. They tell me they get 10*s.* a proof gallon for it. They make all kinds of spirits of this whiskey (or poteen as they call it), gin, brandy, or rum, by colouring it. I have been told that this illicit spirit is sold to a considerable extent at the beer-shops, and I believe this to be the case. A good many of the keepers of the beer-shops are Irish. It is hawked about the streets in all directions, especially on Saturday nights and Sundays, generally by Irish women. I fear that the illicit spirit is sold in many of the liquor-vaults. Some of my informers have told me that the illicit distillers cannot execute their orders fast enough.

The excise has made all exertions it can, to put down this traffic. In my opinion, there would be more facility of putting a stop to illicit distillation if the magistrates had a power of convicting on the information of the police, in the same manner as they can on the information of the excise.

The Irish complain of the state of the law in England with regard to the size of stills, and other utensils used in distilling; they say it is a monopoly, and that, whatever may be their talents for distilling, they cannot do it for want of means. Some of them have told me that stills of forty gallons are allowed in Scotland, and they thought it hard not to be allowed the same indulgence here.

I have calculated the annual loss to the revenue, from illicit distillation in the Manchester collection, at £20,000. I have been told that one hundred stills are at work every week in Manchester and Salford. I have taken them at fifty, with an average of ten gallons a week.

When we go to take a still, we are forced to go armed. They often make resistance, collect mobs of hundreds, almost thousands, of persons, and throw brickbats, stones, and dirt, and every thing they can get. It is a very dangerous service; I have been struck on the forehead by a stone, and been cut and bruised by stones several times.

Communication of Mr. *Joshua Pritchard.*

	1832.	1833.
Number of persons convicted, and in default of payment committed to prison, for having been found attending private stills in Manchester, in distilling illicit spirits - - - - - - -	13	20
Number of private distilleries destroyed by the excise in Manchester	18	25

The above are accounted for in the excise books; but I have discovered and destroyed several others, where I found no one in, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood instantly collecting round the place, in order to prevent us removing the articles: for my own personal safety, and also for the safety of the police, who accompanies me for my protection, it was indispensably necessary that we should so destroy them, and not attempt to remove anything away; and not being able afterwards to discover any owner, I have not taken any further notice of them; this happens by the distillers taking forcible possession of unoccupied premises.

By the Act of the 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 53, s. 33, persons found (by any *excise* officer) employed in an unentered excise manufactory are liable, for the first offence, to the penalty of £30, or three months' imprisonment; for the second offence, £60, or six months'. This penalty has not been paid by any that I have taken; for, the penalties not being mitigable, the parties always prefer serving three months to paying £30, as they only lose their time; for, if they be married persons, the other part of the family are generally carrying on the same illicit practice. Some think that the law should be more severe.

If the owner or proprietor be taken at the time of discovering the case, he is liable to further penalties; but I have known that the magistrates would not convict twice for the same offence.

I think that the law might be altered on this point. Suppose, when the owner of a concern be taken, he be liable to greater penalties, or longer imprisonment.

I have been told (and I believe it) that a vast quantity of illicit whiskey is sold in many private houses amongst the lower order of Irish; and they generally commence selling about eleven o'clock on a Saturday night, when public-houses are closing, and continue drinking until a late hour on Sunday, by which parties the peace of the neighbourhood is much disturbed. I think the law might be made so as to authorize the officers to take the parties (who are carrying on these practices, and in whose custody the illicit spirits are found) before a magistrate, to enter into recognizance to appear when called on to answer any charge which might be preferred against him, or, in default of this, to be committed; I mean if the magistrate see sufficient cause to do so. As the law now is, the offenders frequently make their escape prior to the hearing; thereby they go unpunished.

I have seized illicit spirits at houses where the wife was at home, but not the husband. Proceedings were instituted against each, and at the time of hearing the case, the magistrates said that the woman could not be convicted because she was married; neither could the husband, because he was not in at the time; and that the excise could not prove that he had personal knowledge of the transaction: thereby they have gone unpunished.

Owners of premises have frequently suffered by illicit distillers taking forcible possession of some of their houses whilst uninhabited and working therein, sometimes upstairs; and by

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the excise receiving information of them being there, and the neighbourhood being so dangerous, the inhabitants instantly collecting around the place to insult the officers, they are obliged to upset the wash where they find it; thereby the house gets much damaged. At other times, they go in cellars, and take up part of the floor, in order to carry off the refuse and water.

I have thought that, if the owners of the premises, or their stewards, were authorized to take such parties, and for them to be punished, as if found by the excise, it would not be amiss.

QUERIES.

1. Would the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent adults diminish the Irish immigration into this part of Great Britain?
2. Would it be advantageous for this town and neighbourhood, if the Irish immigration could on a sudden be completely stopped?
3. Could the work in the town be done, or could the harvest in the country be got in, without Irish labourers?
4. Has the Irish competition lowered the general rate of wages in this town and neighbourhood: and if so, in what departments of industry, and to what extent?
5. Has the Irish immigration increased the amount of poor-rates in this town and neighbourhood?

Answers to Queries from Manchester.

I. F. Foster, Esq.

I. F. Foster, Esq.

1. I think this effect would be produced to a certain extent; but by no means to the extent to which it is expected. There will always be a considerable immigration of Irish labourers to this town, so long as there continues to be a demand for their labour; and, therefore, so far as the Irish are brought here by the desire to obtain employment, their immigration will not be affected by the introduction of poor-laws into Ireland.
2. So far as the introduction of poor-laws into Ireland would operate to prevent their immigration, it would in my opinion be a benefit to the town and neighbourhood: but no legislative enactment can have the effect of putting any sudden and complete stop to it.
3. I am inclined to think that the work of the town could not at present be done without the Irish labourers living here; but I think a further want of Irish labourers will scarcely arise; and, whatever law may be introduced into Ireland, I think we shall never be without as many Irish labourers as are required. On this point, however, I am not so competent to give an opinion as those more intimately acquainted with the state of our manufacture.
4. I apprehend the Irish competition of labourers has had the effect of lowering the general rate of wages in every branch of manufacture in which they are employed.
5. It has directly had such an effect, because a considerable sum is annually expended out of the poor-rates in relieving Irish paupers without settlement here.

Whether, if the Irish labourers had never come to Manchester, the poor-rates would have borne a larger proportion to the annual value of the property assessed than at present, or not, is another and a very difficult question to answer.

Peter Ewart, Esq.

Peter Ewart, Esq.

1. Few aged or impotent adults come to this part of the country; therefore a compulsory maintenance for them would not diminish the number of those who now come.

Those who immigrate are the able-bodied, but who are unable to find employment in their own country.

So many more coming than can be employed, the surplus are obliged to be supported by their friends (as is often the case), or relieved and sent back at the expense of the parish to Ireland. The Irish being obliged in their own country to limit their wants to a very small degree, and seldom striving to improve their condition, they generally squander away all their earnings without making any provision for sickness or want of work. We therefore frequently find families living comfortably in the summer, and in great want during the winter. This state is perhaps not always produced by improvidence, but by those who are in work having to support those who come seeking, but are unable to get, work.

2. A sudden stoppage of Irish immigration would not affect this town, there being at present many more than can be employed.
3. The manufactures could certainly not be carried on so well, if the Irish now employed were withdrawn; but no further addition to the present number is necessary.
4. The general rate of wages in the mills has not been reduced by Irish competition. In the mills neither the Irish nor Welsh are as efficient as the English or Scotch. The Irish are tolerably quick at learning, but are slovenly and careless at their work. They seldom make good overlookers.

Robert Hyde Greg, Esq.

Robert Hyde Greg, Esq.

1. I consider this and the other inquiries to relate solely to the manufacturing districts of

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South Lancashire, and such parts of Cheshire and Derbyshire as depend upon Manchester for the disposal of their productions, and I confine my answers to the same.

If the relief in Ireland were confined to "the aged and impotent adults," the immigration into England would be in no degree affected by such relief, the description of men who come over not being of this class.

The Irish who come over to these parts, come not to secure an existence, or with any intention of drawing upon parochial assistance, but in the hopes of improving their condition. They cannot earn 5*s*. weekly in their own country; they can earn 10*s*. to 20*s*. in Lancashire; and a man and his children, if the latter can find employment in the mills, can earn more than 20*s*. To suppose that a legal claim to 4*s*. or 5*s*. weekly at home, would prevent the Irish from coming to earn 20*s*. here, is to suppose that the most powerful motives with other men have no effect upon them.

Should the introduction of poor-laws into Ireland be attended, as would doubtless be the case, by any severe mode of thinning the estates of their superfluous tenantry, we should then be inundated by a much more numerous body, and by a more wretched, and, in every respect, worse class of immigrants.

2. If there be an annual importation of Irish labourers into these parts, the towns which find it their interest to employ them would of course be subjected to some inconvenience were the usual channel of supply to be suddenly cut off.

If, however, the immigration of the Irish were to be stopped gradually, or even suddenly, and an additional supply of labour required, it might be found in England; but it would require some trouble to seek, and some expense in the first instance, to bring and locate. The present rate of wages would command any quantity of labour, for those who pay best will be supplied, whether there be a surplus of labourers or not. At the commencement of the cotton manufacture, the steam engine had not been sufficiently improved to render it applicable to machinery, and the manufacturers sought for water-power in the most remote and uninhabited places, and where frequently the entire population had to be imported; but of the many hundreds of manufactories so established, I never heard of the want of native population opposing the smallest impediment or even delay, and yet I never heard of an Irish colony being established at any of them. Parish apprentices were brought from distant places (we have ourselves brought them from London), and families from neighbouring towns and villages, and adjoining counties; in short, from the nearest places where they could be met with, and, near places failing, from distant ones; I may quote as an example, New Lanark, that place being well known. The water power fixed the manufactory, and the population was subservient and artificial.

Within the last six months an instance of this kind came to my knowledge. A mill in Derbyshire, not far from Ashbourne, having occasion for more labourers, sent out an agent from village to village, advertising for families to come and settle. Had Irish families presented themselves they would have been taken, and no search for English ones been instituted. Had any future addition been required, these Irish would have transmitted a hint to their friends across the water, and the future necessities of that place been ever after supplied from Ireland. Apply these facts to Manchester: had no Irish come soliciting employment, English labourers would have been sought, found, and located: were the Irish to cease to come voluntarily, and we required more labourers, additional ones would be sought for, first, in the immediate neighbourhood, that failing, in adjoining counties, then probably in Ireland itself; that failing (an unlikely event), in the pauperised districts of the south of England, and finally in foreign countries. I cannot see any difficulty in forming an artificial English population; we have done it ourselves and seen hundreds of others do it, and our infant manufactures were carried on principally by workmen of this description.

3. If, by the term "Irish labourers," is meant that class only who come periodically and return, it may be observed, that such labourers are but little employed in getting in the harvest; a slight relaxation of other work, with so dense a population as ours, supplying a sufficient addition to our country demand at the time of harvest. In the town, the work is of too regular a kind to admit of periodical labourers, except to an extremely limited extent.

The question does not apply, I presume, to the resident Irish workmen and their families: without these, the manufactures of the town could not be carried on for a single moment. It is necessary indeed, throughout the whole discussion, to distinguish between the Irish settlers and their descendants, and the raw recruits who come over from time to time, and who, however, generally settle also, and continually swell the resident population. The amount of this annual importation of settlers, I am inclined to think, is much exaggerated. There were, it was supposed thirty years since, about 20,000 Irish in Manchester—men, women, and children; and it is said that the numbers now amount to between 40 and 50,000.

After deducting a fair amount for the natural increase of the 20,000 in thirty years, it leaves but a very moderate number to be added by annual immigration. Whether the future demand for labour can be supplied from the existing population, their descendants must depend of course on the relative growth of our manufactures; at present, population is not by any means redundant.

4. The common, and perhaps plausible reply to this question is, that it has: I would, however, demand the proof. Abstractedly speaking, no doubt the addition of a single labourer to a million must for the moment, and to a degree, by his competition, reduce the remuneration to the rest; but this is not the answer sought. A great practical evil is stated to have been produced, namely, a reduction in the current rate of wages, to an undue, disproportionate, and mischievous extent. What however is the simple fact? The rate of wages, instead of being low, is actually high, much higher than the general average of the kingdom. It might with more show of reason be asserted, that where Irish labourers are most

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numerous, wages are the highest. The simple explanation is, that, the profitable employment of capital having raised the rate of labour, labourers resort to those places, and the greatest numbers flow from those parts where labour is the lowest.

Perhaps it may be thought that had Irishmen been, by some means, prevented from coming over, the existing population of these districts would have been able to earn much higher wages; but it must be remembered, that this town and neighbourhood could not have been isolated, and that if English labourers had not intelligence or ambition enough to seek employment at good wages, the master manufacturers would have sought them, and imported them in the same numbers in which the Irish have imported themselves. Had such been the case, I see no grounds for supposing the rate of wages would have ruled higher than at present. I consider the state of the manufactures to have regulated the amount paid for the labour. The population might indeed have been somewhat more orderly and respectable; but, because a man wants a better coat to his back, it does not follow that his master can afford to pay for it; the man would not have refused to come from a distance to work, as long as he had double wages offered, compared with what he had formerly. I may state, in confirmation of this view of my case, that at our works, not many miles from Manchester, we have been in the habit of importing English labour for forty years, both from near and from distant places, and have kept our wages, during the whole period, lower than the rate of labour in Manchester, and we could have easily procured labour there to any extent. In the face of such facts, how can I admit that Irish competition has lowered the rate of labour? That it has not injuriously lowered the rate of labour seems to be sufficiently answered by the fact, that labour is high.

It may perhaps be asked, how does it happen that the immigrating labour is actually Irish, and not English or Scotch. As to Scotland, it is, practically speaking, more distant; but the immigrants from Scotland are extremely numerous with us, but they consist of a higher class of workmen than Ireland can furnish. Why, however, has not England supplied us with raw labour rather than Ireland? I reply that many, almost all, country manufactures were originally worked by English labourers, and many are so still; I mean in cases of artificial population. Where labourers present themselves they are not sought for, even though the volunteers be of a somewhat inferior description. The Irish presented themselves in some places, and there English labourers were not sought. But why did not the English present themselves? I am inclined to attribute this circumstance, in some measure, to the operation of our poor-laws, by reducing the motives for seeking employment at a distance, and partly perhaps to a less disposition to wander; but, whatever might have been the original cause of the Irish first presenting themselves, once established, they bring more over, by conveying information to their friends when they see a chance of their finding employment. We always find the future importation of colonists, whether Scotch, or Irish, or English, depends principally upon the description of the first colonists. In parts of a town or country where a number of Welsh settle, we find most new comers are also Welsh.

It may be remarked, further, that if the rate of wages in Ireland was only 4*s.* or 5*s.* weekly, and that of England 10*s.*, the prospect of quadruple wages, that is 20*s.* here, would act more powerfully upon the Irishman than that of only double wages upon the Englishman.

Supposing that all external competition could have been shut out, wages might have temporarily advanced, so much as to have transferred our manufactures to other places, perhaps the coal districts of Wales, or to Ireland itself, where cheap labour is found united to the noblest falls of water: what would then have been the rate of labour and amount of poor-rates?

If the competition of Irish labour has done anything towards preventing such a catastrophe, its tendency has been to raise, not to depress, the rate of labour.

5. This is a question of some difficulty. Had a temporary high rate of wages been enforced, and our manufactures been thereby transferred to other quarters, our poor-rates, instead of being the lightest, might have been the heaviest in the kingdom. If the immigration of abundant labour from Ireland has tended, as it may have done, to aid the extension of our manufactures, it may have tended to keep up the rate of labour, and so keep down the poor-rates.

If an equal supply of labour, at an equal or nearly equal expense, might have been procured in England, as I am inclined to think it might have been, I think it probable that the English labourers, having a legal claim on the poor-rates, which the Irish have not, would have received a larger amount of relief than the Irish have actually received. It is true that this burthen would have been borne, or been shared, by other parishes from which the labourers came, but a larger amount would have been paid to them than actually has been paid to the Irish.

Manchester now, I understand, relieves the Irish who have been resident fourteen years, as a matter of conscience or of prudence; and possibly the same motives, even if the legislature had not interfered, might have led to a similar relief of the English labourers. In this case the rates would not have been increased to Manchester by the circumstance of its labourers being Irish, instead of English. Possibly the Englishman, from more expensive style of living, might have come more frequently upon the parish, or, possibly, this might have been balanced by the more improvident habits of the Irishman.

Looking, however, at the matter in the gross,—the poor-rates are low in Manchester and the neighbourhood, which seems a fair reply to the question, why are they high. Perhaps the only class of workmen amongst whom the rate of labour is low, and poor-rates high, is that of the hand-loom weavers; but it should not be forgotten that this state of things has been produced by the *competition of the power-looms*, not the competition of Irishmen.

In conclusion, I would state my opinion, that the mischief attributed to Irish immigration has been much exaggerated, and, as generally happens, we dwell upon the mischief, and do not think of the benefit, or we desire things which are incompatible. The manufactures of the country cannot be carried on without large bodies of workmen being collected in a small

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space, a circumstance giving rise to some evils; but to assert that with us low wages and high poor rates are amongst those evils is inconsistent with notorious facts, and the inquiry whether these non-existent evils have been caused by the Irish seems somewhat gratuitous.

The charge of the habits and moral condition of our population having suffered from the Irish may be true in a trifling degree; but they live so exclusively together, that the effect upon us has been trifling, and certainly the benefit they have derived in this respect exceeds our injury. People generally copy the manners as the dress of the class above them, not below them, but I am satisfied that the assertion that the English labourer with us has been starved into lower habits of living by the competition of the Irishman, is without any foundation.

I have stated that the Irish generally occupy the lowest departments of industry, and moreover they seldom rise, and permanently hold their situations. I think this attributable in no degree to any national or religious prejudice, but to their being worse educated, and less sober and orderly in their conduct, than the English. There is every disposition to advance the Irish where they deserve it.

Benjamin Braidley.

Benjamin Braidley.

1. I have no doubt of it. The emigrants consist of three classes:—(1) Those who come over with their families with a view to obtain labour for their children as well as themselves, so as to prevent starvation, but who would, in many instances, not come if either their own age at the time, or the existence of some slight debility in their own constitutions, were to entitle them to relief in their own country: (2) the young and healthy, who, because their parents have no means of supporting them, have no tie to keep them at home, and no prospect of support when old age shall come upon themselves; and (3) the aged, whose children or other connexions have come hither before them, and from whom they reasonably expect some assistance when they get here. This latter class are the most troublesome on their immediate arrival; but the effect of the establishment of a compulsory maintenance for the aged and impotent poor in Ireland would be to diminish all classes of immigrants, by holding out to them the hope of an eventual maintenance being granted to them in their own country, and to weaken the force of the temptations now held out to them by the statements and invitations of such of their relatives or friends as have emigrated before them.

2. It would be greatly so. The mode of living and the standard of propriety have been lowered by the influx of the Irish labouring population into Manchester; and although many years ago, before the great increase of and improvements in machinery, it would have been difficult to have carried on manufacturing employment to the extent which it has been without their aid, I do not anticipate any difficulties of that kind now. The superabundance of labour, both at present and for some time back, has been sufficiently manifested by the constant tendency to reduction in its price, and most of the improvements now aimed at in machinery may be denominated such as are intended to have the effect of still further diminishing the call for manual labour. In the event, therefore, of an increase of machinery, unless a very large one, not many additional hands would be needed. If, however, by a large increase in machinery, additional hands should be wanted, I am of opinion that the supply might easily be derived from other parts of our own country. The reason why Irish labourers have hitherto been among the first to supply the market is obvious; their connexions already here, knowing the difficulties they have had to encounter at home, have soon acquainted them with the probabilities of their obtaining employment and better living; and the invitation to come over has been readily acceded to, because there is nothing to be lost by an Irish labourer changing his parish, and much to be gained by it. During the war, also, the price of English labour in the agricultural districts was high, affording little inducement to the labourer there to change, but matters are different now. In many of the English farming districts employment is scarce and wages low; and, besides this, it is more generally known throughout this country than it formerly was, that children have facilities for obtaining work in the manufacturing towns far beyond what the country districts afford; and that, therefore, although the father's wages may not be improved, the aggregate earnings of the family will very probably be much increased. As therefore, for the reasons stated, the English labourers, now but scantily employed, might be obtained in case of necessity, and their condition materially improved by it, I think it would be advantageous to this town and neighbourhood if Irish immigration could be stopped.

3. I understand the term "without Irish labourers" to mean without an increase of Irish labourers beyond the present immigration, and I should then answer in the affirmative; I mean so far as Manchester and its immediate neighbourhood are concerned. The work of the town could easily be done without any influx from Ireland, and, the harvest in the neighbourhood and for many miles round being but trifling, there have always been plenty of labourers for that purpose without going abroad for them. There is one kind of employment at present nearly monopolized by the lower Irish, which there might be at first some difficulty in getting English labourers to follow, *i. e.* bricklayers' labourers. Being a kind of employment which needs no teaching, it is one which the lower Irish, on their first arrival, can easily turn to; and from their previous habits of living, being able to subsist upon smaller wages than the lower English, their competition has, for a long time, been fatal to the English labourers in this department, so much so that it is a kind of work not often applied for by the latter. Any stoppage, however, of the supply of Irish labour by immediately diminishing the number of hands, would tend to increase wages, and thus induce English labourers gradually to come forward as wanted. On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that the work of the town, and the harvest of the neighbouring country, could be got in without Irish labourers.

4. It has so, principally in hand-loom weaving, as well as in the department of bricklayers'

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labourers, but it is impossible to state to what extent; I should suppose to at least one-half. As hand-loom weavers can be very easily turned to power-loom, Irish competition has no doubt had the effect of interfering with the amount of wages given to power-loom weavers. Latterly, the profits of green-grocers and others, whose business leads them to keep stalls in the markets, have been much lowered in consequence of the competition of Irish people, who, being able to endure the hardships of the weather, certainly quite as well as the English, and being contented with an inferior mode of living, are willing to follow this business for a less remuneration than the latter; besides which, there is an aversion generally on the part of the more respectable class of English work-people and small traders to come much into contact with the Irish, so that when any large portion of them once get into a work-room, market, &c., the English do not like to congregate with them if they can help it.

5. The poor's rates of the town have been considerably increased by it, owing to payments being regularly made out of them to the Irish settlers who are in want, but who have no legal claim. Many townships around Manchester make a point of not relieving any Irish cases, and others only in a very few cases of the greatest emergency. Hence, Manchester is saddled, I have no doubt, with the maintenance of many aged Irish paupers who, representing themselves as having lived many years in the town, although really perhaps they have lived only in some of the neighbouring townships, are considered as having, by this supposed long residence, a claim to the commiseration of the administrators of parochial relief. In addition to the amount expended in this way, the funds of both the town and the neighbourhood have been largely drawn upon by such of the Irish poor as have obtained legal settlements, and who, for this reason, are classed among the English poor in the overseers' reports. The relief, therefore, which appears in these reports as having been given to English poor, has been in reality administered to all who have a legal claim upon the rate, whether English or Irish; but as you have, no doubt, obtained ample information on this point from the churchwardens' offices, it will be superfluous in me to say more upon it.

In answering the foregoing queries, wherever I have alluded to the objections entertained by the English against working with the Irish labourers, I have intended chiefly those who have been born and brought up in Ireland. I am not aware that there is any general objection to the children of Irish parents born in this country; inasmuch as they approximate nearer to the English in their habits, manners, &c., than their parents, and possess the same opportunities of obtaining education in the National, Lancasterian, and Sunday schools as English children, the latter, being thus brought up with them, cannot be supposed to have those objections to them as work-mates, which their parents might possibly entertain towards the parents of the others.

James Guest, Esq., Holt Town Mills.

James Guest, Esq.

1. I believe it would not; the aged and impotent could have no object in removing to this country.

2. Upon the whole I conceive it would be disadvantageous if the Irish immigration were stopped.

3. At the present moment, and for some time past, full employment has been given to nearly all classes of labourers in this town; and, therefore, if the staple trade continues to increase as it has done, the work of the town could not be done if the immigration of Irish were stopped.

4. The rate of wages generally is higher than for several years past, particularly for labourers employed in mills.

5. I am aware that the Irish are a heavy charge upon the poor's rates, chiefly owing to their want of skill in any mechanical employment compelling them to take up with employment the worst paid.

Mr. *James Taylor,* Newton Heath Silk Mills, near Manchester.

Mr. *James Taylor.*

1. I think it will diminish immigration to a small extent.

2. No, I should think not.

3. I think not so well without them as with them.

4. I should think it may have checked the advance of wages, particularly amongst bricklayers' labourers and other common workmen; also in the silk-mills, and no doubt in many other mills and places.

5. No additional expense has been incurred by the Irish immigration into our township.

J. B. Clarke, Esq., Manchester.

J. B. Clarke, Esq.

1. I think, if poor laws were established in Ireland, it would be a great benefit both to Ireland and England, and would diminish immigration.

2. To send off all the Irish would not do; to prevent others coming would, I think, be desirable.

3. I think the work of the town could be done without fresh hands, and that the state of society would soon improve; as to the necessity of Irish to get in the harvest, I am no judge.

4. The Irish competition has lowered the general rate of wages in almost every depart-

ment, and has established a system of degradation which is a disgrace to a country like England. MANCHESTER.

5. I know by experience that Irish immigration has materially increased the poor's rates, both in Manchester and the out townships. *J. B. Clarke*, Esq.

Mr. *Edward Stephens*, Surgeon to the Lying-in Hospital, Manchester, M.D. of Leyden, D.C. of Berlin, Member of Philosophical Society, Manchester.

1. It appears to me that such a measure would not diminish Irish immigration to any degree worth a consideration, inasmuch as it is the young and able-bodied Irish who come over to Manchester. Mr. *Edw. Stephens.*

2. I do not think any advantage would arise from stopping the Irish immigration, but great injury would accrue to the master spinners, &c. &c. I think the Irish immigration will be of great service in improving the moral condition of the Irish in general.

3. I believe (but I have no facts to adduce) the work could not be done, nor the harvest got in, without the Irish labourers.

4. I have no facts to go by, but the general report is, especially amongst the lower orders, that the Irish immigration has lowered the rate of wages in almost all trades wherein they engage. It is a cause of great dissatisfaction amongst them.

5. The general report is, that it has increased the poor's rate. A great portion of objects relieved are Irish; but full and exact reports have been made, which no doubt you possess; if not, I shall be happy to procure them. The exact number of Irish relieved is noted in the reports.

Mr. *Ner Gardiner*, Directing Overseer, Manchester.

1. I think the compulsory maintenance of the aged, sick, and impotent poor of Ireland would tend to reduce immigration on the part of the Irish to this country to a much greater extent than would appear at first sight. In the first place, theirs is a hopeless case; when they come to years of reflection, and knowing that even then, with health and strength, it is as much as they are able to do to support a miserable existence; if they look around, they see the aged and infirm pitiable objects, and dependent upon those who can hardly struggle for themselves; they feel that such may be their own case at some future period, from age, or may happen at any time from sickness: such thoughts and feelings must have a great moral influence; children are driven to desert their parents, because they cannot provide for themselves and families, and from the natural fear of being placed at some time in as deplorable a situation. If some provision were made for the aged—and age is no crime; if for the sick—and sickness is an unavertable misfortune; if for the impotent—and theirs is a visitation of providence—I must think that it would draw the bonds of society closer together, and thereby reduce to a considerable extent the immigration of Irish poor. Mr. *Ner Gardiner.*

2. I am of opinion that it would be to the advantage of this town and neighbourhood if the immigration of the Irish could at once be stopped, as there is abundance of labour in the market. It is supposed that there are no less than 30,000 Irish people in Manchester alone.

3. This question should be answered by agriculturists; but, from the Government reports and other testimony, there can be no doubt that the harvest could be got in in this country without Irish labourers.

4. To such an extent, that nearly one-fourth part of the money spent on the poor of Manchester goes to Irish poor resident amongst us.

Mr. *R. A. Pilling*, Manchester.

1. The Irish who immigrate (on their own responsibility, and at their proper expense) into this neighbourhood, are generally able-bodied, therefore would not be directly affected by the proposed introduction. But supposing that all natives, aged or impotent, shall have a maintenance, then I think that, without very guarded restrictions, the parishes here, on being applied to by Irish persons for casual relief, or on their committing any act of vagrancy, or becoming impotent by reason of sickness, or upon their becoming old and helpless, would immediately send such persons to Ireland. Mr. *R. A. Pilling.*

2. The heretofore immigration of able-bodied Irish persons I have never considered disadvantageous to this town or neighbourhood, such persons generally working at the lowest callings, at the same time consuming little and producing much. I cannot foresee any advantage that would arise to this town or neighbourhood in case the immigration could be, or were to be, stopped for the future; the proposed introduction would improve the future Irish population here, as the old or impotent could be sent, at parish expense (without outraging humanity), to their native country, which would be bound to maintain them.

3. I believe it would occasion considerable inconvenience to this town suddenly to withdraw a great proportion of the Irish labourers employed here; and the inconvenience would probably continue, unless the poor-laws of this country should be so far altered as to forbid the relieving able-bodied English persons out of the poor's rates, and also so far altered as regards the mode and expense of removing such able-bodied persons to their parishes.

4. Irish competition may have had a tendency, previous to the repeal of the combination

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laws, to lower or to prevent the rate of wages here from rising, but not since their repeal; any such lowering would be on task or piece-work, not on day-work.

5. Although a considerable amount has been and is being paid out of the poor's rates of this town to Irish persons, or paid on their account, yet it appears to me that an equal number of English work-people would have been much more troublesome and expensive to the parishes; Irish persons craving, only when sick, or disabled, or out of employ, as a boon, what English persons, although able-bodied, demand as a right.

STATE OF THE IRISH IN DUKINFIELD AND STALEY BRIDGE.

Rev. *James Fisher,* Resident Priest of Ashton and Dukinfield nearly ten years.

Rev. *James Fisher.*

The district of Ashton, Dukinfield, Hyde, Newton, Denton, and Hooley Hill, contains at least 4,000 Irish. Among these there are at least 100 mechanics and probably 300 labourers, chiefly bricklayers' labourers, but the great majority are factory girls. A great number of single women come over from Ireland, many of whom marry with the English. The dwellings inhabited by the Irish are different in different parts; towards Hyde they are very comfortable, and the poor Irish of that quarter are cleaner than the poor English. In Staley Bridge they live chiefly in back-yards and inferior places. The reason of this is, that in Hyde the houses have been built by the mill-owners, in Staley Bridge by speculators.

The Irish improve, after they have been here some time, in their personal appearance, and in their attention to comfort. The Irish have a tendency to emulate the English in cleanliness rather than the converse. They often excuse themselves for not going to chapel on account of their dress. In the summer many of the boys come to school barefooted, but not often in winter; the attendance at the Catholic Sunday school averages from 400 to 500.

In turn-outs the Irish have merely joined and have not led: I have used my influence to prevent combinations of this kind. There was a secret society of Ribbonmen among them which has now been nearly quashed by the interference of the clergy. In this neighbourhood there are now probably 350 Irish journeymen tailors.

Rev. *Thomas Holden,* Resident Priest of Ashton and Dukinfield.

Rev. *Thos. Holden.*

The Catholic mission of Ashton and Dukinfield was founded in 1825. The flock consists almost exclusively of Irish: there are certainly not 100 English. The following is a register of baptisms since the beginning.

Year.	Baptisms.	Year.	Baptisms.
1825	129	1830	204
1826	147	1831	209
1827	110	1832	220
1828	187	1833	251
1829	226		

The Irish are principally employed in the mills, both adults and children. Some are employed as bricklayers' labourers, and a few in agriculture. In general they live in middling houses; some, especially in Staley Bridge, live in cellars. Most live in houses of their own, some in lodging-houses: the generality of them keep lodgers. The English and Irish houses in this part of the country are in general nearly on a par. The Irish get better dress and food after they have been here some time. Their dinner is usually salt fish, bacon, and potatoes, and in some cases meat. In general they eat less meat than the English.

Samuel Leigh, Assistant Overseer of the Township of Dukinfield for four years.

Samuel Leigh.

The poor's rates of our township are about £1,400 a year; we do not pay £20 out of this to the Irish. The township contains 14,000 inhabitants, about 1,000 of whom are Irish. We have a select vestry; there is little interference of the magistrates. We only relieve the unsettled Irish as casual poor, and never take them permanently on the township. If they apply for relief several times we pass them to Ireland. In the course of a year we have about a dozen Irish passes; these are chiefly of pregnant women. The Irish are more disposed to be charitable to one another than the English. This is because, when they are in distress, they are afraid of applying to the parish, lest they should be removed; there being more employment here than in Ireland, they are desirous not to return. The following case happened here a fortnight ago. A single Irish woman, 28 years of age, fell ill, when lodging with an Irish labourer, who has a large family. He supported her as long as he could, which was seven weeks, and, when he could support her no longer, he applied to the vestry. She was relieved and sent to the infirmary.

James Oliver, Overlooker in Mr. Robinson's Cotton Factory, at Dukinfield.

James Oliver.

I am a native of Staley Bridge, and 40 years ago there were a few Irish there, employed in the woollen branch. About 36 years ago there was a turn-out of the spinners at Staley Bridge, and the masters sent over to Ireland, saying, that they would employ as many as

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James Oliver.

would come over. They could not get hands from the neighbourhood. They sent over printed papers to Ireland, and also to Yorkshire. Many came from both places, but more from Ireland. The Irish were chiefly employed in the mills at low work, such as the neighbours did not like to do, as cleaning dirty things, stripping cards, as tenters, &c. They did this work for much lower wages than the natives. The masters began to build cottage-houses, because the natives would not take in the Irish. A great many Irish have come over since to Staley Bridge at different turn-outs; and the masters still say that they can get any quantity of hands over from Ireland which they want, if their own hands turn out. The natives both fear the Irish and dislike them, because they will work for less wages than themselves. The English are considered more steady, and generally get better wages: people would rather employ English if they could have them for equal wages. We have hands here from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and many from North Wales. We have one weaver working here from London. I have heard of hands from the neighbourhood of Bristol.

What Irish hands we have in our mill are rather flighty in their dispositions, and not to be depended on much; several have left their places very abruptly; they are industrious at times, but they are discontented, and seem to wish to mend their situations. You cannot leave them long together without looking after them. They get much better dressed after they have been here awhile; they live on worse food, and save more of their wages, than the English. The Irish try to be like the English, rather than the contrary, especially at first. The Irish children are improved, particularly by Sunday schools. The Irish have lowered wages; but wages are not lower here than in the neighbouring places. The natives of this neighbourhood have become much more drunken than they used to be.

Mr. *John Cheetham,* Cotton Manufacturer, of Staley Bridge.

Mr. *John Cheetham.*

The late Mr. Lees, of Castlehall, sent over messengers to Dublin to get labourers about the year 1820; at least 200 came at that time, who worked for lower wages; they have never left us since, and, when the mills were erected, they came of their own accord, especially girls. As labourers the Irish get lower wages than the English, but not in the mills.

At one time some hands came to us from Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and the lower part of Lancashire. None have come from these counties (except Lancashire) of late years; all the strangers are Irish. None ever came from the South of England.

Mr. *Edward Vaudrey,* Cotton Manufacturer, of Staley Bridge.

Mr. *Edw. Vaudrey.*

We employ about 1,400 hands: out of these from 250 to 300 are Irish; the Irish are mostly card-room hands and piecers; probably three-fourths of the Irish are women, the remaining fourth is chiefly composed of boys; we have few adult men. The Irish are quite as good hands as the English for those departments after some practice; they are as clean after they have been here some time; in the mill there is not much difference. The Irish have the same wages for the same sort of work. We should prefer English to Irish if there were enough of them: we employ Irish because there would otherwise be a scarcity of hands. The Irish came here of their accord, some from Connaught, some from county Sligo, and some from the neighbourhood of Dublin. Out of the mill they are very rough and quarrelsome, and their disputes are chiefly about the part of the country they come from. The men drink on Saturday night, and make rows in the town. Among the lower orders some of the English have a tendency to become like the Irish, and some of the Irish have a tendency to become like the English. They rarely intermarry. The Irish inhabit the worst dwellings, chiefly in alleys and back yards; they do not mix much with the English, because the English think themselves a little superior to them.

I think if the Irish had not come here wages would have been higher, for want of a sufficient supply of hands. There is not much difference in the rate of wages between this and the neighbouring towns.

STATE OF THE IRISH IN STOCKPORT.

Mr. *John Staveley Barrett,* Gaoler and Superintendent of the Police of Stockport for fourteen years.

STOCKPORT.

Mr. *John Staveley Barrett.*

There is a great deal of crime among the Irish of this town, both felonies and aggravated misdemeanours; burglaries are not common among them, but of the highway robberies which occur in the outskirts of the town, and even in the streets, the majority are committed by Irish. Manslaughters are also common among them. Privately stealing from employers and unprotected houses is also very common among the Irish. Among the misdemeanours, very aggravated assaults committed in a state of drunkenness are particularly frequent; they fight with weapons, as fire-pokers, pieces of iron, or shillelaghs, and rarely with fists. Frequently on these occasions they stab one another. These fights are principally among the Irish of different parties, and not so often between English and Irish; the parties depend on the parts of the country whence they come. The women very often join in these encounters. Of the whole number of persons brought before the magistrates at Stockport, about a third are Irish;

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Mr. *John Staveley Barrett.*

I feel confident that a third of the depredations committed in the borough are committed by Irish. I think they are not a tenth part of the population of the borough. Of the persons brought up for drunken and disorderly conduct, the Irish are the majority. I have reason to believe that the Irish of the lower orders, who have come to this town, are, in many cases, persons of bad character, and they sometimes show great unwillingness to return to their own country.

Many illicit stills have been seized in Stockport, and all among the Irish. Perhaps four were seized last year. A sharp look-out is kept up on this point, and I do not think that much illicit spirit is made here. When a seizure is made we always take every precaution, and go in a large party with arms: sometimes in affrays at night in the streets it has been necessary for the police to use arms against the Irish; we never have occasion to use them against our own townsmen.

The Irish are the most violent and troublesome set of people we have to do with, in consequence of so many living in a house, and the manner in which they support one another; whole crowds will turn out at a minute's notice, and will set on the first person they meet and maltreat him cruelly, in order to revenge themselves.

I think that the lowest part of the English imitate their example too much, (particularly in the neighbourhood where the Irish reside,) in drunkenness, fighting, and squabbling. The English in general do not like residing near them, and do not associate much with them. Four-fifths of the bricklayers' labourers in Stockport are Irish; I think a fifth are English. Many Irish are employed in the mills, principally young men, boys, and females. Some are employed in breaking stones on the roads and navigating, that is, cutting earth for any intended road and navigation.

After the Irish have been here some time, they are clothed better, and maintain their families better; the children do not seem to improve on their parents, they are brought up in the same way. Many Irish, who earn from 12*s.* to 15*s.* a week as labourers, send their wives and children out begging. Irish children have often stated before the magistrates that their parents sent them out begging, and made them bring things home, without asking how they obtained them, and beat them, and refused them food or lodging if they failed to do so; many felonies have been committed in Stockport, on this account, by Irish children between ten and twelve years of age. I never knew an instance of this among the English.

In turn-outs the Irish are very desperate and determined, and are much dreaded by the inhabitants, considerably more than the English.

The police here consists of myself and three assistants; there are no public watchmen; five private watchmen are paid by subscription, who patrole the streets. In cases of difficulty, when large numbers of Irish are fighting, we get assistant constables and other persons to assist us as well as we can. It sometimes happens that we are repulsed; but we never have been driven off the ground.

Rev. *William Keily,* a Native of Ireland, and educated at Maynooth, Resident Priest of Stockport since 1825.

Rev. *William Keily.*

From a census of my flock, taken in 1831, the Catholic population, including men, women, and children, appeared to be 2,569. Since that time there has been an increase; but I cannot say exactly how much. The burials and baptisms are as follow:

Year.	Burials.	Baptisms.
1831	97	150
1832	75	162
1833	97	196

All these, with a few exceptions, are Irish, and all have settled since 1790, but the majority since 1826. They came of their own accord, and by degrees. All of them, with the exception of a few families, belong to the working population. For the most part, they are industrious and hard-working. The great proportion of the women and children are employed in the factories; the men are chiefly brick-setters, labourers, and excavators of earth. For the most part they receive good wages; many families get 20*s.* a-week. They chiefly live in yards, courts, and cellars, and a good deal in lodging houses. They retain, in a great measure, their former habits; in their manner of living they do not assimilate themselves much to the English. In point of dress the Irish children employed in the factories are equal to the English; in other respects they retain a good deal of the habits of their parents. This is owing to their living together in certain parts of the town. Their usual diet is herrings and potatoes; they seldom eat meat when out of employment. In general the Irish have taken a less forward part in turn-outs, or combinations, than the English; they have been deterred from entering into such societies by the incitations of their pastors.

We have a Sunday and day school; the attendance at the Sunday school is very great—about 400.* In the day school there are from 80 to 100, but most under nine years of age.

It is very common for them to send over money to their parents in Ireland, generally a sovereign. When there is want of work, or in sickness, they assist one another very much. The last thing they will do is to apply to the parish, partly because they have difficulty in getting relief, and partly because they are afraid of being passed home.

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* Mr. Keily afterwards stated that in consequence of the exertions of a society the numbers of the Sunday scholars had been considerably augmented a short time before the date of his examination, (8th February, 1833,) and since he had sent in the Return on schools to the Home Office.

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Rev. *William Keily.*

If there was a legal maintenance in Ireland for the aged and infirm, many would go back in their old age, or would apply for relief, in order to be passed back free of expense. The Irish have a great desire to die and be buried in their own country. I have known some instances where persons working in factories have sent over the bodies of their parents, at a considerable expense, to be buried in Ireland. Again, if the parents had a legal support, it would prevent the children in this country sending them money, or taking it back to them; and it would probably induce many to leave their parents on the parish, and go away in search of labour.

The chief part of the Irish in Stockport are from Connaught; after them, the most numerous are those from Ulster, then from Leinster, and last from Munster.

Mr. *Joseph Halton,* Assistant Overseer in the Township of Stockport.

Mr. *Joseph Halton.*

In the last year, ending March, 1833, the amount of the poor's rates collected in the township of Stockport was £5,895. 18*s.* 11*d.* Out of this sum £23. 7*s.* 6*d.* was paid to Irish resident poor having no settlement. Whenever unsettled Irish apply to the township for relief, we pass them to Ireland, if the surgeon thinks that there is no danger. They rarely apply for relief, and we have not six passes from the township to Ireland in the year.

Mr. *Samul Gaskill,* Surgeon of the Stockport Infirmary.

Mr. *Samuel Gaskill.*

The Stockport Infirmary is also a dispensary; and I daily visit the poor in their own houses. I visit more Irish than English in proportion to the population, because more accidents occur among them in consequence of drunken rows. These accidents are principally blows on the head, and sometimes stabs; the latter are not frequent. The occurrence of fevers is more frequent among the Irish than others. I attribute this, in a great degree, to their uncleanly habits, and to their living in great numbers in one house. Being poor, they always live in the worst and lowest situations, as up entries, in courts, garrets, and cellars. Of the cottages in Stockport, built in order to be let to operatives, more than half are constructed so that the cellar may be let off separately. I have no doubt that there are many places in this town in so filthy a state, and with such a want of convenience, that they would not be occupied by any but Irish. When the cholera was here in 1833 there was not more than the fair proportion among the Irish: in 1832, I believe, it prevailed extensively amongst them. The diet of the Irish is principally potatoes and bacon; they do not, in general, eat flesh meat on more than one day in the week. They have the habit of spending a considerable part of their wages on Saturday, Sunday, and sometimes Monday, in drink. I have reason to think that there is a good deal of illicit distillation in this town.

There is a marked difference between the dwellings of the English and Irish in Stockport. The English do not assimilate themselves to the Irish, and rather feel a pride in keeping a superior state of their house; nor do the Irish assimilate themselves much to the English; those that have lived here some years seem to be better in their habits than those recently arrived.

A great number of the Irish are not in the habit of living in a separate house, but reside in lodging houses. These lodging houses in general are of the lowest description of dwellings, filthy and ill ventilated, and apparently the bed linen and other things are in worse condition than in a private house. The lodging keepers take in any travellers who offer themselves, for one night or more; so that sometimes they have an immense number in the house. In a lodging house where a case of cholera occurred, I was informed that forty-eight persons slept one night in four rooms. About 2*d.* a head is the common charge for a family, and 3*d.* a head for adults without children. These lodging houses are the chief nests of disease and broils; it appears to me that there should be some interference of the law to prevent the Irish crowding together in such places.

STATE OF THE IRISH IN WIGAN.

James Eckersley, Esq., Mayor of the borough of Wigan.
John Lord, Esq., Magistrate of the borough of Wigan.

WIGAN.

James Eckersley, Esq.
John Lord, Esq.

Mr. Lord. Of the cases of felony brought before the magistrates of Wigan, the Irish have not more than their fair proportion. Pilfering is common among them on account of their facility of getting away. Among the misdemeanours there is a great preponderance of Irish. There are frequent drunken riots and fights, chiefly on the Monday night, among them; the row is started momentarily, and before the police can reach them they are dispersed. The police of Wigan consists of four regular constables and many assistants; these must be sent for in case a disturbance arises; there are no regular policemen or watchmen. It rarely happens that we can convict an Irishman concerned in one of these rows. A young Irishman, about October last, gave information to the magistrates that two Irishmen who had recently come here, and followed the trade of selling oysters, had committed a rape and robbery in Ireland, and had fled from justice. They were apprehended and detained more than a week, but, in consequence of a delay in receiving an answer from Ireland, they were liberated; the

WIGAN.

James Eckersley, Esq.
John Lord, Esq.

day they were liberated the warrant came from Ireland for their apprehension. Several attempts were made by the Irish to murder the young man who gave this information and his brother; the attempts were made openly by several persons, and he was once struck on the head so severely that he was nearly killed. I believe they have both since left the town.

About two years ago there was a great deal of illicit distillation here, which was almost entirely confined to the Irish: one Englishman was convicted, who was a Catholic, and lived in the midst of them. It has now been put down in a great measure by the excise and police: convictions and imprisonment followed in many instances. In no case did they make a violent resistance. In general there is no difficulty in executing a magistrate's warrant, or in distraining for rent, or in the execution of process generally, in the neighbourhoods inhabited by Irish in Wigan.

Both at and after the election in 1831 there were serious riots in this town. The riot at the election did not begin more with the Irish than the English, but they took a very prominent part in it. At the riot after the election, in which a prisoner was rescued from the lock-up-house, and carried on the shoulders of the mob through the streets, the house of one of the members (Mr. Kearsley) was broken open and completely gutted, and the interior destroyed, and fire set to it afterwards; at this riot both the leaders and the bulk of the mob were Irish. The chief part of the plate was taken by an Irishman, and Mrs. Kearsley's wardrobe was stopped in the packet at Liverpool, going to Ireland; many of the Irish were convicted on that occasion for the riot and for the felony.

The *Mayor*. The English object to working in the mills with the Irish, and, on that account, there are not many Irish in the mills. The Irish are chiefly employed as hand-loom weavers; the work is given out to them, both plain and fancy work. A calico weaver must work very hard to get 7*s*. a week; he must work sixteen or seventeen hours a day, and be a good workman to do this. A fancy weaver will get 10*s*. a week by working about the same number of hours. I employ from one to two hundred Irish hand-loom weavers; in general, they are as industrious and skilful as the English, but not quite so honest; they sometimes damp the work in order to make it heavier.

Mr. *Lord*. The Irish pedlars, of whom there are many in this neighbourhood, buy the weft from the weaver in the country, which he has taken of the goods given out to him. There is then another class of persons who buy from these pedlars, and sell in different markets in the neighbourhood; these persons in general are not Irish; they have for the most part some small command of capital.

The state of the law with respect to Catholic marriages is a great evil, on account of the children of persons married by the priest being bastards, and having a settlement in the township when they are born. There have been several cases recently where Irish parents have offered to bastardize their children, in order to get them relief from the parish.

The *Mayor*. I have never heard of any instances of English from distant counties asking for work in this town, and I never received any applications of the kind: except the natives, there are only Irish and Scotch here; the Scotch are not numerous.

Mr. *William Acton*, Overseer of the poor of the Borough of Wigan for twenty-one years.

Mr. *William Acton*.

We only relieve the unsettled Irish in case of sickness as casual poor; the relief so given does not exceed 20*s*. a-week. If they persevere in applying for relief, we pass them; but generally, when threatened with a pass, they desist from applying, and find means of living. We have not more than ten or twelve passes in the course of a year.

As Roman Catholic marriages are not valid, and the Irish are rarely married at church, a great many of the children of the Irish are bastards; and, when we threaten to pass the family on becoming chargeable, they say that the children are born under a priest's marriage, and therefore belong to the parish where born.

When I took a census of the whole population in 1831, I thought that, as near as I could judge, the Irish resident in Wigan were about 2,000. The Irish reside principally in the worst part of the town; they make it bad on account of their filthy habits. There are not very many inhabited cellars in Wigan. The Irish are in the habit of living in great numbers in the same houses. I have found from 20 to 30 persons in a cottage of four rooms. Their lodging-houses are particularly filthy, and the bedding most wretched; a great deal of sickness has happened in them. The payment for a night's lodging is 2*d*. for an adult, and about 1*d*. per child.

Roman Catholic Baptisms in Wigan.

1820.	St. John's	162	1827.	St. John's	177
	St. Mary's	33		St. Mary's	109
1821.	St. John's	144	1828.	St. John's	140
	St. Mary's	84		St. Mary's	127
1822.	St. John's	126	1829.	St. John's	186
	St. Mary's	110		St. Mary's	115
1823.	St. John's	180	1830.	St. John's	170
	St. Mary's	126		St. Mary's	149
1824.	St. John's	165	1831.	St. John's	161
	St. Mary's	140		St. Mary's	106
1825.	St. John's	190	1832.	St. John's	167
	St. Mary's	146		St. Mary's	123
1826.	St. John's	170	1833.	St. John's	190
	St. Mary's	112		St. Mary's	150

WIGAN.

Rev. *Charles Middlehurst*, Resident Priest of St. Mary's, Wigan, for fourteen years.

Rev. *Charles Middlehurst.*

About four years ago we made a census of the Catholic population of Wigan and its vicinity; it amounted to upwards of 7,000.* Since that time the number has not been much increased, except by births; I conceive that about three-fifths of these are English, and the remaining two-fifths Irish. The Irish are chiefly of the working-class: I do not know more than three or four persons in a respectable line of shop business. They are chiefly weavers, and a few bricklayers' labourers. There are also some in the factories, men, women, and children. The Irish here are not in worse circumstances than the English: they are scattered over the whole town; but they generally live in the worst parts. Sometimes two families live together, but, generally speaking, with the exception of lodgers, each family has a house to itself.

When I first came there were, perhaps, more Irish here than there are now. Many of the weavers have since gone to Manchester and Barnsley. In several instances, Irish women married at the chapel, when pregnant, have been passed back to their own country, by the overseers, in order to prevent the children from being chargeable to the parish.

If poor laws were established in Ireland for the aged and impotent, many Irish would probably go back in infirmity and old age, as they cannot get certain relief in this country. In order to secure that relief, I established a penny society some years ago, and it has done them great benefit. In general they are very kind to one another.

Rev. *John Haggarty*, Resident Priest of St. John's, Wigan.

Rev. *John Haggarty.*

I should estimate the Irish in Wigan at about a half of the Catholic population.†

The Irish population has rather diminished of late years in Wigan; they have gone in search of work to other parts of England. The Irish in Wigan are from Connaught and Leinster, and a good many from Ulster; those from the East and North are chiefly weavers; those from Connaught have no trade; the husbands are labourers, the women and children generally sell matches, mops, and mats, and lead a very uncertain life. The Connaught people herd together, and do not associate much with their countrymen; they inhabit particular streets; on account of their poverty they are a considerable burthen to our congregation. Their poverty arises more from want of employment than any other cause; in harvest time they go to the South, both for the hay and corn harvest, and in that way they get their livelihood. During the winter months, the men make matches, rugs, mops, and mats: they never get relief from the parish, except in particular cases of sickness.

The North country Irish, and those from the East, are very industrious at weaving; they earn very low wages.

The Irish do not assimilate themselves much to the English, but keep quite distinct, even after they have been here some time. Few Irish settle here permanently; after they have been here a few years, they change, and go somewhere else.

In the election riots which occurred here two years ago the Irish did not take a prominent part; they were not the leaders.

Broils frequently occur, on Saturday and Sunday night, in the quarter of the town where the Connaught people live. The constables are so few and inefficient that they seldom or ever interfere in these Irish broils; they have sometimes been maltreated and driven off. There has been a great deal of illicit distillation in this town among the Irish, but it has recently been checked. A good many stills have been seized.

Rev. *James Cattanach*, Resident Priest of St. John's, Wigan.

Rev. *James Cattanach.*

There are about 6,000 Catholics in Wigan, of whom, perhaps, 3,000 are Irish. The Irish marry younger than the English, and appear to have more children in proportion to the population. The Irish in Wigan exclusively belong to the working class. I do not know an Irish shopkeeper in the town: I believe there is an Irish publican. The weavers are very numerous from the North and South of Ireland. The Connaught people are chiefly pedlers, hawkers, and makers of mats and matches; most of them are very poor, except some from the North, who appear to have the tact of managing. Their wages are very bad; with hard work they do not earn more than 7*s.* or 8*s.* a week at weaving. They inhabit the worst parts of the town; the streets where they live are not paved, which causes a great deal of dirt. Several families live in the same house together; this is the regular practice. None but the Connaught people send out their children to beg, and most of those have matches, mats, or other trifles to sell; those that have better wares, as pocket-books, braces, women's trinkets, fruits, &c., go into the country and return by the end of the week. At the harvest time many of those go to the South.

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* Mr. Middlehurst afterwards stated, that this census was taken in September, 1829, and that his flock amounted to 3,200: he mentioned that at the time when the census was made many Irish were absent at the harvest.

† The number of Mr. Haggarty's flock, at the time of his census in 1829, was 3,169, which, added to the number of Mr. Middlehurst's flock, gives a sum of 6,369.

WIGAN.

Mr. *James Kenworthy*, House Surgeon of the Wigan Dispensary.

Mr. *James Kenworthy.*

I attend the poor at their own houses, and have frequent opportunities of seeing the Irish. There is more disease among the Irish, in proportion, than the English, particularly consumption. I can only account for the prevalence of this disease among them by the want of sufficient aliment: the Irish are worse patients than the English, they are more dissatisfied; they claim attendance as a right, and do not ask it as a favour; they are also more negligent of the directions given them; whatever may be their disease, they always complain of oppression about the heart; it is difficult to get from them any explicit account of their ailment; in this respect there is a decided difference between them and the English.

The Irish occupy the worst parts of the town, and they live to the number of four or five families in a house. I observed a few days ago in one house, consisting of two rooms and a cellar, sixteen children, four women, and five men, all Irish. This was not a lodging house. Their diet in general is potatoes and herrings; I never see any meat in their houses, not even bacon. Among the English I often see both flesh meat and bacon. The English do not seem to imitate the habits of the Irish in their mode of living.

PRESTON.

PRESTON.

Communication from the Rev. *John Clay*, Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction.

Rev. *John Clay.*

1. Although in a very slight degree, it would be advantageous to this town and neighbourhood if the immigration of Irish could be completely stopped; because, during the harvest, they occasionally find their way here in greater or less numbers, and, in passing through the town, they obtain relief either from the parish or from casual sources; and because they interfere to a certain, but perhaps trifling, extent with the English labourer.

2. I am of opinion that the work of the town could be done, and the harvest got in, without the assistance of Irish labourers.

3. There are about 220 families (Irish) of the operative and labouring classes resident in Preston. It is supposed that these families furnish about 150 weavers and spinners, and about 100 labourers; and their competition may have lowered the rate of wages in a greater degree as regards the latter class than the former, because Irish spinners and weavers are to the English as only one in twenty, while the Irish labourers are as one to eight.

4. Immigration from Ireland has scarcely increased the amount of poor's rates, the relief to the poor from that country being only about one-seventieth part of the whole. Out of 150 applications for assistance, made to the "Preston Provident Society," there were only three Irish cases.

The Preston House of Correction contains at present about 250 prisoners furnished by three hundreds, of which the population is 286,000. Among these prisoners there are fourteen Irish, of whom two are soldiers from a regiment quartered in the neighbourhood, three were convicted at Liverpool, four had been upwards of ten years in England, and three are itinerant hawkers, &c.

William Taylor, Esq.

William Taylor, Esq.

In answering the following questions, I must premise by stating that there are perhaps fewer Irish persons in Preston, for the number of its inhabitants, (nearly 40,000,) than in most other manufacturing towns in the county of Lancaster.

1. I believe that the introduction of a compulsory maintenance of the aged and infirm poor in Ireland would tend to check the immigration of the Irish to this part of the country, because many come over here who are aged and infirm, and live either by mendicity, or following some trifling employment in the towns. With regard to the young able-bodied men it could not make much difference, except in the feeling that must naturally attach every one more closely to the country that will support him when he becomes aged and unable to work; and I should think that, in that point of view, such a provision being made, would prevent many from leaving their country that might be induced to do so if they could have no support when incapable of following some employment at home.

2. I have no hesitation in saying, that it would be generally advantageous to this part of the country if the immigration of the Irish here were at on cecompletely stopped, because we have at present a population of our own quite adequate to meet the demands of both the manufacturer and agriculturist for labour.

3. As before stated, I believe the work of the town could be done without Irish assistance; and there appears to be no need of it in the country for agricultural purposes. Even the harvest could be got in by our own labour. If Irish immigration were checked or stopped, wages in agricultural employments might advance a little, which would be at this time beneficial, rather than injurious, to the general interests of the country.

4. As a general principle, it may be said that the wages of labour increase and decrease with the demand for, and the supply of, that labour; and as we have had, for many years back, a number of Irish persons employed in this part, particularly during the harvest, the general rate of wages must have been lowered thereby, or, at all events, been prevented from rising.

5. Irish immigration has undoubtedly somewhat increased the amount of the poor's rates of Preston and its neighbourhood, though, from the cause I at first stated, viz., our not having

had a great number of Irish residents in proportion to the size of the town, it has not been in any great degree the case. PRESTON.

Mr. *Richard Walton,* Overseer of the Township of Preston.

We only relieve the unsettled Irish, as casual poor, in cases of sickness or temporary distress. The expense arising from this source does not exceed £100 out of £7,000 a-year. We are not in the habit of removing them, and we prefer relieving them during their temporary distress. Except in very rare instances, we never take them permanently on the parish: the removals to Ireland, during the last eight years, have only been five families. Mr. *Rich. Walton.*

Mr. *Thomas Walton,* Deputy Constable of Preston.

There is not in this town more crime among the Irish than the English, in proportion, nor have we more trouble with the Irish than our own townspeople on account of drunken riots; this arises from the smallness of their numbers. Illicit distillation was introduced by the Irish into the town about seven years ago; many stills have been taken, and, I believe, there are many now in the town; it prevails now among both English and Irish. Mr. *Thos. Walton.*

Mr. *James Harrison,* Honorary Surgeon of the Preston Dispensary.

I have by visitation ascertained the condition of betwixt 800 and 900 of the poorest families in the town, and I should conceive that there are about 200 Irish families, or nearly 1,000 individuals, in Preston. The men are chiefly labourers; there are also a few weavers, lodging house keepers, and small shopkeepers; the girls and boys are employed in the factories. It frequently happens that two Irish families reside in one house, but not a larger number. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and buttermilk. I think their number is here so small, that their example has had little influence on the habits of the English. Mr. *JamesHarrison.*

A Provident Society has been recently established in this town; and, on looking over a list of sixty mendicant applicants, I ascertained that there were only three Irish. The practice both of dram and beer drinking has materially increased of late years, since the passing of the beer bill. I attribute the increased consumption both of spirits and beer, and the great increase of prostitution, which has resulted from these causes in this town, to the beer bill, and not to any influence of the Irish.

I know that there are a considerable number of English bricklayers' labourers in Preston, and that they carry the hod.

Rev. *John Bird,* Resident Priest of Preston for Twenty Years.

There are about 200 or 300 Irish in Preston; the greater part belong to the working classes; they are chiefly employed in factories. There are some bricklayers' labourers; some also make sacks at their own houses. Rev. *John Bird.*

It appears a hardship that the Irish should pay rates in a parish and not receive parish relief. The parish officers are very unwilling to relieve the Irish.

No. VI.

STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH CHARITY WORKHOUSE.—MARCH, 1834.

	Total Number.	Of whom are Irish.
Inmates (Old House)	400	10
Ditto (Hospital) Children	150	18
Out Pensioners	1,200	160
Temporary Cases	100	30
Children Boarded Out	300	60
Total	2,150	278

The annual expense of the in-door and out-door poor is about £12,000.

CANONGATE PARISH, EDINBURGH.

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Total.
Inmates of the Workhouse . . .	97	2	1	100
Out Pensioners	119	..	4	123
Persons boarded in Bedlam at 20*l.* per annum each	3	..	1	4
Total	219	2	6	227

The whole expense of the maintenance of the parochial poor in the year, May 1832-3, was £1,071. 10*s.* 6*d.* The average expense of each inmate was £7. 4*s.* 5½*d.*, and of each out-pensioner about £2. 12*s.* 2½*d.*

The parish officer who transmitted this account states, "that there are very few Irish poor on the Canongate parish, which is owing to those coming to this town taking up their abode in the city and St. Cuthbert's parish; but he has no doubt that, if the improvements in the old town are carried on, a great number of them will be compelled to remove into the Canongate."

LIST OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH PAUPERS, BELONGING TO THE PARISH OF ST. CUTHBERT'S, EDINBURGH.—1ST JULY, 1834.

	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Total.
Out-door Pensioners	884	22	31	7	944
Inmates in the Workhouse, Men, Women, and Children	424	1	3	1	429
	1,308	23	34	8	1,373

WM. M. LITTLE,
Clerk to the Managers.

"Sir, "The Grange House, Edinburgh, 31st March, 1834.

"I have to apologize for the seeming delay which has taken place in replying to the printed queries you sent me. It was difficult to collect the united opinions of the gentlemen to whose consideration they were subjected. I have now, at last, been able to do so in the enclosed paper, which I have the honour to send you, as containing answers in which I am disposed in a great measure to concur.

"I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,
"THOS. DICK LAUDER, Bart.

"Chairman of the Board of Managers for the Poor of the Parish of St. Cuthbert's."

"*To G. C. Lewis, Esq.*"

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

I. "Would the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent diminish or increase the immigration of the Irish into the part of Great Britain in which you reside? and on what grounds do you form your opinion?"

This is a question more likely to be answered satisfactorily by persons resident in Ireland, who have had an opportunity of studying the habits and feelings of the Irish poor. As far as the managers of the parish of St. Cuthbert's are able to judge, the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland, for the aged and impotent alone, would not greatly diminish the immigration of Irish into Scotland. It is not the aged or impotent who come here; and, as our poor laws do not make any provision for able-bodied men and women when out of work, we have considerable doubt whether it ever enters into the calculation of Irish emigrants, who are not remarkable for foresight, that by coming among us they may acquire a claim for parochial relief in their old age. Were a legal provision, however, made for the aged and impotent in Ireland, it could not certainly have the effect of increasing the immigration, and it might indirectly diminish it, though not, we suspect, to any great extent.

II. "Would it be advantageous to the town and neighbourhood in which you reside if the Irish immigration could be completely stopped, either immediately or gradually; and on what grounds?"

Although we are of opinion that the evils said to arise from Irish immigration have been considerably magnified, we nevertheless think it desirable that it should be checked, if possible, and this principally because that portion of the Irish who visit us, are of a class which interferes materially with the wants and the comforts of our own labouring poor, while they are in general far inferior to them in point of sober and moral habits.

III. "Could the work of the town be done, or could the harvest in the country be got in, without Irish labourers?"

We have no doubt that the work of this parish could be done, and that the harvest could be got in, without any assistance whatever from Irish labourers.

IV. "Has the Irish competition either lowered the general rate of wages in your town and neighbourhood, or prevented it from rising; and, if so, in what departments of industry, and to what extent?"

The Irish competition has tended to lower considerably the rate of wages of day labourers in this parish. By day labourers we understand persons employed in the fields or upon the roads, or in any out-door occupation. We do not think that the influx of Irish has affected the rate of wages among any of the regular trades.

V. "Has the Irish immigration increased the amount of the poor's rates in your town and neighbourhood?"

There is little doubt that this question must be answered in the affirmative, although the parish of St. Cuthbert's has not suffered so severely in this respect as some others. The favourite haunt of the Irish in this quarter is the Cowgate of Edinburgh, which, though in our immediate vicinity, is out of our parish. The great increase, however, which has of late years taken place in the expenditure of the parish of St. Cuthbert's on behalf of the poor, must certainly be attributed in part to the demands made by the Irish. In 1813 the whole expenditure, including both workhouse expenses and out-door relief, was £3,505. 2*s*. 9*d*.: in 1833 it had risen to £6,256. 6*s*., showing an increase, in twenty years, of £2,751. 3*s*. 3*d*. In 1823 the whole expenditure was £4,143. 8*s*. 11*d*.: in 1833 it was, as stated above, £6,256. 6*s*., showing an increase during the last ten years of £2,112. 18*s*. A part of this increase is, no doubt, to be attributed to the general increase of the population of the parish; but there is every reason to believe that a part is also to be attributed to the influx of Irish poor. The managers, if necessary, and if sufficient time were allowed, might make a return from their books of all the Irish paupers at present receiving aid from the parish; but it may be observed, that this return would not afford a correct measure of the evil sustained, inasmuch as it is pretty certain that a considerable part of the increase of the Scottish poor has been occasioned by the influx of Irish, who, by accepting of low wages, are now doing the work by means of which the Scottish labourers might have supported themselves and their families.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, EDINBURGH.

March 6th, 1834.

Instituted 22d February, 1834, for the temporary relief of persons of all ages, who may be in destitute circumstances, and have no claim on the parishes, but have had a residence in Edinburgh for one year. In cases of great necessity, persons and families who have not had a year's residence in the city are maintained for a few days until they can be sent to their parishes; and sometimes relief is given to poor householders in oatmeal, sufficient for their support for a few days, until some provision is made for them otherwise.

One of the chief objects of the institution is to do away all pretext for street begging.

It is maintained by voluntary contribution. For upwards of a year three of the directors met daily to receive applications for admission; since then the days of admission are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Recommendation is not necessary. The applicant states his case, and is either admitted, or told where he ought to apply for relief. The manager immediately makes the necessary inquiries in the neighbourhood of the former residence of the persons admitted, and uses other means to ascertain the truth of the statement given, which is generally found pretty correct, as the restraint and discipline of the house afford little encouragement to impostors to have recourse to the institution. The surgeon inspects all applicants previous to admission.

Besides being lodged, clothed, and fed, all who are able are put to work of such kind as they have been trained or accustomed to. The children are carefully taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and very great attention is paid to their religious and moral instruction.

EDINBURGH.

House of Refuge for the Destitute.

There is worship regularly morning and evening on every day, and sermon twice on Sunday, and a Sabbath evening school (at which all attend) for catechetical exercises. The inmates have also the advantage of daily instruction from pious individuals of both sexes, who regularly visit the institution, to read to and instruct the various divisions of people at their work, or privately converse with them in a room set apart for the private devotions of the inmates, and to which they have access at all times. The influence which the daily visits of the ladies have on the improvement of character is one of the most prominent advantages of this institution.

The inmates are kept for a longer or shorter period, according to circumstances. Employment is generally found in the city or neighbourhood for such as are able to work, in the course of one, two, or three months. Others, however, must be kept for a longer period, to be reclaimed from bad habits.

The whole are placed under constant inspection, to prevent improper conversation or bad practices, and all are treated with kindness and sympathy.

These arrangements enable us to take in persons of all characters, and we have often seen the best effects produced on the minds and conduct of such as had even been frequently punished by confinement in gaol and bridewell.

I omitted to mention that there is an infant school, taught on the system of Mr. Wilderspin.

The average expense of food for each individual is 2*d.* per day, or £3 per annum.

The clothing, which is principally woven, and made up by themselves, and cast clothes received from hospitals for the education of children, and from private families, has therefore been but a small item in the expenditure. It will be seen by last year's report that, exclusive of food, every other expense, including wages to the superintendent, rent, house repairs, bedding, &c., cost about £2. 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each individual inmate.

Although there is a variety of persons having authority over the different departments, these are chiefly selected from the most suitable and best behaved among the inmates; and except the manager, the housekeeper, and the schoolmaster, (who is also chaplain,) no others are paid; encouragement is given to the industrious, &c. in an allowance of tea and sugar, or such like indulgences, but no money is given.

The Sunday services are performed gratuitously by probationers of the Church of Scotland. The children are taken out to walk for airing every day that the weather permits; the others are rarely permitted to get out.

The number of inmates during two years, from February 22d, 1832, to February 22d, 1834, has been 1,975: of these there have been Scotch, 1,686; Irish, 168; English, 110; foreigners, 11.

We have generally found the Irish more importunate than others, and some obdurate characters have appeared; but, upon the whole, there is no reason to say that they are worse than the same class either of Scotch or English—many of them have behaved with remarkable propriety; the want of education seems the chief cause of difference between them and the Scotch, who owe their advantages to the parochial schools. The Irish children are generally of quick capacity.

There can be no doubt that the great influx of Irish into Scotland has thrown a proportionate number of our labouring poor out of employment, and reduced the price of labour.

In regard to the other queries regarding a legal provision for the poor in Ireland, &c., I shall leave them to be answered by the managers of our workhouses in the city and neighbouring parishes, and shall only give it as my opinion, that were institutions, on a similar plan to the House of Refuge, formed in the large towns in Ireland, aided by Government, but chiefly maintained by voluntary contributions, it would be preferable to the misnamed workhouses, where the people are kept in idleness, and the children ill-trained.

GEORGE SMALL,
Treasurer to the House of Refuge, Edinburgh.

THE EDINBURGH BENEVOLENT AND STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

In compliance with the circular by directions from Lord Melbourne, dated at Whitehall, the 31st December, 1833, requesting information to be given to Mr. George Cornewall Lewis, one of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, and into the various institutions established for their relief,—the Committee of the Edinburgh Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society beg to report as follows: viz.

Query 1. Annual Income for the last three years.

The Annual Income for the last three years was—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1831	427	10	8½
1832	390	4	8½
1833	476	15	9

Note.—It may be necessary to remark, that the reason why the year 1833 so far exceeds the two former years arises from two legacies having become due and paid to the society during that year.

Query 2. Mode in which Relief is given; means taken for ascertaining the truth of the applicants' statement; conditions of the gift, and average amount of relief in each case.

As to the mode in which Relief is given, the relief given to the applicants consist of money and provisions, and in such proportions as the committee or the visiting members judge best, as well as in furnishing the applicants with assistance in money, or procuring them a conveyance to the parish to which they belong, or to such place as the applicants themselves wish to go to, with a view of getting employment, or expectation of relief from their relations or friends.

As to the means taken for ascertaining the truth of the applicants' statement, applicants

EDINBURGH

Strangers' Friend Society.

applying for the benefits of this society consist of two classes: viz., 1st, strangers newly arrived in town; and, 2dly, persons who are resident here, but who have no parish aid, and are out of employment. As to the first class, they either call personally on the treasurer, or attend the committee at their weekly meeting held in the society's hall, and undergo a strict examination as to the truth of their statement; and any letters, certificates of character, or recommendation they may produce, are carefully inspected, and which are particularly required from this class of applicants. If the committee are of opinion that the applicants are worthy objects upon whom to bestow relief, such is immediately given by the committee, or deferred till next day, when inquiries are made at the place of residence, or such other means taken to ascertain the truth of their statement as may be necessary. As to the second class of applicants, viz., those who reside in town, but, from the shortness of the time they have been in it, are not entitled to parish aid, and are out of employment, these leave their names and address at the society's hall; and on the weekly meeting night the visitor, in whose district the applicants reside, receives instructions to call personally upon, and make inquiries concerning, them at the neighbours, or others, as to their character, and conduct, and poverty. If, upon inquiry, the visitor considers the applicant to fall under the class of persons usually relieved by this society, relief is immediately granted. As to the conditions of the gift, these are—applicants being strangers without the means of support, or residents similarly situated, as already stated. The average amount of relief in each case is about 3*s.* 8*d.*

Query 3. Total number of Cases relieved, and proportion of Irish among them.

The Total number of Cases relieved during the last three years amount to 6,022, (which, on an average of five persons to each family, amount to 24,088 persons.) As no particular account has been kept of the countries to which the applicants belong, the committee cannot with certainty say the exact proportion of Irish among them; but the opinion of the committee is, that there is rather more than one-half of them natives of Ireland.

Query 4. Whether the Irish are more importunate and deceitful, and whether there are more wives deserted by their husbands among them, than the Scotch.

The committee are decidedly of opinion that the Irish strangers who apply to this society are by far more importunate and deceitful than the Scotch, and that there are considerably more Irish wives, who apply on account of their husbands having deserted them, than there are of Scotch.

And they attribute the influx of Irish to Scotland more to the want of poor's rates, or parish relief in Ireland, than to a surplus population in that country. The Irish applicants, in general, so far as they have ascertained, are by no means so anxious to obtain employment as to obtain temporary relief, especially during the winter season.

Society's Hall, 14, High-street, Edinburgh, JOSEPH LOW, Sec.
17th March, 1834.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE SICK.

EDINBURGH, 21st March, 1834.

Having, as office-bearers of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick in Edinburgh and suburbs, been furnished with a copy of the printed queries issued by the Irish Poor Commission, Dublin, and requested to answer all or any of them, we beg leave to state,—

1. That we have no doubt that the establishment of a legal provision in Ireland for the aged and impotent, similar to what exists in Scotland, would very materially tend to diminish the immigration of the Irish into Edinburgh and vicinity; inasmuch as the Irish, who come over with the view, or under the pretence, of obtaining employment here, would not, in that case, be under such temptation as they at present are, to remain here after the means of such employment fails them, as they very soon learn that, if they can only contrive to maintain themselves in any way without public begging for three years *continuously*, in any one parish, they become legally entitled to assistance or relief from that parish, if they are so aged or impotent as not to be able any longer to support themselves by their personal industry.

2. That, for the same reason, we have as little doubt that the immediate, or even gradual, stopping of such Irish immigration, would be advantageous to this city and neighbourhood; there being multitudes of Irish who, in consequence of there being no legal provision for the aged and impotent in their native country, and the facility with which a legal residence is acquired here, become a burthen on the funds of the parishes when they have made out that residence.

With regard to the Destitute Sick Society, in particular, we can, from personal knowledge, most decidedly state, that, even at present, a full third of its funds is expended on the destitute individuals who have immigrated from Ireland, but have not remained long enough in any one parish to entitle them to legal relief from that parish; and that a few years ago, when the prospect of obtaining employment at certain public works, such as the Union canal and extensive buildings which were then carrying on, occasioned an immense influx of Irish labourers, the proportion of the society's funds expended for their relief amounted to no less than two-thirds of the whole.

3. That the work of the town and suburbs could be fully done without any supply of Irish labourers.

4. That we have the best reason to believe that Irish competition has very considerably lowered the rate of wages, and prevented it from rising in this city and neighbourhood; and this chiefly, if not solely, in regard to the labouring classes, very few of the Irish who resort hither having been trained to any handicraft or trade, but almost all of them being merely day-labourers, or hawkers and pedlers. The number of such in general much exceeds the demand, and the employment of many of them being only occasional and very precarious, they and their families often live in a state of extreme destitution, in consequence of which

EDINBURGH.

Destitute Sick Society.

they are exceedingly liable to fevers and other diseases, which subject the charitable institutions of the city, and especially the Destitute Sick Society, to a very heavy burthen, while they often extend to, and injure, other classes of the community.

5. That though, as connected with the Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick, we have no particular access to know whether Irish immigration has increased the amount of the poor rates in Edinburgh and vicinity, we have sufficient information, and even personal knowledge, as members of the community by whom these rates are paid, to warrant us in stating that it has done so, and to a great extent.

DAVID DICKSON, Secretary.
R. M'LENDERLEATH, Treasurer.

Extract from a Report from the Committee for clothing the Poor, delivered to the Chairman of the Board of Health on the 12th March, 1832, Edinburgh.

"From all the information the committee have been able to obtain, and from what has come under their personal observation, they consider that the want of employment in the labouring classes, at present the principal cause of their destitution and wretchedness, is increased by the improper use of ardent spirits. The great influx of Irish people has tended much to aggravate the evil by increasing the wretchedness and destitution of the poor, as exemplified in a great proportion of the applicants being natives of Ireland.

"The committee have not only found the Irish labouring classes extremely dirty, (rendered more so by the scarcity, or rather no supply, of water in most of the lanes and closes), but having little or no clothing or furniture in their houses, and in many instances no fixed residence. The consequence has been, that a knowledge of them was very often difficult to be obtained."

EDINBURGH GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

In-Patients.			Out-Patients.		
Years.	Number of Patients.	Irish.	Years.	Number of Patients.	Irish.
1831	255	30	1831	405	126
1832	205	29	1832	530	154
1833	233	30	1833	542	152
Total	693	89		1,477	432

As the patients who are delivered in the hospital are required to maintain themselves previous to delivery, there are few Irishwomen who can comply with that rule, a fact which readily explains the difference, in proportion, of the Irish delivered in the hospital and of those delivered by the medical attendants of the charity at their own homes.

JAS. HAMILTON, M.D.
Professor of Medicine, Midwifery, &c., University of Edinburgh, Ordinary Physician to the Edinburgh General Lying-in Hospital.

EVIDENCE TAKEN, MARCH 3-7, 1834.

Mr. *John Waugh,* Treasurer of the Edinburgh Charity Workhouse.

Mr. *John Waugh.*

Twenty years ago there were few Irish in Edinburgh; they began to come in numbers in the year 1815, and the great inducement to them to come here, was the formation of the Edinburgh and Glasgow canal. One of the chief arguments held out to induce the citizens of Edinburgh to take shares in this canal was that it would employ the natives. Just after the battle of Waterloo, there was an expectation that many people would be thrown on the country; but, as different parts of the canal were let to different contractors, nearly the whole work was done by Irish, who could be got at the lowest wages. The Irish, moreover, never scrupled at any kind of work, such as working in the mud all the day long. When these men once came here they never left us; they settled in the neighbourhood, and got work as masons' labourers, as diggers of foundations, &c. From that time to 1825 there was a very regular demand for that species of labour, and during that period labourers' wages were very good. After this time, a vast number of Irish labourers continued to pour in: very often they brought their aged parents over; this practice has not prevailed to any great extent, nor do I believe that, in many cases, they were brought over in order to enable them to gain settlements. I have been often struck with the facility with which the Irish not only propose, but execute, their visits to remote parts of Ireland, with their families, and come back again. One great inlet of the Irish has been steam navigation, especially during the winter months, or in stormy weather or adverse winds, when they were formerly prevented from sailing; but now, even in winter, they get over easily in any weather.

There is nothing the Irish seem so indifferent about as their clothing; in this they are remarkably unlike the Scotch, who take a pride in always having a better suit of clothes to wear on Sundays: according to the old proverb, "A Scotchman would sooner put *on* him, than *in* him."

EDINBURGH.

Mr. *John Waugh.*

The Irish never seem to rise or to get into respectable situations of life, except the dealers in old clothes. I never knew any Irish to be mechanics, or to bring up their sons to mechanical trades—nor even their daughters to service; they rather prefer making them hawkers of articles of female wearing apparel, and of fruit, or fish. The small coal carried about in carts is also sold by Irish. The rearing of pigs in the town is likewise carried on by the Irish to a great extent; many of them have kept pigs up stairs and in cellars.

The Irish have impaired the provident habits of the natives by their example and association. In particular, their conduct on the Sabbath is riotous, drunken, and profane, and very unlike what used to be the distinctive character of the natives.

The Irish harvestmen are very good shearers, and the farmers like them well; they have driven out the Scotch Highlanders altogether from the eastern Lowlands, who used to come down in harvest time. A great proportion of the women of Edinburgh were accustomed to go regularly to the harvest, but that practice is now discontinued. The Highlanders used to come to Edinburgh, where there was a regular hiring market. Now the Irish scatter themselves over the face of the country, and go in search of work.

William Moncrieff, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

William Moncrieff, M.D.

I was one of the physicians of the New Town Dispensary from 1817 to 1824, and have been one of the physicians of the Royal Dispensary from 1822 to the present time. During that period I have had very frequent opportunities of visiting the poor in their own houses; probably I have visited, at least, 800 or 900 annually, besides those I have seen at the institution. I do not think that there is more disease among the Irish than the Scotch, living in the same situation. I have not observed that typhus and cholera have prevailed more among the Irish than others, in the same class of the community. The Irish do not often get their children vaccinated, and there is certainly more small-pox among their children than those of the natives—this arises more from neglect than positive prejudice. I have never heard them express any dislike to vaccination; they are also frequently in the habit of giving spirits to infants as a medicine: they do this more than the Scotch, though the Scotch occasionally do the same. The Irish apply sooner to the dispensary, very often with the object of getting a recommendation from the medical man to the Destitute Sick Society, where they receive pecuniary relief. In general they are able to give a distinct account of their ailments; however they frequently complain of pain in the heart when the heart is not affected. They make good patients in general, when they have confidence in the practitioner, and follow his directions implicitly.

The Irish in Edinburgh live chiefly in narrow closes, in confined, ill-ventilated, damp, and dirty situations. In general each family has only one room; and, in the lodging-houses, sometimes there are more than ten or twelve beds in a room. The dwellings of the Irish are not so comfortable or well furnished as those of the Scotch receiving the same wages. Their usual diet is potatoes, and occasionally herrings, or bacon; they sometimes also take porridge—it is rare in them to get meat—they could obtain a better diet, if the father, and frequently the mother, were not addicted to the use of ardent spirits. I think there was as much spirit drinking among the lower orders ten or twelve years ago, in Edinburgh, as there is at the present time.

Mr. *Lewis Alexander Wallace,* Builder, of Edinburgh.

Mr. *Lewis Alexander Wallace.*

I generally employ from 60 to 100 masons' labourers, of whom now not more than a third are Irish: at one time I had a larger proportion of Irish, and generally the proportion is larger. I should say, that at least a half and more, probably two-thirds, of the masons' labourers in Edinburgh are Irish. Those that are not Irish are, in a few cases, English; the others are Scotch, and formerly were chiefly Highlanders. The common wages of masons' labourers in Edinburgh have been, since November, 9*s.* a week, in summer they may be 10*s.* For a month or five weeks, at harvest time, we give an additional 2*s.* or 3*s.* a week. All may be said to get the same wages, although some superior workmen get 1*s.* more. I can remember the building trade in Edinburgh for 25 years; and about the year 1810 there were scarcely any Irish labourers at all; they were then chiefly Scotch Highlanders. The Irish did not come at any particular time, but their numbers have increased rapidly during the last 10 years. There is no difference between the Irish and Scotch as workmen; they are equally skilful and industrious, but the Irish require more vigilant superintendence. There is, however, a great difference in their personal appearance; the Irish on equal wages have a much more miserable and squalid appearance, and are much worse clothed than the natives.

During the harvest time, as many of our labourers go to East Lothian and Berwickshire, we are always anxious to ascertain on Saturday night who will come back on the Monday; and we observe that little reliance is to be placed on the statements of the Irish in this respect: sometimes half of those who have promised to return will be absent. We also find this among the Scotch, but not in so great a degree.

The Irish live chiefly in the Westport, the Grassmarket, and the Cowgate; formerly, when I was a boy, I observed that all the names of the brokers in those streets were Highland, now they are all Irish. I have reason to believe that many of the children of Irish labourers go out begging.

There has been a great diminution of building in Edinburgh ever since the year 1825. There

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Mr. *Lewis Alexander Wallace.*

are not a quarter of the masons employed now which there were at that time. The number of masons' labourers has also diminished, but not in a corresponding degree. None of the mechanics employed by me are or have been Irish. I am not sure whether there was not once an Irish mason with me; and, if so, he was the only one I ever saw in Scotland. The masons' labourers in Edinburgh all use the hod for the conveyance of mortar; the Scotch labourers make no objection to it.

There has been a great increase of drunkenness in Edinburgh in my remembrance, especially on the Sabbath morning. I do not consider the workmen on the working days more dissipated than they used to be; but many of them drink more on the Saturday night after they get their wages. When I was a boy I have passed along the streets early on the Sabbath, and it was certainly an uncommon thing to see people in the streets in a state of intoxication; lately, I happened to be out at the same time on two occasions, and was surprised at the number of people whose appearance indicated that they had not been at home all night, and were in a state of drunkenness: in many cases, little children were endeavouring to persuade their parents to go home. I think these habits prevail much more among the Irish than the Scotch, and that the influx of the Irish has had a demoralizing influence on the Scotch people of the same rank.

During last summer, I had about 40 labourers employed for several months in driving piles at the Royal Institution building, who, from the nature of the work, always stripped off their coats, and sometimes also their vests, before beginning work. I was particularly struck with the clean appearance of these men, particularly on Monday morning, all being well clothed, and each having evidently had a clean shirt on the Sabbath day. These men were all Scotch, with the exception of two or three Irish, and these Irish were far superior, in point of clothing, to any other Irish who ever were in my employment, or came under my observation.

ABSTRACTED BY MR. WALLACE FROM HIS BOOKS.

Rates of Masons', Carpenters', and Labourers' Wages at Edinburgh.

		Masons.	Labourers.	Carpenters.			Masons.	Labourers.	Carpenters.
		s.	*s.*	*s.*			*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
1820. April 22...	Per Week.	16	12	17	May 28 ...	Per Week.	23	12	12
May 6....	,,	17	12	17	June 11 ...	,,	24	,,	,,
,, 20	,,	18	,,	,,	Sept. 3	,,	26	14	23
July 1....	,,	19	,,	,,	Nov.....	,,	17	12	19
,, 15....	,,	20	,,	,,	1826. Feb. 18 ...	,,	18	,,	,,
Nov.....	,,	15	,,	15	April 1,..	,,	17	,,	,,
1821. March 24..	,,	16	,,	16	May 15 ...	,,	16	,,	,,
May 12 ...	,,	18	,,	18	July 20 ...	,,	16	11	16
July 28 ...	,,	19	,,	19	Nov.....	,,	13	10	14
Nov. 2	,,	15	11	15	1827. Nov.	,,	13	9	12
1822. March 2...	,,	16	12	16	1828. March 8...	,,	,,	9	13
April 20...	,,	17	,,	17	Nov.....	,,	12	9	12
May 18 ...	,,	18	,,	,,	1829. May 16 ...	,,	13	10	13
June 8 ...	,,	,,	,,	18	Aug. 15 ...	,,	14	,,	,,
,, 15...	,,	19	,,	,,	Nov.....	,,	12	9	12
July 13....	,,	20	,,	,,	1830. March 27..	,,	13	10	13
Nov.....	,,	14	10*s.* 6*d.*	15	April 3....	,,	,,	,,	,,
1823. Feb. 22 ...	,,	15	11	17	June 5	,,	14	,,	,,
March 8 ...	,,	17	12	18	July 10....	,,	,,	,,	14
April 5 ...	,,	18	,,	,,	Sept. 25 ...	,,	15	,,	,,
,, 19 ...	,,	19	,,	,,	Nov.	,,	12	9	13
May 3.....	,,	20	,,	,,	1831. March 26..	,,	13	,,	,,
Sept. 15 ...	,,	21	,,	,,	April 2....	,,	,,	,,	14
Nov. 2	,,	15	11	15	May 21 ...	,,	14	10	,,
1824. Feb. 21 ...	,,	17	11	17	Oct. 1....	,,	,,	,,	,,
March 20 ..	,,	19	12	18	Nov.....	,,	12	9	12
April 17 ...	,,	21	13	19	1832. March 3...	,,	,,	,,	13
May 15 ...	,,	22	,,	,,	April 7 ...	,,	13	10	,,
,, 29 ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, 28 ...	,,	,,	,,	14
July 10 ...	,,	24	,,	,,	July 7	,,	14	,,	,,
Nov.....	,,	16	11	17	Nov.....	,,	12	9	12
1825. Feb. 12 ...	,,	,,	,,	19	1833. March 16 .	,,	,,	10	13
,, 19 ...	,,	19	,,	,,	,, 23	,,	13	,,	,,
,, 26 ...	,,	,,	12	21	April 13 ...	,,	,,	10	14
March 5..	,,	20	12	21	May 18 ...	,,	14	,,	,,
,, 19..	,,	21	12	22	Aug. 3	,,	15	,,	15
April 16...	,,	22	,,	,,	Nov.	,,	12	9	13

EDINBURGH.

Mr. *Lewis Alexander Wallace.*

Weekly expenditure of a labourer whose wages are 9*s.* per week, as given by one of themselves, whose family consists of himself, wife, and two children, (furnished by Mr. Wallace:)—

	s.	*d.*
Two pecks of oatmeal, at 9*d.*	1	6
Five ditto of potatoes, at 5*d.*	2	1
Milk	1	0
Loaf of bread	0	6
Half ounce of tea	0	2
Half pound of sugar	0	3
One pound of bacon	0	6
Herrings or other fish	0	6
Coal	0	7
Oil	0	2
Tobacco	0	3
Soap	0	3½
House rent	1	0
	8	9½

Mr. *John Leckie,* a native of Londonderry, Broker on the Cowgate.

Mr. *John Leckie.*

I have resided in Edinburgh since 1792, and was educated here. I have been in business as a bookseller and broker thirty years, and have lived in the Cowgate twenty years. Twenty years ago there was not one-tenth part of the Irish in the Cowgate that there are now; provisions were high in 1826, meal rose to 2*s.* 6*d.* a peck, and, as there was a great dearth in Ireland, they came over here in large numbers. A great number of the Irish here are of the labouring class; there are also many travelling hawkers who are Irish—they sell muslins, shawls, prints, and handkerchiefs, and many sell hardware of different kinds, and jewellery. They do not thrive at present; they have not got on since the depression in trade which took place in 1826, and trade has continued to fall from that time.

Upon Saturday night the Irish drink a good part of their wages, and disturbances sometimes arise in the streets in my neighbourhood; this is not common among them; it is only a few who drink in this manner. When they buy clothes, they usually pay by instalments of 1*s.* a-week, and not the whole price at once; they are very charitable in assisting one another; those that can scarcely maintain themselves will give something to neighbours and strangers.

James Stuart, Esq., Superintendent of the Police of Edinburgh.

James Stuart, Esq.

The total number of the police officers and watchmen under my command is about 240, to a population of 130,000. There is no difficulty in keeping order in the streets, or enforcing the law. The magistrates' jurisdiction contains a population of 55,232 persons, and comprehends the chief part of the town: of the persons brought before the magistrates, at least one-half are Irish. The charge against them is, generally, disorderly conduct, arising from drunkenness. The majority of petty pilferers, also, are children of Irish. The Irish are in the habit of sending out their children to beg: we know some instances where they encouraged their children to steal. It frequently happens that children are brought into the office, saying that they dare not go home for fear of being beaten, as they have not made any money; these are generally Irish, but not always.

A good many of the porters of Edinburgh are Irish, and these are very disorderly and quarrelsome, and are frequently brought to the police. It seldom happens that a Scotch porter is brought to the office for improper conduct in the discharge of his duty.

Probably at least three-fourths of the brokers in Edinburgh are Irish, the total number of brokers is about 250. They keep small shops in the Cowgate, St. Mary's Wynd, the Westport, and Leith Wynd; this class of persons are often receivers of stolen goods, and, particularly, they purchase them without making any inquiry: many of the inferior tailors are also Irish.

There is also a great number of Irish hawkers in the town; they sell various articles, from silver watches to halfpenny tapes, and articles of food,—as fish, fruit, sweetmeats, and sometimes cheese; stolen goods are frequently traced to the possession of this class of dealers.

The thimblers and chain-droppers in the neighbourhood (*i. e.* persons who go about the fairs and highways, playing with the pea and thimble, and dropping brass chains, in order to cheat the ignorant) are exclusively Irish.

There are not many Irish among the grown-up prostitutes, but among the very young, from twelve to sixteen years of age, a considerable proportion are Irish, or of Irish extraction. It seldom happens that a grown-up Irishman is convicted of theft, but there is much stealing among the young Irish born in this country.

The Irish live together in certain districts of the town; St. Mary's Wynd is almost exclusively occupied by them, and the Cowgate, Westport, and Leith Wynd, to a very considerable extent. There are very frequently disturbances in these places on the Saturday night; I remember when there used to be a continued fight in the Cowgate among the Irish all Saturday night, and till four or five o'clock on Sunday morning; but now that is almost en-

EDINBURGH.
James Stuart, Esq.

tirely done away with. It has ceased partly on account of severe punishments being inflicted on them, and partly on account of the decrease of their wages.

Many Irish live in the same house, and they used frequently to keep pigs in their rooms, and sometimes three or four stairs up; but this practice is now put a stop to by a late local Act. They also frequently dwell in lodging houses, many sleeping in the same room, and the same bed. A good many of the Irish keep tippling houses, and generally keep them very irregularly.

Nearly all the 112 scavengers, and 45 lamplighters, employed by the police, are Irish. In the watching department there are about twenty-six Irish.

Bridewell, Edinburgh, 5th March, 1834.

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Total.
Males	89	28	11	128
Females	79	14	4	97
Under 14 years	26	2	,,	28
Above ditto	142	40	15	197
Can read when admitted . . .	150	30	15	200
Cannot read when admitted . .	13	12	,,	25

Furnished by *Mr. Kirkwood*, the Governor of Bridewell.

Answers to Queries. (See p. 78.)

Mr. *John Leckie.*

1. It would unquestionably diminish immigration to this quarter. My opinion is founded on long and extensive experience, which has produced a perfect conviction in my mind that utter destitution alone forces the aged and impotent as well as the unemployed labourer to immigrate here, where they are obliged to suffer every indignity, and to sacrifice their country and friends, and often to violate the strongest ties of nature, and all from a bare hope of sustaining an existence of wretchedness, which they have often told me their own country did not afford them.

2. It would be of infinite advantage to this town and neighbourhood if immigration of Irish labourers was immediately stopped. The ground upon which this opinion is formed is implied in my answers to the queries 3 and 4.

3. Most unquestionably.

4. I speak advisedly when I say that Irish competition has lowered the rate of wages one-half within this twelve years in that department of labour-work termed out-door labour, by which I would not be understood to include artisans. The native labourers of this place and their families suffer very much from this grievance; nor is there a situation, such as that of lighting lamps, sweeping the streets, or watching the town, they can calculate upon from the hordes of idle Irish who are ready to accept such on *any terms* that promise them *food to eat.*

5. Unquestionably. Hundreds of Irish manage to locate here in such a way as not only to become burthens themselves, but to foist hordes of children upon the parish; in addition to which there are constant claims made for transporting such as have no fixed residence from one parish to another, or to their own country; and, from the causes referred to in my answer to query 4, the families of the native poor are forced to seek from the parish rates that support they cannot otherwise procure; the burthens upon the householders are consequently greatly increased.

116, Freemasons' Hall, Cowgate,
Edinburgh.

No. V.

STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN GLASGOW.

Number of Irish in Glasgow.

The following Statements are extracted from Dr. Cleland's Statistical Work, p. 211.

Population of the City of Glasgow and its Suburbs :—

Scotch.	English.	Irish.
163,600	2,919	35,554

Establishment.	Dissenters.	Episcopalians.	Roman Catholics.
104,162	70,380	8,551	19,333

There is reason to believe that some of the Roman Catholics returned themselves as Episcopalians; but with this allowance it is evident that at least a third of the Irish, in Glasgow, are Protestants, or at least not Catholics. It is important to bear in mind this fact, with reference to the numbers of the Irish in other towns of Scotland, as the number of Catholics can in most cases be approximatively determined; and nearly all the Catholics in the Lowlands are Irish, or of Irish extraction.

Number of Baptisms registered at the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Glasgow, in each Year since a Register of Baptisms was preserved, beginning on the 20th of May, 1795, to the end of the Year 1833:—

A. D.	Baptisms.	A. D.	Baptisms.	A. D.	Baptisms.
1795	20	1808	269	1821	677
1796	56	1809	294	1822	768
1797	60	1810	379	1823	830
1798	83	1811	395	1824	911
1799	93	1812	340	1825	1,014
1800	72	1813	374	1826	1,062
1801	48	1814	430	1827	1,010
1802	54	1815	471	1828	1,151
1803	131	1816	456	1829	1,188
1804	102	1817	424	1830	1,233
1805	155	1818	475	1831	1,320
1806	217	1819	610	1832	1,462
1807	240	1820	583	1833	1,524

Total number baptized, from 20th May, 1795, to 1st of January, 1834 . 20,981.

A Catholic clergyman resided in Glasgow for about the space of three years previous to 1795; but that clergyman, it appears, kept no baptismal register.

During the incumbency of that Catholic clergyman, there were few or no Irish Catholics; the congregation in his time consisted almost entirely of Scotch Highlanders.

ANDREW SCOTT,
Roman Catholic Bishop of Glasgow.

P.S. The Scotch Highlanders of the Roman Catholic persuasion left Glasgow, almost in a body, on the occasion of the raising of the regiment of the Glengarry Fencibles, in the end of the year 1793, or beginning of 1794; since that time there have been few Scotch Catholics residing in Glasgow, and I am certain that, out of the greatest number of children baptized at the Catholic chapel, in Glasgow, in any one year, the number of children born of Scotch Catholic parents, and baptized at the Catholic chapel, never amounted to 20 in one year.

ANDREW SCOTT,
Roman Catholic Bishop, in Glasgow.

PAROCHIAL RELIEF OF THE IRISH POOR IN GLASGOW.

Inner High Church.

The number of poor receiving relief from the Session of the North or Inner High Church Parish of Glasgow at this date is . . 158

Of whom, so far as can be ascertained, there are,

Scotch	140	
Irish	16	
English	2	
		158

The total amount of money paid to the sessional poor in the year 1833 was £328. 19*s.* 7*d.*

Glasgow, 3d March, 1834. D. MACFARLAN, Minister.

Outer High Church.

Paid to the sessional poor in 1833, £519. 7*s*. 9*d*.

On the poor's roll, Feb., 1834.

Scotch.	English.	Irish.
180	4	20

Total, 204.

JOHN FORBES, Minister.

Blackfriars.

In 1833 the number of Scotch paupers on the roll of the College, or Blackfriars' parish, was 221, of Irish 25, English 1, West Indian 1, in all 258. The sum paid was, in 1833, £595. 8*s*. for the whole poor of the parish.

JAMES GIBSON, Assistant Minister.

Tron Church.

	Paupers.
Scotch	129
Irish	43
English	1
Total	173

Sum disbursed in 1833 for their support £390. 10*s*. 8*d*.

St. David's.

In St. David's parish there are at present on the list of paupers 75, of whom

60 are Scotch
14 Irish
1 West Indian

75

The total sum expended in the year 1833 was £186. 2*s*.; say one hundred eighty and six pounds two shillings sterling.

20th May, 1834. JAS. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

St. Andrew's.

Amount paid to sessional poor in the year 1833, £342. 8*s*. 6*d*.

Scotch	97
Irish	17
Total	114

The number of Irish in this parish has been much diminished in consequence of rebuilding in a better style many of the poorer houses.

N. PATERSON, Minister.

St. John's.

There are Scotch paupers	85	
„ Irish ditto	28	
		113

The above is the whole number at present on the roll.

Glasgow, 24th Feb., 1834. JOHN SOMMERVILLE.

St. James's.

Number of persons receiving relief at this time from the Kirk Session of St. James's parish, Glasgow		110
Of whom there are of Scotch about	90	
And of Irish about	20	
		110

Total amount of money paid to the sessional poor of the same parish in the year 1833, £236. 18*s*. 7*d*.

3d March, 1834. Certified by JOHN MUIR, Minister.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of the Poor of the Parish of Gorbals, from August 1832 to August 1833.

DR.	£.	*s*.	*d*.
To amount of assessment collected	184	9	1
„ collections at church doors	92	3	9½
„ donations and proclamations, &c. &c.	118	13	0
	£395	5	10½

CR.	£.	*s*.	*d*.
By amount of disbursements on account of the poor	386	13	4
By balance in collector's hands	8	12	6½
	£395	5	10½

Certified by Superintendent of the Poor.

GLASGOW.

Note.—There are 178 paupers on the poor's roll of the parish of Gorbals, classified as follows:

128	Irish paupers
49	Scotch „
1	English „
Total 178	

At present there are 13 children,

Irish	6
Scotch	3
Unknown to where they belong	4

There are 3 deranged paupers,

Irish	2
Scotch	1

Number of monthly poor on the roll of the landward part of Govan parish, in July, 1834 79

Of these the Irish are only 6

Forty-eight orphans and foundlings, of whom the greater part are Irish.

Glasgow, 20th March, 1834.

An account of the poor on the roll of the Annexation of Govan parish, as under, at the above date,

	Paupers.
Scotch	235
Irish	91
English	6
Total	332

The amount of cash paid them for the year ending the 1st August, 1833, was £800 sterling.

The immigration of the Irish to this city and neighbourhood has corrupted everything *moral and divine,* and the sooner an end is put to it the better, as Irish paupers are daily advancing on the poor roll, and, of course, the poor's rates.

Allan Pinkerton, Treasurer for the Poor in the Annexation of Govan Parish.

Evidence taken, from February 14th to March 2d, 1834.

Mr. *George Burns,* part Owner and Agent of the Belfast and Glasgow Steam-boat Company.

Mr. *George Burns.*

All the trade between Belfast and Glasgow has been in the hands of our company for more than three years, with the exception of one vessel. We have four steamers on that station, plying constantly summer and winter; the price of a passage has varied materially; before the other vessel began to sail, the prices were 20*s.* the cabin, and 4*s.* the deck. Since that time the cabin fare has been reduced to 5*s.*, and the deck fare to 1*s.*, and sometimes as low as 6*d.*

There are also steamers from Dublin and Derry to Glasgow, but the Dublin bring scarcely any deck passengers; the Derry brings a good many more than the Dublin, but not nearly so many as from Belfast.

There is a constant flow of deck passengers to and fro all the year round, but the number of those from Belfast is greatly increased at the time of harvest, viz., from the beginning of July to the middle of August, a large proportion of whom return again at the conclusion of the harvest. A large part of the deckers, who come at all times of the year, are hawkers, who bring poultry, eggs, bacon, and other provisions. Those who come at harvest, as far as their outward appearance goes, seem to be a poorer class; they carry back a good deal of money, however. This has been ascertained by the masters and collector of the ship, and is a matter of general notoriety to all concerned; the bulk of these reapers confine themselves to Scotland, and do not go into England; they usually stay about six weeks.

On board the vessels they are not more disorderly and troublesome than might be expected from so large a body of persons collected together in a small space; we are forced to use great vigilance and caution in collecting the fares, but, on the whole, they are paid pretty completely. The great majority of the harvest-men who come to Glasgow return by Glasgow. The immigration of Irish into Glasgow has been progressively increasing since the introduction of steam navigation, and it has rapidly increased since the lowering of the fares during the last two years.

According to the best computation which I have been able to make, I find that, during the year from 1st January till 31st December, 1833, for every 100 of deck passengers brought by us from Belfast, we have carried back 94. In other words, 6 out of every 100 brought to Scotland have remained, or found their way back to Ireland by other routes.

I am not aware that the practice of paying the passages of poor Irish emigrants to Glasgow exists to any extent; no facts of the kind have ever come to my knowledge.

The great bulk of the Irish who come to Glasgow are able-bodied men, in search of labour or trafficking. In many instances, the junior members of a family, after obtaining a settlement here, bring over their infirm relations.

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John Cameron, Esq., Agent of the Londonderry Steam Packet Company.

John Cameron, Esq.

We have two vessels plying between Londonderry and Glasgow, each of which goes backwards and forwards every week; there is no other steam-boat on that station; the cabin fare is 21*s.*, the steerage or deck fare is 6*s.* to Londonderry, and 5*s.* to places along the coast; the deck fare is never publicly lowered, but great numbers pay only 3*s.* or 4*s.* on account of poverty; they get on board, and it is sometimes impossible to obtain the whole fare from them, especially in harvest; probably one-fourth at common times, and one-half at harvest time, escape without paying the full fare.

Considerable numbers of those coming in spring and harvest time appear to be very poor and destitute, but in the general course of the year there are numbers of industrious well-doing people who bring provisions and trade backwards and forwards. In exchange for their provisions, and often rags and hair, which they bring from Ireland, they take back paper, sugar, tea, leather, and foreign fruit. This, however, constitutes but a small part comparatively of the trade, as to my certain knowledge three-fourths of the value of eggs, butter, &c., brought to Glasgow from Londonderry is remitted back in cash.

It is on these people that we chiefly depend: a great part of them appear orderly and well behaved. The reapers are sometimes very disorderly about paying their fares; frequently it is necessary to use threats in order to make them pay; but, in other respects, they conduct themselves with order, and are not drunken; their anxiety appears to be to make some money and carry it home; their habits seem very frugal; they generally begin to come about the middle of August, and they return in the commencement or middle of October. A few sometimes go as far as the North of England, but that is not common. I should think that we annually bring about 2,500 or 3,000; fewer go back than come. The number has not at all increased within the last five years; perhaps it has rather decreased, owing to the cheap fares from Belfast to Glasgow.

A great many Scotch go across to Londonderry both for pleasure and business; some very respectable people have left Scotland and settled in Londonderry and the adjacent towns in different departments of business, as distillers, merchants, shopkeepers, shipping agents. There is a considerable connexion betwixt Londonderry and this part of the country: many very respectable families are connected with one another by kindred and acquaintanceship.

I have heard of subscriptions being made in Ireland to send over Irish to Scotland, but not in Londonderry; no passages have ever been so paid in our vessels. A report of such a thing was current two or three years ago with regard to our vessels; but, when traced, it was found to be without foundation.

I see many of the letters of the Irish who come over in our boats, as very frequently they cannot read their letters, and they come to me to read their letters for them. From this I know that the Irish, who come from Ireland, are frequently invited over by their relations, who are settled here. I have known some who have sent for their aged fathers and mothers, but it is the better sort of them who do this; as far as I have observed, it is rather with the view of having them about them, and supporting them, than of enabling them to get a maintenance from the poor's rate, that they send for them in this manner.

In general the Irish are not a difficult people to deal with, at least the better and more intelligent part; it is otherwise with the more ignorant, they are suspicious, and seem to expect that they will not be fairly dealt with. I know twenty or thirty regular traders for the last five or six years between Londonderry and Glasgow who have very much improved their circumstances, and are very industrious, and very true to their engagements; these persons deal chiefly in eggs, butter, and fowl; some carry on a most extensive business in the single article of eggs; they show great fitness for business, and alertness in their dealings, when they have had any advantages of education, and have learned writing and arithmetic: a little education would make them very superior people; they show considerable capacities: if they were properly trained and educated, they would be fully equal to us in their commercial transactions. In fact, some of them seem to have a natural ability for dealings; they seem to be in their element when buying or selling.

Answer of Dr. *Scott* to written Queries.

Bishop *Scott.*

Query 1. At what time did the Irish begin to migrate into this part of Scotland in considerable numbers?

I think they came to this part of Scotland in proportion as the demand for labour increased; and a statement of the number of children baptized at the Roman Catholic chapel in Glasgow, herewith sent, (see p. 101,) will be the best answer I can give to that query.

Query 2. What was in general the occasion of their coming? and did they all come of their own accord, or were any sent for by employers of labour?

To that query I would answer, that, as far as ever I could ascertain, the occasion of their coming to this country was the hope of bettering their worldly circumstances, owing to the rate of wages being much higher in Scotland than in Ireland. I never knew of any having been sent for by the employers of labour, and I believe that all came of their own accord.

Query 3. To what class of society do the Irish in Glasgow and its neighbourhood belong?

To that query I must answer, that all those with whom I have been acquainted belong to the poorer and almost the lowest class of society.

Query 4. In what kinds of labour are they employed?

There are a few who, by honest industry and sobriety, have raised themselves in this

country to the rank of respectable shopkeepers; there are several who keep licensed whiskey shops. The great bulk, however, of the male population are hand-loom cotton weavers, or labourers employed on day's wages on roads, canals, coal-pits, draining, ditching, serving masons, coal porters, &c.; and the female population are generally employed at the steam-looms, or in the cotton manufactories.

Query 5. Do the Irish in Glasgow mix much with the natives, and adopt their habits and customs, or do they remain distinct from them, and retain their own peculiarities? and is there any difference in these respects between the Irish who come from Ireland and their children born in Scotland?

To this query I would answer, that the Irish in Glasgow do mix, and are obliged to mix, with the natives in the course of their ordinary employments; and I never observed any disinclination on the part of the Irish to mix with the natives who treat them civilly. I must also observe, that almost all the Irish in this city and neighbourhood come here from the northern counties of Ireland, and there is not much difference between the habits of the northern Irish and the Scotch in the lower classes of life; they do not remain a distinct body from the natives here, but they certainly retain some of their own peculiarities, and all their natural vivacity and quickness of temper. I do think there is a difference between those who come from Ireland and the children of Irish born in this country; those brought up from their infancy in Glasgow appear to be much more tidy and cleanly in their dress and persons than those of the same class of life who are grown up before they come from Ireland to this country; they seem to contract the habits and customs of the natives of this country. I have known several instances of parents returning to Ireland in their old age, from a desire of being buried at home, and taking with them their children reared in this country; the old people remained in Ireland, but their children said that they disliked the habits and customs in Ireland, and returned again to Scotland in a very few months, and sent part of their earnings here to support their aged parents at home.

Query 6. Does the change of abode appear to produce in general a good or a bad effect on the moral character of the Irish?

In my opinion, the change of abode does not in general produce a good effect on the moral character of the Irish who come to this country: I must, however, distinguish between those who appear to have been very immoral before leaving Ireland, and those who immigrate to this country, generally ignorant, but moral in their conduct. I am sorry to say that the last mentioned class, among those who immigrate to this country, is not the most numerous one. Those whose morals are corrupted before they come to Scotland generally become worse in this country, because they seem to throw off all restraint, and soon learn that their pastors here cannot exercise the same control over them in correcting their faults as the Roman Catholic clergy do in Ireland. Among the other class, of ignorant, but moral, people when they leave Ireland, I have ever observed, that the more these ignorant moral people mix and associate with the lower orders of the Scotch in large towns, the more their morals become deteriorated.

Query 7. Have the Irish in Glasgow taken a more prominent part in trades' unions, combinations, and other secret societies than the natives?

I have already mentioned that there are scarcely any of the Irish immigrants who learn any trade in this country, and scarcely any among them belong to the trades' unions. Trades' unions and combinations in this country are carried on by the natives; scarcely is there one Irishman out of a hundred among them. When any strike for wages takes place in a cotton manufactory, the Irish are then obliged to join their Scotch brethren, who are always the most numerous party. Several among the Irish, by refusing to join in these strikes, have been injured by having vitriol thrown upon them in the dark. As to secret societies, I know of none existing among the Irish immigrants in Glasgow, excepting the secret societies of Orangemen and Ribbonmen. A few Irish Orangemen made a display of parading the streets with flags, &c. This produced the existence of Ribbonmen in this country; and, though we uniformly refuse to admit Ribbonmen to a participation of the sacraments, while they continue members of that society, I am confident it will be impossible to root out the society of Ribbonmen while the secret societies or lodges of Orangemen in the lower classes of life are permitted to exist and insult the feelings of their Catholic countrymen.

Query 8. Do the Irish in general marry at an earlier age than the Scotch, and do they rear larger families?

In large cities I do not think that the Irish in general marry at an earlier age than the Scotch. I have not observed it to be the case in this part of the country. The most immoral, among the male population, of the Irish in this country, either do not marry at all, or very seldom marry at an early age. The moral part of the Irish males do, in general, marry between 20 and 30 years of age; and I think, generally speaking, they do rear larger families than the Scotch in the same class of life; and I cannot assign any other cause for their doing so, than the marked superiority of their morals over those of their equally poor Scotch neighbours.

Query 9. Are the Irish in Glasgow accustomed to live in large numbers in the same house, especially in lodging-houses? And have you ever known any immoral consequences to arise from their practice of sleeping together without distinction of age or sex?

I would say, that the Irish here are accustomed to live in large numbers in the same house, and especially in lodging-houses, but certainly not so much so as they are accustomed to do in Ireland, from all that I can ascertain. I do not, however, believe that they are accustomed here to sleep in the same beds, without distinction of age or sex; the Catholic part of the Irish population, who did so, would be refused to be admitted to the sacraments, as well as their parents, or the occupiers of houses, who permitted such practices. It is,

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Bishop *Scott.*

however, in spite of all we can do, too much the custom among them to have the males and females sleeping in the same room, though in separate beds; there are several lodging-houses, frequented by the poorest and the most profligate, in which I believe vice exists to a very great degree, and which cannot be considered in any other light than as the most profligate haunts of corruption, as those who frequent these lodging-houses are never in the habit of making themselves known to any pastor. I cannot say that ever I heard of many immoral consequences flowing from the practice of so many lodging in the same house.

Query 10. Have you any other remarks to make upon the Irish settled in this country, or this part of Scotland?

I have to remark, that a considerable number of profligate and immoral characters immigrate from Ireland to this country; they generally become, if possible, worse than they were on leaving Ireland, and frequently commit crimes of various descriptions. The conduct of these people, who from their crimes become the best known, is considered by many a part of their national character, and the whole body of the Irish immigrants are reproached with their crimes; these reproaches irritate their minds, and tend to keep up a spirit of animosity between them and the natives, and even a spirit of enmity against the Government itself: groundless prejudices certainly against the whole of them exist to a great degree, even among the respectable classes of society; their naturally warm temper is generally kept in a state of strong agitation, from the continual taunts thrown out by the natives against their country and against their religion, and on ignorant minds this must naturally produce a very bad effect. I have known instances of prejudice so strong, as to prevent the oaths of some moral Catholics from being believed by a jury in a court of justice, and a sentence of guilty brought in consequence against innocent men.

I have also to remark, that, till such time as means can be provided for the education of the children of the poor Roman Catholic Irish immigrants in this country, it will be impossible to make good men, good citizens, or good subjects, of the rising population of that persuasion in this country. The parents are so profligate in their habits as to be unable to pay for their children's education, and many among the moral part of them, being uneducated themselves, do not set a proper value on the benefits of education to their children. There are many charitable schools in Glasgow; but the teachers, being all Protestants, always mix up with the elements of education the principles of the Protestant religion. This necessarily excludes Roman Catholic children from attending these schools. The children of these poor Roman Catholics, who are very numerous, must naturally, without education, become a prey to the corruption of morals always existing in large cities. An attempt has been made to get schools for the education of these poor people, but that attempt, for want of funds, and the daily increasing poverty of the lower orders, will render it impossible for them to keep up schools for themselves.

To improve the feelings, the conduct, the morals, and the loyalty of the Irish Roman Catholic poor in this country, it would be necessary that the Government should, at least, extend the same assistance for education as is granted to them in Ireland; and, as they are almost all congregated in large towns, it would be necessary to receive assistance to provide schools for their education, and to support clergymen to impart to them the benefit of religious instruction, for they will listen to no religious instruction excepting to that which they receive from a Roman Catholic clergyman.

(Signed) ✠ Andrew Scott,

Glasgow, February 27th, 1834. Roman Catholic Bishop in Glasgow.

Henry Houldsworth, Esq.

Hen. Houldsworth, Esq.

Probably the half of the hands in my spinning-mill, at Anderston, are Irish, or of Irish extraction. The Irish in the mill, as compared with the natives, bear an equally good character. In general, however, the males cannot bear success, and have not the same frugal habits of laying aside money as the Scotch, consequently they get wrong when they have an excess of wages beyond their demands. The females are, in every respect, equal to the native manufacturing population.

The Irish come in large families, father, mother, and not unfrequently six or seven children, from twenty years of age downwards. The adult males immediately betake themselves to out-door labour, partly because they cannot get into factories, and partly because there is a necessity for an income, till the others get placed in work. The children get into work by degrees, and they have to struggle hard for the first six, nine, or twelve months, on account of the difficulty of untaught hands getting into work. Many of the Irish are from this difficulty compelled to go back, after having spent the little property brought with them. They are frequently invited over by their relations, but that practice does not prevail so much as it did, as there is not the same chance of getting employ now as formerly. Their relations often take them in as lodgers, and struggle hard to support them till they get into work. In my barracks, in which sixty families, mostly Irish, reside, there are some families which, in consequence of the parents or principal support having died, are very destitute, and suffer great privation, not having, in many instances, more than 6*s.* a week, clear of rent, to maintain a family of six or seven individuals. Those who come over do not, in general, suffer much privation at first; their friends all assist them: they are very charitable; they will part their last shilling among one another.

When the Irish first come over, both parents and children are in general very decent and respectable in their appearance and manner; after they have been here some time, they remain indeed pretty respectable, being equal to the standard of the population employed in factories

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Hen. Houldsworth, Esq.

here, but are deteriorated from their former condition. This change is produced by their mixing with the lowest dregs of our working population; and by the increase of their means arising from regular wages, which enables them to procure more luxuries and indulgences, they lose those primitive and sober manners which they have when they come over. In respect of drunkenness, I do not think the disposition to drink is stronger among the Irish than the Scotch; the Irish expose themselves more when drunk, and are more violent, and do not manage themselves so well.

I conceive that, if it had not been for the Irish, the manufactures of Glasgow could not have gone on so rapidly as they have; I am certain that without the Irish the manufactures in this country could not have been supplied with the requisite number of young hands. Wages in the spinning department of the cotton trade have been kept down by the Irish, or, rather, they have been prevented from rising. If wages were raised, I doubt whether we could meet the foreign competition; even now there is great difficulty, as the Americans export a great deal of cotton goods, and meet us successfully in the Indian and South American markets. The Americans have this advantage—that, all their establishments being new, they have the most improved machinery, whereas many of our mills are working with machinery thirty or forty years old.

In hand-loom weaving the Irish have lowered wages, partly from their competition for work with our native weavers; but, more particularly, without them the power-loom could not, from the want of hands, have made the progress it has. I do not think that the manufacturer could afford to give higher wages to weavers than the present rate; power-loom weaving is a very lean trade for the capitalist, a profit of a penny on a piece of twenty-five yards of calico is not, in my opinion, much below the average. Nothing can raise weavers' wages to their former level without materially injuring the trade; I think that this applies generally to the different branches of the cotton trade; the prices do not admit of an advance of wages.

Generally speaking, the Irish who come here are very ill educated; the parents, however, when they are here, show full as much anxiety for the education of their children as the Scotch. I cannot remember any Irish man or woman who came to this country after thirty years of age who became a drunkard, and my experience has been pretty extensive; their great fault is, to enjoy the present and disregard the future; they are satisfied with their present condition, and seldom attempt to raise themselves; they have not the same desire to acquire distinction as the Scotch.

Persons employed in Messrs. Houldsworth and Sons' mills, at Anderston, in March, 1834.

Native Irish	192
Born in Scotland of Irish parents	99
Scotch	137
English	1
Total	429

Mr. Houldsworth, in transmitting this account, states his opinion "that the Irish bear a somewhat greater proportion in his works than in most others in this country."

John George Hamilton, Esq., of Henry Monteith and Co.

John George Hamilton, Esq.

We have two works, one close to Glasgow, the other at Blantyre, about nine miles off. In the first we employ about 700 people, in the other about 1,000; the first is confined to dyeing Turkey red, and printing and discharging it; there are no Irish in these; we have not employed them, because we do not find them so steady and regular in their habits as the native population. The majority of the dyers were, till lately, north Highlanders. They, having been the class originally taught the art of Turkey red dyeing, kept it for a long time among themselves; but the neighbouring population are now taking it up. The printers are all from the neighbourhood; there is a considerable population in the neighbourhood, and there is no difficulty of getting hands of all sorts among the natives. The dyers in general get 13*s.* or 14*s.* a-week; some have more. The girls get 6*s.* or 8*s.*; the printers can easily earn from 25*s.* to 30*s.* a-week.

The other work is a spinning and power-loom weaving mill, and a yarn dye work in the country. At Blantyre there was not sufficient native population, and we were forced to build a village in the neighbourhood of the works. Our village contains about 1,800 persons, from whom, and from the neighbouring population, the workers are supplied. About half of the persons employed in the mills are Irish or of Irish extraction: there are more females than males, probably two to one. Probably about a fourth of the spinners are Irish; the rest are piecers and carders, and power-loom weavers. The character of the Irish work-people is generally not so high as that of the natives; they are not so steady and regular in their habits.

Nearly all the persons who work under the tradesmen, as masons' and bricklayers' labourers, and generally the labourers in the low departments of industry, and a great proportion of the hand-loom weavers in Glasgow, are Irish. There are not many Irish mechanics, partly on account of the exclusive system created by trades' unions, partly by the Scotch boys having a better opportunity, from having been brought up to them from infancy, and from their superior steadiness, education, and intelligence. Any heavy labourers' work by contract—as cutting canals, making railways and roads, digging foundations, &c., is almost universally done by Irish. Probably the contractors find they can get them at a lower rate of wages; and there is no work, however coarse, heavy, or dangerous, that they are not ready to undertake.

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Mr. *Scott*, Manager in Monteith and Company's Blantyre Mill.

Mr. *Scott.*

The Irish in this mill are very orderly and well behaved; the population is in general very respectable; and, as they are tenants at will, we have a great control over them, as dismissing hem from their work is dismissing them from their houses.

If the Irish are left alone, less confidence can be placed in them than in the Scotch; they are more eye servants; they require more constant looking after. This is not owing to want of understanding, but they have not so much stability as the natives; they are more quick and changeable; they learn their work easily; they are very smart at taking up any thing.

Most of the Irish in this mill have been born in Scotland. I know those who have come over from Ireland applying for work by their appearance, by the badness of their clothing, and their want of cleanliness and food. The Irish at Blantyre are almost all Protestants.

Communication from Mr. *George Miller*, Manager in Monteith and Company's Factory at Blantyre.

Sir,

Mr. *George Miller.*

Generally speaking, the Irish make as good workers as either the Highlanders or Lowland Scotch. If properly taught at first, we discover no difference.

It is not a general characteristic of them to lay up money for the future. As soon as they get into regular work, and have got their heads fairly above their recent difficulties, they probably purchase some showy clothes, and, beyond what is required for food, they spend the rest in whiskey. This is partly owing to keeping company by themselves. In a small community like this the Irish do not associate much with the Scotch; they spend their evenings and Sundays together, and in all cases whiskey is consumed. The same remark will apply to the Irish in large towns. The Protestant Irish are better than the Catholic Irish in several respects. They have generally more education, are fonder of having furniture in their houses, and, as they attend the church very regularly, they make a point of appearing well dressed. They do not associate much with Catholics here; hence they avoid the heavy drinkings that usually take place on Sundays.

The female Catholics attend their own chapels very regularly; but the males are not near so attentive.

The Irish, or descendants of Irish, are found to predominate in all spinning and weaving mills. This is in a great measure owing to the aversion that the Scotch had of allowing their children to go into a cotton mill when the trade was started in the West of Scotland. Hand-loom weaving at that time was good, more money could be made at it than in any mill. There were few Irish, comparatively speaking, in the country, and these were principally coarse linen weavers who had come over with the hope of bettering their condition. The silk gauze trade employed the most of the good weavers in the West of Scotland about this period; those who were not employed in this branch were employed at what is called customary work for the supply of private families, but their wages were not nearly so great as those of the silk weavers. The Irish got a share of the customary work, but scarcely any of the silk gauze. They were glad therefore to take work in the cotton mills that were erecting and in course of operation, and they took their children in along with them. As the trade increased, fresh lots of the Irish came over, and were employed at once. Upon the introduction of the cotton trade the silk declined, but the prices paid for weaving continued high, so that the cotton weaver felt little difference. Few Scotch families could be prevailed on to go into a cotton mill; they looked upon it as a sort of degradation. Among the few Scotch to be found in mills at that time were those who had learned no trade or craft, also discharged soldiers. From the time that the latter had left home, the trade had changed so much, that to resume the weaving it would have been almost necessary to have served a fresh apprenticeship; they, therefore, took to cotton spinning, at which they could earn very good wages.

After the trade was a little better understood, the workmen in the respective mills began to form rules for themselves. It ought to be kept in view, that at this time the prices paid, and the mode of management, were very dissimilar in different mills. After a while the mills in a district began to pay like each other; but as new factories were erecting, with improved machinery, the prices were not so fixed as the workers liked; frequent heart-burnings arose, and at length the workers began to form associations for mutual protection. This state of things continued for many years, till at last all the spinners in Scotland became consolidated into one union. It is believed, however, that the union could never have acquired that degree of consistence that it now possesses had it not been for the daring character of the Irish, who scrupled at little in accomplishing their ends, even to the destruction of life and property, of which there are many miserable instances on record.

It is the opinion of many that the vast influx of Irish into Scotland has deteriorated the character of the Scotch in no small degree; their reckless conduct, their wasteful habits, their disregard for external appearance in the matter of clothing, their apparent contempt of furniture, or what is called the plenishing of a house in Scotland, their inattention to the proper upbringing of their children, their drunken revels on Saturday nights and Sundays, in short their general corruption of manners and morals, which has loaded the calendars of the criminal courts of Scotland for the last twenty or thirty years, have all tended to introduce a laxity of morals in the rising generation, which now, unfortunately, is too evident to all.

Without going minutely into the five queries you left me, I would briefly note that our population with our present stock of Irish is quite ample for all the work we have to do. In

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Mr. *George Miller.*

the harvest-time more of the Highlanders would come out, and I dare say it will be found pretty generally that the Irish have had the best share of poor's rates and of hospital assistance in all the towns of Scotland.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

To G. C. Lewis, Esq. GEORGE MILLER.

Hugh Cogan, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, of Glasgow.

Hugh Cogan, Esq.

We have two factories, one for spinning, the other for power-loom weaving. In the spinning mill there are about 440 hands, of whom fifty may be Irish; these are chiefly card-room hands, and several piecers. Few of the spinners in Glasgow are Irish. The communication of Ireland with Glasgow has all along been easier than with Manchester; before the introduction of steam navigation the Irish often came all the way to Glasgow in sailing-vessels, or went in colliers to Girvan, Troun, and other places on the coast of Ayrshire.

In our power-loom weaving factory there are about 170 hands, of whom about 30 may be Irish. The Irish employed in the mills are more volatile in their habits, and less to be depended on, than the Scotch; but they are very clever and smart, and take up anything very easily; with equal opportunities the Irish are as skilful in their work as the Scotch, and more willing to do drudgery work, and therefore they are useful as auxiliaries to the others.

We employ in Glasgow from 600 to 800 hand-loom weavers; in the country we have about the same number, varying also according to the state of the market: it is coarse coloured work, such as cannot well be done by power: about half of those in town employed by us are Irish; of those in the country not a tenth are Irish; their earnings are from 5*s.* to 9*s.* a-week; the Irish do fully more work in the week than the Scotch, and equally well; in general, however, they are less honest, and not so well educated, as the Scotch.

The practice of stealing yarn given out to wind and weave was, some years ago, carried to such an extent in Glasgow, as even to affect the price of some descriptions of goods; the yarn was purchased from, or exchanged with, the weavers, principally by Irish hawkers, who obtained from 30 to 50 per cent. of its real value from a low class of manufacturers, many of whom were Irish; these persons use, the materials for bringing goods into the job market, for money, at a price greatly under what similar goods could be produced at by the regular manufacturer: the weavers, having found that this practice operated against the price of their own labour, have, for the present, in some measure, discontinued it. This practice has certainly prevailed more among the Irish than the Scotch weavers, but it has prevailed among the latter to a considerable extent. There has been a gradual demoralization of all classes of weavers in Glasgow, partly from their low wages, partly from the intermixture of Irish amongst them, and partly from the practice of embezzling the stuff becoming so common that it has ceased to be considered a crime.

With regard to combination among the weavers, the Irish are rather urged on by the more acute and thinking among the Scotch; but when the emergency comes the Irish are the more daring spirits; and as they are in themselves less reflective, and worse educated, they are more prone to use violence, without regard to consequences.

In the cotton trade, especially in the weaving department, we could not have done without the Irish. The Irish have, however, contributed to lower the price of hand-weaving; if the wages of weavers were now higher it would operate very seriously against our foreign trade. The manufacturers of Germany, France, and America, meet us in the Brazils, round the Cape, and in the Mediterranean, at equal, or even at lower prices; the home trade could only be saved by protecting duties if wages were maintained at a higher level. I have no doubt that the power-loom will every year more and more encroach upon hand labour, and that hand labour will never obtain its former wages. The Scotch weavers are so sensible of this, particularly in large towns, that many of them bring up their children to any other profession rather than hand weaving.

The Irish send over for their relations, or acquaintances, or town's people, and take them in as lodgers, and train them to weaving, which is now so easily acquired, that a person of ordinary acuteness can do common work in a very short time; and in this way any gap produced in those occasional depressions which occur in trade is very easily filled up upon the return of a demand for that species of work. This accounts for the facts that the absolute number of Irish hand-loom weavers, and still more their proportion to the Scotch, is constantly on the increase.

I do not think that it would have been possible to have got hands for the trade of this town without the Irish; neither the Highlands nor the South of Scotland would have furnished a sufficient number.

The demand for coarse linen weaving in Fifeshire has increased so much of late, that it is partly supplanting the heavier fabrics of cotton, which, for a series of years, have been wrought there to a considerable extent, a great part of them being sent from Glasgow. It is not improbable, now that work begins to be sent from Glasgow to the North of Ireland, that the rate of labour of heavy weavers there may be ultimately raised by the introduction of cotton fabrics, in the place of sending them to be woven in Fifeshire. There was some years ago a feeling of insecurity as to transmitting work to the North of Ireland, but that is gradually abating, the agents employed, in some instances, furnishing security; the same feeling would now exist with regard to the South of Ireland.

A maintenance for the aged and infirm in Ireland would be desirable to prevent the Irish from following their relatives to those places where they have fixed themselves permanently in quest of work, particularly as regards Scotland, because after three years they acquire a right of residence, and get relief from the parish.

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James Wright, Esq., Cotton Manufacturer, of Glasgow, one of the Partners of William Wright and Co.

James Wright, Esq.

We have a cotton spinning factory at Lochwinnoch, 18 miles west of Glasgow, in Renfrewshire. We employ about 200 hands in it, of whom a few only are Irish. We give a decided preference to families belonging to the place, because we find them much steadier. They have a character to support in the place where they are known, and are differently circumstanced from persons travelling from place to place, who have no fixed home. This is my principal objection to employing Irish; they are also extremely ignorant, those who come here being generally the lowest of the population, and their mixing with the natives produces a bad moral effect on them, from their want of religious education. Generally I think that the Irish have contributed considerably to demoralize the working classes of Glasgow by their example, arising from the want of religious and moral training, and by evil communication.

There are a good many Highlanders in the village of Lochwinnoch; we prefer them to the Irish. They locate more easily in country villages than in towns. As compared with the entire population there are not many Highlanders in Glasgow. A large proportion of the servant girls are from the country; the girls belonging to the town prefer going to the factories, when they have higher wages, and more of their own time at command.

I have known Irish families settled in the country who conformed to the Scotch habits, and sent their children to school, and became much improved. In the town, in a general point of view, the Irish have done more to deteriorate the Scotch than the Scotch have done to improve the Irish.

Wages are high in all branches of the spinning trade, as compared to other employments. It is doubtful whether the manufacturer could have given higher wages if no Irish hands had come here, on account of the check of foreign competition.

On more than one occasion, particularly in 1826, when trade was much depressed in the West of Scotland, and large sums were raised by voluntary subscriptions for supporting the unemployed, we were visited by immense numbers of the poorer class of Irish, who came here in order to get a part of the subscription, and they were in many instances sent back in the steam-boats. Many landed in Ayrshire, and begged their way to Glasgow.

I think that if you were to give the Irish equal opportunities, and equally good education, with the Scotchman, he would be, if not more, at least equally useful. His capacities for improvement are quite equal. There is great out-coming in the Irish character.

Mr. *James Thompson*, Cotton Manufacturer, of Glasgow.

Mr. *Jas. Thompson*.

My business is confined to weaving, and all the work is given out to the weavers. We employ at present from 300 to 400 looms; a very small proportion of these are in Glasgow, the rest are in Lanark and Girvan. Probably two-thirds of these weavers are Irish; nearly all those at Girvan are Irish, or descendants of Irish. The whole of these are employed at plain coloured work, which cannot to any extent be done by the power-loom. Their common earnings are not above 7*s*. a week. A good tradesman, working long hours, would not earn more than 8*s*. The Irish work fully as hard, and are as skilful in the trade, as the Scotch. They are not, however, so careful of any extra materials intrusted to their charge; and in general we do not think them so worthy of confidence as the Scotch.

We also employ about 50 women in winding cotton yarn; they are generally industrious people, and we have considerable opportunities for selection. About half of them are Irish, and their character is quite equal to that of the natives.

One reason why the Irish hand-loom weavers have increased in Glasgow and the neighbourhood is, that many of the Scotch hand-loom weavers have got into factories as tenters, foremen, and in other situations from the loom; and a smaller proportion of them have brought up their children to the loom than the Irish. The weaving trade is now fully able to supply itself with hands from the families now here; and, from the facility of learning the trade, and the low wages which it brings, they put their children to the loom at a very early age. This applies both to Scotch and Irish. There is now no encouragement for a fresh immigration of Irish hand-loom weavers.

The Irish have been beneficial to the trade, by increasing the quantity of work and reducing the price of labour; but they have injured the labourer at the same time. It is doubtful whether the Glasgow manufacturer could afford to give higher wages to weavers if the Irish had not come here, as foreign competition regulates the price, and the price or demand for goods regulates the wages which the manufacturer can afford to give. Wages are as high, if not rather higher, in Glasgow than any other part of Scotland. The rate of wages in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, so far as the cotton manufacturer is concerned, regulates the rate of wages throughout Scotland. It is, therefore, possible that, by reducing the wages of the cotton trade in Glasgow, the Irish may have reduced the wages all over Scotland. I believe that wages, in all the other departments of the cotton trade, are high, except weaving.

The improvements made of late years upon the quality of yarns, and particularly coloured yarns, and the simplifications introduced into this trade, have rendered it much easier of acquirement, and this has contributed to the reduction of labour prices. Such is the improvement in the material, that in coloured work a weaver will work nearly double the quantity he would have done thirty years ago; and they do not require to learn the most difficult parts of the business, as this is all done by separate persons, who make it their profession.

A very small proportion of the Scotch weavers are strangers from other parts of the country;

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Mr. *Jas. Thompson.*

they are chiefly natives of the district. The only strangers in the weaving trade are the Irish; there are very few Highland weavers.

If we found it our interest to do so, there would not be the least difficulty in sending work to Ireland. The communication is so rapid, that we could get returns twice a week, if necessary; but hands are now so plentiful that there is no inducement to do so. It is not the fear of insecurity in Ireland, but the superabundance of hands in Scotland, which prevents the transmission of work.

The practice of spirit drinking has increased in Glasgow among the weavers, in proportion to the depreciation of wages. Being deprived of their rational amusement with their families, they fly to ardent spirits as a stimulus; their time is so fully occupied, and the remuneration for their labour so small, that they cannot afford the time or expense necessary. This remark applies equally to Scotch and Irish. I do not think that the Irish have been the means of increasing the consumption of spirits. There is a most marked difference between the moral principle of the weavers now and twenty-five years ago. This deterioration is to be attributed partly to the fall of wages, but chiefly to the diminution of education. The diminution of education has arisen both from the inadequacy of the parochial schools to the wants of an increased population, and from the earlier age at which children begin to work. There has been a general deterioration in the morals of the manufacturing population of Glasgow and the neighbourhood gradually advancing for the last twenty years, and that has arisen from the numbers of the people far exceeding the means of instruction.

The effect of the Scotch character has rather been to improve the Irish character than the converse.

Some professions in Glasgow are almost confined to Irish—as brokers, that is, old clothes and furniture sellers, and hawkers of provisions, fruit, fish, and earthenware. I consider the Irish to have all the elements of the mercantile character; they are fond of bargain-making, of buying and selling, and of adventure.

James Hutchison, Esq.

James Hutchison, Esq.

There are not many Scotch, from the South and East, in Glasgow; the population is chiefly formed of natives of Lanarkshire, of Highlanders, and of Irish.

There are a great many Highland but few Irish domestic servants in Glasgow; people do not like employing the Irish in their houses: most of the girls in the bleach fields, and many of the women in the factories, are also Highlanders; of the labourers, in Glasgow, more are from Ireland than the Highlands, but still a good many are Highlanders; as a proof of it, we have two Dissenting meetings, and one chapel, in which the service is performed in Gaelic.

I employ from 1,500 to 2,000 hand-loom weavers, in weaving muslin in Glasgow and the surrounding villages; a good many of these are Irish: the Scotch weavers are generally more steady, and sober, and regular in their habits, and we prefer them, where we can get them. The Irish sometimes run away, having got an advance of money on their work, and leave the web on the loom unfinished. The Irish are as good workmen as the Scotch, and, except in point of steadiness, there is no difference between the two.

We are very liable to lose portions of the yarn given out for weft; for example, if there are thirty spindles given out for weft, many of them contrive, by weaving thin, to pass off the web with twenty-eight or twenty-nine spindles, leaving them one or two spindles to sell. This yarn is sold by the weaver to the hawkers of earthenware and other articles of household furniture, and hence the stolen article is called *bowl weft,* as being exchanged for bowls. I am not aware whether most of these hawkers are Irish, but I believe the Scotch are engaged in it also; the hawkers, after obtaining a pretty large quantity of this yarn in their progress through the country, go to a class of manufacturers, who give about fifty per cent. of its value, class it, and apply it to the different fabrics which they manufacture; a great quantity of goods has been in this manner brought into the market at a low price. I never heard the Irish particularly blamed for being the carriers on of this traffic.

I have also about 600 looms at work at Belfast, weaving muslin; the yarn is sent over to two foremen, who give out the work, receive the cloth, and transmit it to us by steam-boats; we found no difficulty or hazard in this arrangement: we have had an establishment of this kind for ten years. The business is managed in the same way as in the villages round Glasgow, where we give out work; we require no additional precaution. The practice of sending over work to Ireland is becoming more common: two houses in Glasgow have begun to send a portion of their weaving to Ireland in the last twelve months. The work in Belfast is nearly as well done, but not quite so good, as that done in Glasgow. Wages are lower in Belfast; the difference is sufficient to compensate the cost of transport, and of the establishment necessary at Belfast. This practice will prevent the immigration of Irish weavers into Glasgow, as they would prefer doing the work at home to coming to Scotland in search of it.

A great many of the best Scotch weavers, in consequence of the lowness of their wages, have emigrated to Canada and the United States. In my opinion the demand for weavers, in Glasgow, might have been satisfied without the Irish. Within the last two months the weavers have combined so effectually, that they have raised their wages nearly twenty per cent.; at the beginning of the year, their wages were about 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* a-week, and are now from 8*s.* to 9*s.*; the wages of weavers have been brought down by the superabundance of hands alone; in our branch of business I am not aware that foreign competition has lowered wages. Fine muslins are not now made by power; but, if the wages of weavers were to rise to any considerable extent, I have no doubt that the power-loom would come in to make the lower

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qualities of these muslins: cambric muslins are now made by power. I believe it principally has been the low rate of wages, for some years back, that has prevented the power-loom from making a considerable inroad on our trade.

Mr. *Joseph Browne*, Dyer, of Glasgow.

Mr. *Joseph Browne.*

Out of twenty labourers, I employ about half Scotch and half Irish; I find an advantage in balancing them, and setting one against the other, in reference to good conduct; it produces emulation between them. The Scotch and Irish never quarrel; the Irish sometimes quarrel amongst themselves. I have sometimes thought that I discovered a wish amongst the Irish to have a superiority of numbers, but it never amounted to much: I have not had any difficulty in governing them; no class of men, in my opinion, are easier to manage than the Irish; kindly usage seems to operate on them like a charm. The Highlandmen are more difficult to manage; perhaps this arises from our using more caution in dealing with the Irish than our own people; the Irish likewise have less pride and are less easily offended. I had a turn-out some years ago, in which the Irish were fully more to blame than the Scotch; they staid about a week, and came back on the same terms, when they saw the determined spirit of the masters; on this occasion, two men, who worked for me in the place of those who had turned out, were ill used and beaten; the suspicion fell upon Irish: at that time all the dyers in Glasgow turned out—there are 200 or 300 dyers in Glasgow, and probably near the half are Irish. When I speak of between 200 and 300, I speak of those connected with general dyeing; there are a great number more connected with Glasgow and the neighbourhood, engaged in the dyeing of Turkey red. The average of dyers' wages is about 15*s.* a-week; there is not the same disposition among the masters to lower the wages of dyers which there is in some other trades.

The Irish are remarkably quick in learning the dyeing business, much more so than the Scotch, both Lowlanders and Highlanders. What operates powerfully against the Highlanders on their first arrival is, their imperfect knowledge of the language. In those branches of our business which require only manual labour or dexterity of hand, an Irishman only requires to see it to perform it. They are also particularly honest, I have never known any instance of pilfering among them: I have on various occasions left the house and property in charge of Irishmen, and have never had cause to complain; when they have been long in service and are kindly used, they are very trustworthy, and anxious for the master's welfare. They are, however, in general much given to petty lying, and they seem to think it a venial sin; I have, however, succeeded in giving them an abhorrence of this practice, from their teachable and tractable disposition, and, after a few advices, I see no occasion to repeat it. They are not so ambitious of getting forward in the world as our countrymen; they do not feel their consequence so much; it does not seem to strike them that they should get beyond the condition of a working man.

With regard to my own men, there is not much difference as to drinking; but, taking the Irish in general, they are addicted to ardent spirits more than the Scotch. I have observed that, where an Irishman got a taste for reading, he generally gave over drinking in proportion as the taste increased; and information seemed to remove that revengeful and hurried spirit which they often show: a very large proportion of them cannot read, and are extremely ignorant; they are very apt to learn when they have an opportunity. I established a library some years ago for the use of my labourers, for which they paid a penny a fortnight; it had a very good effect while it lasted, which was for two or three years. All the Irish that could read took books and read them much, and I found that it had the effect of sobering them considerably, and of elevating and improving them materially; and, although there were near 200 volumes, they soon exhausted it, and my parsimony was the reason it was discontinued. The Irish have expressed fully more regret at its being given up than my own countrymen.

I am inclined to think that, if the Irish had the same facilities as our countrymen, they would surpass both them and the English in intelligence and usefulness; I have found an acuteness and cleverness among them which I do not think my own countrymen possess; they have no education themselves, and do not seem to know the value or use of it; they are more indifferent to it than we are, and I don't think that their children get much instruction. They are brought up in nearly the same way as their parents, especially the Catholic children.

In my opinion, the Irish have not had a bad moral effect on the native poor to any great extent; they may have deteriorated them a little. It is chiefly by diminishing the means of education that they have produced this effect; they are also more addicted to drink, to lying, and to swearing, than the natives; by mixing so much with them, they have lowered the tone of morals among the Scotch, whilst they, the Irish, have been in a greater proportion improved. Highlanders are by far more correct in their behaviour than the Irish, or even our own population; they are more influenced by religion. The Scotch have had a certain effect on the Irish, and in some instances a powerful effect. Among my own men, the Irish are as well dressed as the others; in our own business, they are fully cleanlier than the Scotchmen. I have observed as much gratitude, and kindly feeling, and desire for my interest, among the Irish, as our own people.

No striking demoralization of the working classes of Glasgow has recently taken place; but, if I go back thirty years, there is a great difference, particularly as regards the quietness of our Sabbaths; so far as there has been any demoralization, it has been owing, in a great measure, to want of education; the mingling of males and females in factories has also had

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Mr. *Joseph Browne.*

a very mischievous effect. The Irish influence has not had so much effect as these two causes. I am quite convinced, that if the system of education were extended, in our town, it would be attended with the most beneficial effects; when I have had boys who could not read, I have almost uniformly found them to grow up thoughtless, and improvident, and careless. When I speak of education, I mean Christian education, founded on the authority and morality of the Bible; without this, education is dangerous, but better that than none.

The Irish have lowered the general rate of labourers' wages in Glasgow, but not much in the dyeing trade: the great increase of our business has been owing to them. I do not see how we could have done without them. The Highlands and country villages could not have given us a sufficiency of hands. The Irish are a remarkably healthy and vigorous people; in their old age they go about and beg; in general they are as vigorous at seventy as the Scotch are at sixty, and this is one reason why so small a proportion become inmates of our poor-house; they prefer going about, when able, to the confinement of the workhouse. I think, in point of muscular strength, they are on a par with the Highlanders, and both are fully more vigorous in old age, and both are stronger and more fitted for hard labour, than the Lowlanders; at all ages it is their superior strength which fits them for labour requiring strong exertion. I consider that this arises from their not being accustomed to severe labour in early life—in parts of Ireland which I visited they seemed to grow up to manhood before they thought of working—and also from breathing in their early years a purer air than our factories and crowded towns afford. I do not find their children, born in Glasgow, possess the same vigour, little, if any, more than the natives of Glasgow.

The want of poor laws in Ireland is a great encouragement to elderly people to come over here. The friends and relatives settled in Scotland, from their natural acuteness, soon discover the advantage of gaining a residence, and contrive to bring them over quietly until they obtain a maintenance; this practice, perhaps, does not prevail to a great extent; but there is a large number of elderly Irish here, and I cannot account for it on any other ground.

The Irish seem to have far less reluctance in applying for parish aid than the Scotch; and many Scotch families have come under my own observation, who, perhaps, would never have applied (or at least have struggled with poverty for years without applying) had it not been for the Irish receiving it so readily, and thus weakening their independent feelings, and saying, we have as much right as they. I am humbly of opinion, that if a provision for the poor were established in Ireland, similar in principle to what prevails in many parts of Scotland, crime would be diminished, and its prosperity would increase; its wealthier inhabitants would be detained, and enterprising men from Scotland would settle there. The Irish are a very affectionate people; they are fond of their country and friends, and they would not come over in such abundance if there was any provision for them at home. I also think it highly probable that many would return to their home in old age, after having worked in their youth and manhood in Scotland.

William Dixon, Esq., Proprietor of Collieries and Iron Works.

Wm. Dixon, Esq.

The principal colliery belonging to me is that of Govan, close to the town; my iron works are the Calder works, at Airdre. I am also proprietor of Wilson town iron worksin the upper ward of Lancashire.

The following is an account of the persons employed in the Govan colliery, 22d February, 1834.

How Employed.	Rate.	Number of			Total Number of		
		Scotch.	Irish.	Engl.	Scotch.	Irish.	Engl.
	Below Ground.						
Colliers . . .	At 4*s.* per day, house, and fire	186	79	4			
Drawers . . .	At 2*s.* 6*d.* per day	5	64	3			
Redsmen .	At 2*s.* per day	20	98	1			
					211	241	8
	Above Ground.						
Smiths . . .	From 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per day	3	2	.			
Hammermen .	From 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* . . .	1	4	.			
Corvers (Iron Basket-makers) .	At 2*s.* 2*d.*	2	2	.			
Enginemen . .	From 2*s.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* . . .	10	3	.			
Wrights . . .	At 3*s.*	2	.	.			
Hillsmen . .	At 2*s.* 6*d.*	7	.	.			
Masons . . .	At 2*s.* 8*d.*	9	.	.			
Labourers at Sundries . .	From 1*s.* 8*d*, to 2*s.* . . .	7	68	.			
					41	79	.
	Total number of men employed				252	320	8
	Boys employed below ground (from 10 to 16 years of age), drawing and keeping doors, from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day . .	97	19	0	97	19	0
					349	339	8

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Wm. Dixon, Esq.

The collier is the pickman, the man who digs out the coal and makes the excavation; a considerable degree of practice is required, and that beginning early in life. It seldom happens that a man can bring his body into the positions required, if he begins after 22 or 24; much of the work is done with the body bent down or resting on its side.

The drawer is the person employed in dragging the coals from the pickman to the pit bottom in carriages.

The redsman is the person employed in redding and stowing away any thing which falls and impedes the work.

The reason why there are so many more Scotch than Irish among the boys, is that they are generally the sons of the colliers, and there are more Scotch than Irish colliers; moreover, the Irish are generally younger men, and have not been so long with us.

The Irish in the coal mines with us bear a good character; we have nothing to complain of them on that score; they are fully more obedient and tractable than the natives, and are not so much given to combine; they are lively, and sometimes, when they get drink among them, they are a little excited, but not to any extent worth speaking of. They are very much disposed to learn any thing you put them to; they do not find so many difficulties in beginning any thing new. An Irishman, who has never seen the mouth of a coal-pit in his life, has no hesitation in going down and commencing what you ask him to do. They are, perhaps, quicker at taking any thing new than the Scotch, that is, in the same class.

We find them very useful labourers, and their services are of considerable importance to us; at present we could not do without them. In this part of the country, the Scotch do not show much disposition for labouring work; they would rather go to trades. Even the hand-loom weavers, whose wages are so low, do not either themselves attempt to be labourers, or bring up their children to it. A great majority of the West Highland hands are quite useless; they are deficient in the aptitude to learn, and they do not work so heartily: in general, they are a lazy idle set; we decidedly prefer the Irish to these Highlanders. The North Highlanders are a different set altogether; they are far preferable both to Irish and to West Highlanders; not many of them come to Glasgow.

The following statement of the Calder Iron Works Colliery and Ironstone Mines will give a tolerably fair idea of the common ratio of Irish about such works in this country. There are more Irish employed in the Govan works than the average.

WORKERS EMPLOYED AT CALDER IRON WORKS.

	Furnace Keepers, from 4s. 4½d. to 5s. 10d. per day.	Furnace Fillers, from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 7d. per day.	Engine Men, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 1d. per day.	Smiths, from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. per day.	Wrights, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per day	Engineers, from 1s. 8d. to 3s. per day.	Brick-maker and Bricklayer, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per day.	Masons, from 2s. to 2s. 8d. per day.	Labourers, from 1s. 3d. to 3s. per day.	TOTALS.
	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	S. I. E.	
	7 1 .	. 8 .	8 . .	10 0 0	6 . .	4 . 1	2 . .	8 . .	27 78 .	160
	Carters, Waggon Drivers, and Boatmen, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per day.	Farm Servants, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per day.	Carpenters, from 1s. 8d. to 3s. per day.	Sawyers, at 2s. per day.	Corvers, at 3s. per day.	Hillsmen, from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per day.	Women Labourers, from 10d. to 1s. per day.	Boys under 16 years, from 6d. to 1s. 4d. per day.	Girls under 16 years, from 6d. to 1s. per day.	
	19 3 .	6 . .	3 . .	4 . .	1 . .	5 . .	6 . .	23 6 .	6 3 .	85
										245

EMPLOYED UNDER GROUND AT CALDER.

	Colliers, at 3s. 4d. per day.	Colliers and Miners, at 4s. per day.	Colliers' Boys, from 1s. to 3s. per day.	Redsmen, from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per day.	Drawers, at 2s. per day.	Women Drawers and Bottomers, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per day.	Drivers, at 1s. per day.				
Colliers ..	11 . .	87 1 3									
Miners...	. . .	43 . .	36 . .	2 . .	1 . .	11 . .	4 . .				
				7 4 1		2 . .					
	11 . .	130 1 3	36 0 0	9 4 1	1 . .	13 . .	4 . .	. . .	. . .		213

CONTRACTOR'S WORKERS.

					2s. to 3s.	At 2s. 2d.				
Hunter Pit	12 3 0	. . .	. . .	. 1 .	3 . .					
No. 2. Pit	20 0 0	. . .	2 . .	3 3 .	. . .					
Whiterig	15 0 0	. . .	1 . .	1 3 .	. . .					
Dykehead	17 5 0	. . .	. . .	4 2 0	. . .					
	64 8 0	. . .	3 . .	8 9 .	3 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .		95
										308

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ABOVE GROUND.

GLASGOW.

Wm. Dixon, Esq.

	Banksmen, from 1s. 6d. to 2s.			Enginemen, from 1s. 8d. to 2s.			Total.
	S.	I.	E.	S.	I.	E.	
Mossmuk	2	.	.	1	.	.	
Hillheast	1	.	.	2	.	.	
Contractor							
Hunterspit	.	.	.	1	1	.	
No. 2 Pit	1	1	.	2	.	.	
Whiterig	5	1	.	2	.	.	
Dykehead	7	.	.	.	.	.	
Ditto	1	1	.	2	.	.	
	17	3	.	10	1	.	31

Total Scotch men employed above ground	137	
Ditto women ditto	6	
Ditto girls ditto	6	
Ditto boys ditto	23	
		172
Total Irish men ditto	95	
Ditto girls ditto	3	
Ditto boys ditto	6	
		104
Total Englishmen ditto		1
		277
Total Scotch underground men	226	
Ditto women	16	
Ditto boys	40	
		282
Total Irish underground men		22
Total English ditto		4
		308
Total number employed at, and connected with, Calder Iron Works		585

Mr. *Alexander Christie*, Manager of the Calder Iron Works.

Mr. *Alex. Christie.*

The Irish labourers require more looking after; they are more talkative than the Scotch, which tends them to slacken their work, and brings others to listen. In other respects, they are equally good workmen; they are as expert labourers, and do as much work in the course of the day. If any thing like a combination gets a footing, they seem more forward and active in taking the lead than the Scotch. They are, for the most part, very easy to deal with; taking them singly, they are not unreasonable, or hard to satisfy. The Irish seem kind to one another, and assist each other with money at times of sickness or accidents, or when death takes place in any poor family of their number.

Communication from Mr. *Charles Mackintosh.*

Dunchattan, Glasgow, 7th March, 1834.

Mr. *Charles Mackintosh.*

None of the chemical works in this neighbourhood, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Tennant's, require many workpeople; and he does not employ any Irish, whose services in this district may be enumerated under the heads of weavers, quarriers, road-makers, mason-labourers, brick-makers, field-labourers, and, in time of harvest, reapers; beside which, I believe that of late a good many have been employed as colliers, regarding whom Mr. Dixon of Govan is well qualified to give you every information.

I am not competent, and I think it will not be an easy matter, to specify the comparative numbers of Scotch Highlanders and Lowlanders, and Irish, employed in this district. My reason for preferring Highlanders is, because I consider them, upon the whole, steadier and more to be depended on than either the Scotch Lowlanders or Irish; not that I think them better workers; on the contrary, I think them frequently much lazier, and there are a great many excellent Irish labourers in this country, both Catholics and Protestants. In regard to wages, that is very various. Labourers at present may be estimated at from 9s. to 11s. per week; but, I believe, the weavers are much worse off.

(Signed) CHARLES MACKINTOSH.

GLASGOW.

Mr. *William Wilson*, Brick and Tile maker, Builder, and Pottery Manufacturer.

Mr. *Wm. Wilson.*

In summer, I employ in general from 100 to 150 men, more than two-thirds of whom are Irish. The Irish are chiefly bricklayers' labourers and brick-makers; I have also Irish employed in the preparatory part of the pottery work, as wheeling the clay and milling it. The wages of the bricklayers' labourers are from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a-week, in harvest they get 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* more, owing to the scarcity of labourers. The Irish in general are good workers, especially when they first come; when they have been here some time they get more drunken and regardless of themselves. At first they are poor, and when they get wages they do not in general use their money to better themselves, but spend it as they get it in drinking; some of them are steady, but others, if they have a shilling, will not work. The Irish labourers have been of service to the town; the Scotch labourers would not have performed the work they have done; they are more scarce, they would not have been got from other parts of the country, not even from the Highlands; there are not many labourers to be had in the Highlands. In the first place, the country is not populous; in the next place, the towns are chiefly upon the coast, and the people fish in the summer season. The Scotch labourers in general look a little higher, they seek for situations as porters about warehouses, &c. There are very few Scotch labourers here, those who are not Irish are generally Highlandmen; in general, the Highland labourers are not such hard-working men as the Irish, but more trusty, regular, and steady.

If you want an Irishman to do his work well, the best way is to keep him at a distance; if you want a Scotchman to do his work well, the best way is to encourage him. There is more faith to be put in the Scotch than the Irish: for common coarse work, in which there is no skill and no trust reposed in the labourer, I should prefer Irish to Scotch on equal wages.

The reduction of the duty on spirits has been most destructive to the working classes of the people in Glasgow; there has been a great increase of drunkenness in consequence of it among the whole working population, both Irish and Scotch; the Irish have not been the cause of spirit drinking.

Many Irish bricklayers come over from Ireland: their character as to drunkenness is as bad as that of the labourers, in fact it is worse, as their wages are higher. We do not like taking Irish as apprentices; their parents in general show them so bad an example that I am afraid of them.

I do not think that there is any material prejudice against the Irish in Glasgow; they are equally employed with the Scotch, and at as high wages, if their conduct is good; it is their behaviour which keeps them down.

Mr. *Alexander Broom*, Builder and Mason.

Mr. *Alex. Broom.*

I employ in general about sixty or seventy labourers; of these more than two-thirds are Irish. I have about fifty men in the quarries, of whom fully the half are Irish, and about twenty-five barrow-men and lime-men, employed in serving the masons, of whom all are Irish, except two or three old men. I can remember the building trade in Glasgow nearly thirty-five years; at first, about half the labourers employed in building were Highlanders, and the other half Irish; now they are nearly all Irish, and this is general throughout the town. There are some Scotch bricklayers' and masons' labourers, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, in Glasgow, and they carry the hod.

The Irish will work with the Scotch on good terms; they sometimes attempt to beat off new hands by overloading them, but they do this to their own countrymen as readily as to the Scotch.

If the Irish are attended to, they work very well, and are generally stout fellows; I consider them as of great value to the town; it is possible that labourers might be got from the Highlands, but the Irish have been of great service to the building department, particularly the labouring class, for some years. There are scarcely any Irish masons in Glasgow; it is rare to find them good. The Irish are not often bred to the trade; the materials in Ireland, also, are different from those used here.

I have no difficulty in managing my Irish labourers; there has been no general turn-out among them at any time that I recollect.

Last year I did part of the stone-work of the Monkland canal; there were about 100 labourers employed in clearing the channel, most of whom were Irish.

James B. Neilson, Esq., Manager of the Gas Works.

James B. Neilson, Esq.

I employ a large number of labourers, from about ninety to a hundred, all of whom, within about thirty or forty, are Irish. The work is charging furnaces, wheeling coals, digging trenches for pipes, and other coarse work; all except ten or twelve get 15*s.* a-week, the others get 11*s.*

The Irish are excellent workmen—the best labourers we get; if possible, when I put them together, I have three-fourths Irish and one-fourth Highlandmen. The Irish agree well with the Highlandmen, and do not attempt to drive them away from the work; I consider their services of great value to this town; I also find that the Irish are more easily managed than the Highlandmen. I once had a combination, but the Irish were not the leaders in it.

I think that the Irish have exercised a bad moral influence on the natives, by their example, in respect of drinking; they have induced others to follow them, and drink with them. Their

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conduct generally is not so good, and when they are together the example does harm. They have also communicated their uncleanly habits to their neighbours; they live mixed up with the native population through the town. The Irish children are greatly improved by being here, but I do not see much alteration in the parents. *James B. Neilson.*

There has been a considerable deterioration in the morals of the working classes in Glasgow in my memory, particularly in respect of drinking among the females. I think that the Irish have contributed to introduce this; in general the influence of a manufacturing town has lowered the moral standard of the population. The want of education has also contributed materially to produce this change; the children are sent early to work, and the means of instruction have not kept pace with the wants of the population.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., of the Garnkirk Railway Office.

I have principally employed Irish labourers in making roads and railways in the departments of spade-work, picking, wheeling, and breaking whinstone metal; I had 320 Irish labourers employed in excavating a railway cutting in 1829. *Andrew Thomson,* Esq.

I consider the Irish more serviceable labourers than either the Highland or Lowland Scotch; they do a greater quantity of work, and with more cheerfulness.

The Highland or Lowland Scotch labourers are more moral in their habits; they are more provident, and generally more trustworthy, than the Irish. The Irish, however, are superior in point of skill for spade-work, digging, or wheeling.

One observation has always struck me very forcibly, which is, that the Irish labourer after coming to Scotland improves very much as a workman after being three or four months in employment: when he begins to work his hands fail him, especially when picking or wheeling, and even working with the spade. It therefore gives good ground to suppose that his habits are indolent, or that his energies are ill-directed in Ireland.

Garnkirk Railway Office, 1st March, 1834. ANDREW THOMSON.

Mr. *William Johnstone,* Harbour Master of Glasgow.

There are a great many Irish employed in the harbour of Glasgow as labourers, in loading and discharging vessels; they are engaged chiefly by the masters of the vessels, and sometimes by the merchants; the wages are generally 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, it is heavy work: not more than a third of the persons so employed are Scotch, and these are chiefly Highlanders. Those who carry the grain are, however, chiefly Lowlanders; they are a sort of body by themselves, and are employed by the weighers. Mr. *Wm. Johnstone.*

Probably there may be about 1,000 persons employed as labourers in the harbour in this manner; there are not many cases of stealing about the harbour, and I am not aware that more occur among the Irish than the Scotch.

In summer time many Irish are employed down the river, in wheeling away the stuff from the punts, which carry it from the deepening machine; several hundred are employed in this manner.

There are not many Irish employed as seamen in the coasting trade of the West of Scotland.

Mr. *Richard Curtis,* Pawnbroker.

I am a native of London, and I have been settled in Edinburgh and Glasgow about thirty-two years, at Glasgow for nineteen years; there are very few English in Glasgow who are in business, and few English journeymen mechanics. There are a good many English at Edinburgh of all classes, especially mechanics. Mr. *Richard Curtis.*

My shop is in Trongate-street; I see a great many Irish in the way of my business; in every case we ask them where they live. The Irish are scattered all over the town, but mostly they live in the suburbs. The wynds and closes leading from Trongate to Bridgegate, in the centre of the town, are also chiefly inhabited by Irish, and the poorest order of Scotch. In general, I do not do more business with the Irish than the Scotch, in proportion to the population. I find, from notes of my business of yesterday, there is about one-fourth part Irish of the persons who have business with me; and this, I believe, to be the general proportion.

Generally it is the practice of all persons, of both nations, to redeem their clothes on Saturday, and pledge them on Monday and Tuesday; wearing apparel is the article most frequently pledged, and watches. I have now, at least, 1,400 watches in my possession.

At my public sales, I have observed that nearly all brokers (that is, dealers in old clothes) are Irish; the same class of persons who are Jews in London.

Last year, in the spring, I was putting a wooden addition to a stone quay at Dunoon, below Greenock. I employed from fifteen to eighteen Irish labourers, and agreed to pay them 9*s.* a-week; after I had picked the first fifteen at Glasgow, hundreds of Irish came to me wishing to be employed at the same rate. It was rather disagreeable work, driving piles into the sea from a suspended scaffold.

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Mr. *John Tait*, Editor of the Liberator Newspaper.

Mr. *John Tait.*

A large part of the population of Glasgow consists of Scotch from the Lowlands. Taking Glasgow as a centre, there are persons who have come to it from all sides, within a circuit of sixty miles; my father originally came from the Lothians, and had been a country farmer; he was driven out by the improvements in farming, became a mechanic, and settled in Glasgow: most of my acquaintances either were born in the country, or their parents came directly from the country. When the extinction of small farms took place, and the cotters were driven in from their agricultural and pastoral employments, they first collected in villages, and then gradually inclined to the large towns, especially to Glasgow, from the Lothians. In my opinion, the population of Glasgow may be divided into five parts, of which the native inhabitants would be one-fifth, the Lowlanders two-fifths, the Highlanders one-fifth, and the Irish one-fifth. There are few persons you meet with in Glasgow who can say that their fathers were born in the town.

I never heard it imputed to the landlords of Ireland, that they make subscriptions and send over the poor from their estates to Scotland, nor has any complaint been made by any of the operatives of Glasgow against the manufacturers for bringing over Irish.

The steam-boat proprietors, who trade between the Clyde and Ireland, have held out encouragement to them, by reducing the fares sometimes as low as 3*d.*: complaints have also been made of printed bills having been circulated in the North of Ireland, giving exaggerated accounts of the demand for work here.

Lawrence Hill, Esq.

Lawrence Hill, Esq.

I have the management of the funds of some of the public charities in Glasgow; they are almost exclusively of a local nature, or for particular classes of natives, as burgesses and their children. Scarcely any Irish get relief from them; I looked over the pension-list of Hutchisone's Hospital, which is the most extensive and oldest charity of this kind, and there was only one Irishman upon it.

When there is any distress among the working classes, subscriptions are made on the occasion, which, in general, are very ample, but there are no permanent charities for the general distribution of food, clothing, and fuel; there is no general lying-in hospital, or lying-in charity in Glasgow.

Moses Steven Buchanan, M.D., Senior Surgeon of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and one of the Elders and Deacons of St. John's Parish.

Moses Steven Buchanan, M.D.

In consequence of the crowded state of the Irish lodging houses, typhus has prevailed in Glasgow among the Irish more extensively than among the Scotch. During the operations of the fever committees, they have often been obliged to shut up these lodging houses, and fumigate and whitewash them in order to prevent contagion, especially in spots where the Irish first come, from the steam-boats. There were not more deaths from cholera among the Irish than the Scotch.

In the lodging houses I have often seen from eight to twelve in one apartment, lying on straw, with little or no bedding, and almost no blankets. The worst are towards the south part of the Old and New Wynds; they are damp, dark, crowded, ill-ventilated, hovels; there are few cellar residences in Glasgow. In the old town there are few sunk floors, *i. e.* floors a stair below the level of the street; generally speaking, the dwellings of the Irish are a grade inferior in regard to furniture; the lowest part of the working population being Irish, we find that, in comfort, education, and moral feeling, they are inferior to the Scotch; the Irish are more indifferent to education than the Scotch, and education does not prevail so extensively among them.

There are no streets or districts in Glasgow exclusively inhabited by Irish—there is no street where you would not probably find more than an equal proportion of Scotch along with them—they appear to be quite amalgamated and mixed up with the poor population of the town.

The Irish weavers do not average more than 6*s.* and 7*s.*, and the labourers not more than 9*s.* and 10*s.* a week.

Persons of this class usually have porridge and buttermilk for breakfast; for dinner, potatoes and salt herrings; and, in the evening, porridge and milk again. Sometimes on Sunday they have some fried bacon; they very rarely get flesh meat. The native labouring population live on nearly the same diet.

So far as my observation has gone, I have not seen that, in point of drinking, the Irish are worse than the Scotch of Glasgow.

In consequence of the large numbers of Irish who come here, and their great ignorance, both intellectual and religious, their morality is inferior, and this has a tendency to lower the Scotch. You may educate and raise the native population as you will, still there is a constant influx of ignorant and uneducated Irish, who, by their example and association, deteriorate the condition of the natives. If you could educate the Irish, either in their own country or here, nearly all the evil produced by their immigration would be got rid of. I have not the least doubt that they are as susceptible of education, and that they have as good capacities, as the Scotch. I think that, if they were carried through the same course of discipline, they would come out in the same.

There is more native independence in the Scotch, more anxiety to do without parochial

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assistance, and more aversion to apply, than in the Irish or English; the English are more prone to apply than the Irish.

Moses Steven Buchanan, M.D.

The Irish can in general give a pretty clear account of the symptoms of their diseases, and, as far as I have observed, are inclined to follow the directions given them for their treatment. They have almost invariably the habit of waking their dead relations, and drinking over them, from their death to their burial; on these occasions the Scotch are decent and orderly; there is a striking proof between the conduct of the two nations in this respect. There is an equally striking difference in the interment. Often the Irish carry the coffin to the grave without a mortcloth, and the friends follow it in their common clothes, neither of which is ever seen among the Scotch.

Mr. *John Stirling*, Surgeon.

Mr. John Stirling.

The ten parishes of Glasgow are divided into twelve districts, for each of which a surgeon is appointed by the directors of the town's hospital, in order to visit the poor, and is paid by a salary; till recently there were only four districts, and I had charge of what is now three and a half districts. I have been connected with the districts for the last sixteen years, and during that time I have visited a great number of the poor in their houses, both Scotch and Irish. My district at present does not include a poor part of the town, and of those who apply to me considerably more are Irish than Scotch. The Irish are peculiarly liable to fever and acute inflammations of the lungs.

The dwellings of the Irish are poorer than those of the Scotch in the same class of life; more of them are huddled together; the houses are ill-furnished, ill-aired, and dirty in the extreme. The poor Irish frequently lie on the floor, on straw or shavings; frequently, however, they have beds. It is the practice for as many to sleep in the same bed as can be crowded into it—it is not uncommon for three or four to lie in the same bed—frequently three or four beds are in the same apartment, in which males and females sleep next to one another.

Their common food is potatoes, and herrings, and buttermilk; the only meat I see them use is some bacon ham. This is not nearly so much among the Scotch, they get porridge and milk, and generally some kind of broth; very frequently the Scotch have a portion of animal food, though scanty; sometimes their dinner consists of potatoes and herrings.

I have sent from thirty to thirty-five patients to the fever hospital within three weeks from the same lodging house, all Irish. In general the lodging houses are not worse than the private houses, and the beds are usually better furnished. During the prevalence of fever and cholera, when the poor have been provided with soap gratuitously, they have frequently not even washed their own clothes. The Irish are, in general, dirtier and less well clothed than the native population.

John Watson, Esq., Junior, Superintendent of the Police of Glasgow.

John Watson, Esq.

The active police force under my superintendence consists of about 300 men; they have charge of the whole town, day and night. A part of the Barony parish, all the Gorbals, and Calton, and Anderston, lie beyond the jurisdiction of the Glasgow police, and have each a police force of their own. Besides these there is also a river police. The police force under my charge consists of three lieutenants, one constable, fifty officers, six criminal officers, 130 watchmen, thirty supernumeraries, fifty firemen, twenty-one lamp-lighters, and thirty or forty scavengers, besides superintendents in the various departments. This force is understood to form a very different police; there are also 150 able-bodied men as pensioners of Government, who are occasionally called out to act as special constables in the preservation of the peace; and nearly that number are, or recently have been, employed in the public works in the neighbourhood of Glasgow; besides these, there are about 1,200 of the citizens enrolled as special constables.

Of the persons brought to the police office for different offences a large proportion are Irish, much larger than their proportion in the population. There is little serious crime within the jurisdiction of the police; petty thefts are very common, and the majority of the juvenile delinquents are descended from Irish parents; this is owing to the improvident and intemperate life that the parents lead, and their want of attention to their families and children. They very often send out their children to beg, and get what they can by all means in their power; but it is not a common practice for the parents to punish the children, if they do not bring a stated sum at the close of the day. It is very rare for Irish children to be brought to the police, saying that they dare not go home without a certain sum. There are hundreds of boys, girls, elderly people, and worn-out prostitutes, who find employment in gathering bones for manure, old iron, rags, and similar articles from dunghills; almost all these are Irish. There is also a great deal of prostitution among the low Irish; among the young prostitutes there are more Irish than Scotch; frequently there are a hundred prostitutes in the police office at night, brought in for being disorderly upon the streets after eleven or twelve o'clock at night; a great proportion of these are Irish.

Of the persons taken up for being drunk and disorderly, more than a half are Irishmen and women; every Saturday night and Sunday morning great numbers of low Irish are brought in as well as others. Irish rows often take place in the streets, and not unfrequently on their public days; the police invariably get the mastery, and command the streets; their numbers are sufficient to preserve order at any time; the military are never called on to act in

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John Watson, Esq.

any circumstances short of riot. The magistrates' officers are sufficient to execute their warrants, and resistance to their authority is so rare, that the police are seldom called in to their assistance. No landlord is unable to distrain for rent, on account of the weakness of the law; there is nothing known here of inability to execute the law, either civil or criminal.

There is not now any illicit distillation in Glasgow worth mentioning; but, when the duty was high, it was carried on to a considerable extent in almost every street in the town.

The lower parts of the town about Bridgegate-street and the wynds are principally inhabited by Irish.

Mr. *George Jeffrey*, Superintendent of the Police of the Gorbals.

Mr. *George Jeffrey.*

The police force under my superintendence consists of twenty-one night watchmen, three serjeants, and nine police officers, to a population of about 40,000. All the persons apprehended are taken to the police office, and brought before the magistrate; and as I attend as procurator fiscal, or public prosecutor, crimes of a serious nature are remitted to the sheriff. Of the persons brought before our Court, I should suppose that about two-thirds are Irish, principally for assaults, for being drunk and disorderly, and, in general, for breaches of the peace. The great proportion of these take place on the Saturday night or Sunday morning. The Irish fight both in the streets and in the houses, generally with their fists, and only occasionally with weapons; sometimes very serious wounds are inflicted in these encounters. The Scotch mix occasionally in these affrays, but the rows of the Irish are chiefly among themselves, betwixt the Catholics and Protestants. The great proportion of the beggars in the Gorbals are Irish; the Irish send out the younger part of their families to beg, children from four to seven years; they are often brought to the police office, but I never heard them say they were bound to take home a certain sum on pain of being beaten by their parents. The Irish neglect the education of their children very much, particularly the Protestants; the Catholics are more under the influence of their pastors.

I was superintendent of police eight years at Paisley; many Irish there lived on the wages of their children, who were employed as draw boys, and earned from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a-week. I have known some of these beat their children unmercifully if they did not bring home the wages.

Mr. *Bryce Smith*, Superintendent of the Police of the Calton and Mile-end.

Mr. *Bryce Smith.*

Our force consists of ten watchmen or patrols, four extra on Saturday nights; four serjeants or out-door officers; two house officers, and six extra supernumeraries on Sunday. The population in 1831 was 20,613. The proportions of Scotch, Irish, and English are as follow: Scotch, 13,554; Irish, 6,890; English, 157. All the persons apprehended in the borough are brought before me: a great many of them are Irish, probably about two-thirds. They are sometimes brought in for petty thefts, but generally for being drunk and disorderly, and fighting on the street. This usually takes place on Saturday night, and through the day on Sunday. They generally fight with fists, and not with weapons; and the quarrels, for the most part, take place among the Irish, though sometimes Scotch and Irish are mixed in the same brawl.

There is no difficulty in enforcing the law in our district; the police have never been overpowered in the streets since I have been superintendent. A magistrate's warrant can always be executed; and I never heard of there being any difficulty in distraining for rent.

The Irish in Calton are chiefly labourers, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, hawkers of fish and fruit, and brokers. Nearly all the brokers in Calton are Irish. The brokers are the principal receivers of stolen goods.

The Irish are usually very quiet when sober; but, when they get a little liquor, they are inclined to quarrel; there is not much difference with regard to drunkenness between them and the Scotch.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF CONVICTED PRISONERS IN GLASGOW BRIDEWELL, 1st MARCH, 1834.

Table distinguishing the Inmates in Bridewell, according to Nation and Age.

Nation.	9 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	16 Yrs.	17 Yrs.	18 Yrs.	19 Yrs.	20 Yrs.	21 Yrs.	22 Yrs.	23 Yrs	24 Yrs.	25 Yrs.	26 Yrs.	27 Yrs.	28 Yrs.	29 Yrs.	30 Yrs.	31 Yrs.	32 Yrs.	33 Yrs.	34 Yrs.	35 Yrs.	38 Yrs.	39 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	41 Yrs.	42 Yrs.	44 Yrs.	45 Yrs.	46 Yrs.	47 Yrs.	50 Yrs.	53 Yrs.	58 Yrs.	59 Yrs.	60 Yrs.	66 Yrs.	68 Yrs	70 Yrs.	Total.
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Scotch.	..	..	1	4	7	7	13	7	8	6	12	5	7	10	8	3	7	7	1	8	4	8	..	5	..	5	6	3	..	5	..	5	1	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	172
Irish...	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	5	4	6	..	3	1	2	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	52
Total	1	1	1	5	7	8	14	7	9	6	14	5	8	15	8	8	11	14	1	11	5	11	2	5	2	5	8	4	1	8	1	7	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	..	3	1	1	1	233

Table of Education.

Nation.	Cannot read.	Can read a little.	Can read well.	Total.
English	0	2	7	9
Scotch	16	12	144	172
Irish	15	11	26	52
Totals	31	25	177	233

Table of Sex.

Nation.	Males.	Females.
English	6	3
Scotch	95	77
Irish	24	28
Total	125	108

Table of Crime.

Crimes.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Theft	1	99	24	76	48	124
Reset of theft	0	7	2	4	5	9
Falsehood and fraud	1	2	0	3	0	3
Making and issuing base coin	2	8	7	5	12	17
Assaults and breaches of the peace	0	27	10	28	9	37
Keeping disorderly houses	0	2	1	0	3	3
Disorderly prostitutes	2	26	3	0	31	31
Breach of engagement	0	0	1	1	0	1
Hawking spirits	0	0	1	1	0	1
Military offences	3	1	3	7	0	7
Total	9	172	52	125	108	233

Furnished by Mr. Brebner, Governor.

GLASGOW.

Mr. *William Caldwell*, Superintendent of the Poor of the Parish of Gorbals Proper.

Mr. *Wm. Caldwell.*

A good many old people come over from Ireland to Gorbals parish after they are unfit for work; and, when they have been a short time above the three years, they apply for relief from the parish. The Irish also often desert their wives and families; and, when the wife dies, they sometimes go away and leave their children a burthen on the parish. I never heard but of one instance of a Scotchman deserting his family in this manner. There is much more bastardy among the Irish in the Gorbals than among the Scotch.

I was a visitor of the Strangers' Friend Society some years for the Gorbals and Bridgegate, and nearly all the money I distributed was among the Irish: not one case in ten was Scotch. The Irish in general were in lodging houses, which were very dirty and ill furnished. The houses of the Irish are usually very ill furnished; they live in great numbers in the same house; they have the habit of lying on the same floor, as many as it will hold; nobody would believe they could pack so close together who had not seen it. They bring up their children in ignorance, and frequently send them out to beg. The great majority of the beggars of Glasgow are Irish; there are also a great number of blind Irishmen here begging. Once, when I was in Belfast, I overheard one Irishwoman telling another, that such a woman had come to take over her mother to teach her to beg in Scotland, it was such a good trade, A good deal of money is given away in charity in Glasgow by private individuals; ladies, in particular, go about visiting the poor, and giving money and clothes.

I called on two visitors of the Strangers' Society, Messrs. Willan and Walker, who have been from ten to fifteen years visitors of this society; they both agree with me, in regard to the number of Irish that were relieved by them, that there were ten Irish to one Scotch. I begged often from private individuals to send them home. I gathered about 10*s.* once to send a poor woman to Dublin; and after I paid her passage I gave her a little money. She said there were no societies in Ireland, and would not go home.

Answers to Queries from Glasgow.

1. Would the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent diminish or increase the immigration of the Irish into the part of Great Britain in which you reside? and on what grounds do you form your opinion?

2. Would it be advantageous to the town and neighbourhood in which you reside if the Irish immigration could be completely stopped either immediately or gradually? and on what grounds?

3. Could the work of the town be done, or could the harvest in the country be got in, without Irish labourers?

4. Has the Irish competition either lowered the general rate of wages in your town and neighbourhood, or prevented it from rising? and, if so, in what departments of industry, and to what extent?

5. Has the Irish immigration increased the amount of the poor's rates in your town and neighbourhood?

Answer of Right Rev. Dr. *Scott.*

Right Rev. Dr. *Scott.*

I must preface that my answer to these queries is grounded solely on my observations on the state of the Irish Roman Catholic population in Glasgow and its neighbourhood; my ignorance of the condition of the lower classes in Ireland prevents me from being able to form any opinion on the propriety or impropriety of adopting any measures calculated to benefit the poor in that country, when considered exclusively as Irish measures.

1. I would answer that I am of opinion that the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent, would tend to diminish the immigration of the Irish into this part of Scotland; that opinion is grounded on the fact of seeing a considerable number of old and infirm persons immigrating from Ireland to Scotland, at a time of life when they are incapable of earning their bread by any other means than by begging; that opinion is also grounded on the extraordinary love of, and attachment to, their native country, which I have observed to glow with great ardour in the breasts of all those with whom I have been acquainted, and on the great desire they generally manifest to be able to return home in their old age, that they may have the satisfaction of dying and being buried in their own country. I think therefore that this very desire of being buried in their own country, would prevent almost all the aged and impotent from immigrating from Ireland to Scotland, if they had any means of being supported at home in their old age.

2. I would answer, that I am of opinion that it would be very disadvantageous to the trade and manufactures of Glasgow, if the immigration of the Irish into this part of the country were put a stop to. My opinion is grounded on the great increase of manufactures, and other public works, and which I believe could not have been carried to their present extent, for want of a sufficient number of hands to work in them, had it not been for the immigration of the Irish into this part of Scotland. I am also of opinion that, owing to the great corruption of morals in large and manufacturing cities, the population in them must gradually diminish, without some influx of population from the country.

3. For the reasons stated above, I am of opinion that the work and manufactures of the town could not now be done, if the Irish population was withdrawn from it. My residence for the last twenty-eight years in Glasgow prevents me from forming a correct opinion on the

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Dr. *Scott.*

second part of the query relative to the possibility of the harvest being got in without the assistance of Irish labourers; but, from a general knowledge of the state of the country, I do think, that considering the very high rents paid by farmers, and the general depression of the price of grain, the harvest could not be got in without the assistance of Irish labourers, excepting at a rate of wages which would prove ruinous to farmers.

4. I would answer that, generally speaking, the price of labour must greatly depend upon the number of hands seeking for employment; still I am of opinion that the present low rate of wages ought to be traced to other causes than to the immigration of Irish into this part of Scotland. I do think there were as many out of employment in proportion to the population of this city, when wages were high, as there are now, when wages are low; my opinion in this respect is also grounded on the fact, that the wages of mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, smiths, &c., have fallen as much in proportion as the wages of labourers, and of those who are employed in the cotton manufactures, and there are few or no Irish mechanics among the population of this city.

5. I would answer that, in my opinion, the immigration of Irish into this city has not contributed to raise the amount of poor's rates in Glasgow. This, however, may be owing to a very general practice of refusing aid to poor Irish Roman Catholics, even when by law they require a domicile, and a right to be supported; but which right they have no means of enforcing but by a very expensive process in the Court of Session, which they are totally unable to sustain.

John Muir, D.D., Minister of St. James's Parish, Glasgow.

John Muir, D.D.

1. We seldom or never hear of the Scotch poor emigrating to Ireland; and why, but because the law makes provision for their maintenance at home, when they become aged or infirm. Were, therefore, the Scottish system of Presbyterian parish ministers, and their collections for the poor of the parish at the church doors, aided, when aid is required, by the heritors or landowners assessing themselves to make up the deficiency,—were such a system introduced into Ireland, the immigration of the Irish into Scotland would in a great measure cease.

2. It would be advantageous were such immigration stopped, because it would prevent the growth of popery in the West of Scotland, which is the fruitful mother of all the evils that at present afflict Ireland; inasmuch as the Word of God asserts, that idolatry brings a curse with it wherever it goes.

3. The harvest of the country here could be got in without the aid of Irish labourers. The work of the town and neighbourhood would soon come to be done also without them, for Scotch Highlanders would then cease to emigrate to America, as now they do, and would come rather to Glasgow and the low country, as they call the Lowlands of Scotland, in the capacity of labourers, as they were wont to do regularly about forty years ago, before the Irish immigation commenced.

4. In the department of country labour and town labour, such as serving of masons and the like, the Irish competition has undoubtedly prevented the general rate of wages from rising, as the wages are nearly the same now that they were about forty years ago, while in that period the wages of mechanics and operatives have greatly increased.

5. The assessment for the poor in the city of Glasgow has greatly increased within the last twenty years, and that the immigration of Irish has tended to produce this, may be fairly gathered from the great proportion of Irish paupers who have always been upon our poor's roll during that time.

Rev. *Nathaniel Patterson*, Minister of the Parish of St. Andrew's, Glasgow.

Rev. *Nathaniel Patterson.*

1. A compulsory maintenance in Ireland, like that of Scotland, which does not, like that of England, increase pauperism, would diminish the immigration of Irish into this neighbourhood. Why? Because very wretched beings come here and are willing to live in circumstances of wretchedness, unknown otherwise to this country—three or more families living in one apartment.

2. It would be advantageous to check immigration. The Irish lower the price of labour and the moral character of the labouring classes.

3. In field labour the Irish have much supplanted the Highland reapers, and are a more disorderly people; but I am not prepared to say that they ought to be wholly excluded, whether from the farms or manufactures of this country.

4. Is answered above.

5. The Irish immigration has increased the poor's rates in this city, and at times to a very great amount.

Rev. *James Henderson*, Minister of St. Enoch's Parish.

Rev. *James Henderson.*

1. In as far as I can judge, a legal provision for the poor in Ireland would tend to lessen immigration into Scotland, in the first instance at least. It is poverty, bordering on starvation, which drives a great proportion of Irish immigrants from their own homes, and a legal provision, however small, would detain many of them, who are content with very little. Ultimately, however, I should anticipate a different result, for the legal provision would encourage impro-

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Rev. *James Henderson.*

vidence and early marriages to an extent which would compel the superabundant population to leave their homes. This evil must ensue, or the assessment for the poor would in process of time become intolerably oppressive.

2. In a moral point of view, it were decidedly advantageous to Glasgow, and Scotland generally, to put an arrest on Irish immigration. The immigrants are for the most part of the very lowest classes, and are generally so ignorant and ungodly that their very presence tends to lower the tone of public morals and mental cultivation. There are about 40,000 of them in Glasgow; they congregate very much together, and their houses are at once distinguishable from those of our own poor by their filth and discomfort. In a political point of view, a different judgment may be formed, for, in all spade work particularly, they work more, and at lower wages, than our own labourers; but it may be questioned whether the effect of this has not been so to underwork our people that now their wages are too low to support them in that state of comfort which formerly they enjoyed, and they are in consequence degraded, both in respect of mental and economic attainments, below the former average.

3. I should think it might be done, though certainly not so cheaply. Time was, it is not long gone by, when our own people did our own work, both in town and country. Harvest wages have been so much reduced, in consequence of the influx of Irish, that our Highlanders, who were wont to come down to the Lowlands before their own harvest commenced, now remain at home; and many of our own mechanics, or humble traders, who were wont to suspend their proper work in time of harvest, do not find it worth their while. But I doubt not that, were the wages of harvest work to rise again, they would do as formerly, and little inconvenience, if any, would result to the farmer. The complaint is, that there are too many people for the labour of the country.

4. Undoubtedly the Irish competition has lowered the general rate of wages, especially in all kinds of hard labour, in which alone they are supposed to excel; to what extent this has taken place I do not possess the means of ascertaining precisely.

5. It has considerably; they come amongst us poor; they are bad, often profligate, and, as three years' residence in a parish forms a right to parish relief, many of them come upon the parish; besides, by lowering the wages, and, in some cases, corrupting the habits of our labouring classes, the immigration of the Irish has increased the number of paupers belonging to our own people. I cannot say exactly how many, but I know that not a few of the paupers in the parish of Saint Enoch's are Irish.

Rev. *Robert Buchanan,* Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow.

Rev. *Robert Buchanan.*

In reply to the printed Queries I must speak with diffidence, having been but recently appointed to a city parish, and being therefore but imperfectly acquainted with many of the circumstances to which the Queries refer.

1. A compulsory assessment in Ireland for maintaining the aged and impotent could not certainly *increase* the immigration into this country of Irish, but neither would it be likely much to diminish it; those who come to this country, leave Ireland, I believe, not from an apprehension that support might fail them in old age, but from a present difficulty of procuring subsistence; and unless therefore, in addition to the maintenance for the aged and impotent, means were found to give employment generally to the population, I think the immigration would continue to be as great as ever.

2. It would most certainly, in my opinion, be advantageous to the town, and to this country in general, if the immigration of the Irish could be stopped; and the reasons on which I found this opinion are, that by their presence in such numbers the wages of our labourers are depressed to an extent that has driven country labourers out of the field, and sent them into the towns to augment the already over-abundant supply of manufacturing labourers; and further, that, by familiarizing the working population of Scotland with a low standard of personal comfort, they are destroying that frugality, and that spirit of honest pride, which used to stimulate the lower orders of Scotchmen to make such exertions to maintain a decent respectable appearance; and it need hardly be added, that this result is greatly promoted by the example, which they too often set before our people, of a disregard of religious observances, and of a violation of all the rules which govern a moral and orderly society.

3. On this point I cannot speak with confidence, so far as the town is concerned, not possessing sufficient data for giving any decided opinion. As to the harvest work in the country, I know, from having lived in one of the chief agricultural counties of Scotland, that the immigration of Irish into such quarters has just had the effect of keeping our own Highlanders at home, who used before to come down in numbers quite equal to undertake the harvest work.

4. The Irish competition has lowered the rate of wages, chiefly in the department of common unskilled labour, as very few of the Irish who come here have been taught any craft. The wages of harvest-men have, however, been considerably lowered by their competition.

5. There can be no doubt the immigration of Irish has very greatly increased the amount of our poor's rates; a proof of which is furnished by the fact stated above, (p. 102,) that the Irish paupers constitute one-fourth of the whole number supported by our session.

Rev. *James Gibson,* Assistant Minister of Blackfriars' Parish.

Rev. *James Gibson.*

In answer to Query 1; I beg to state that, in my opinion, it would diminish the immigration; because it is known that the younger members of an Irish family sometimes come

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Rev. *James Gibson.*

here to labour, and rent a house *in name of the parents* for three years, and then bring them over; and they procure from the landlord a certificate of three years' residence, which entitles them to parochial relief.

In answer to Query 2; I have to state that, in my opinion, it would be highly advantageous both in a moral and in an economical point of view. 1st. In a moral point of view—because, generally speaking, the low Irish are ignorant and irreligious, and their example, and manners, and generally disorderly habits, have a very pernicious influence on the character of our population; and, in a few years, the children of such parents grow up an ignorant and vicious Scotch population, though in reality with the education and habits of Irish. 2d. In an economical point of view—it would be advantageous, because, besides lowering the wages of our own labourers, they gradually injure their more sober habits.

In answer to Query 3; It appears to me that, with the present superabundance of our own population, there could be no difficulty in getting "work done" without Irish; it would of course cost more to the employer. I believe that a sufficient supply of Highlanders and others could be got for the harvest, who now are unable to compete with the Irish, who are landed for sixpence a head, or perhaps less, by the steam-boats, in the very heart of Scotland, and near the agricultural districts; whereas the poor Highlanders have a long inland journey to perform.

In answer to Query 4; I am not qualified to give any other than the very general answer, that my opinion is in the affirmative in regard to the first part of it.

In answer to Query 5; I have to answer, that it seems to me that it must have done so, not only in the proportion of the additional number of paupers of Irish extraction which the return furnishes, but also by the deteriorating influence from the circumstances already noticed, in answer to preceding Queries, operating upon the character and habits of our poor, who, from the forwardness of Irish in urging their claims, are more clamorous in seeking relief themselves, thinking they have a better right to it than strangers.

N.B. I take the liberty of adding my humble, but very decided opinion, that the first and surest remedy for the evils of Ireland will be religious education, based on the word of God.

James Hutchison, Esq.

James Hutchison, Esq.

1. I do not think that a compulsory maintenance for the poor in Ireland, if confined solely to the aged and the impotent, could have much effect in diminishing the immigration of the Irish into Scotland. The immigration from Ireland is principally occasioned by the greater certainty of employment, and higher wages obtained for manufacturing labour. No doubt, the probability of receiving parochial assistance, in the event of inability to work or of old age, may form an additional inducement with many Irish to settle in Scotland.

2. I do think it would be advantageous to the city of Glasgow and neighbourhood that poor laws, similar to those now in existence in Scotland, were introduced into Ireland. If this were the case, no inducement would be held out to the Irish to settle in Scotland, except more profitable employment.

3. I am of opinion that the work, both in town and country, could be done without Irish labourers, at some additional expense; but I think that no other restraint should be imposed upon the immigration of the Irish into Scotland, except what might arise from the operation of the same poor laws introduced into Ireland. The Irish labourers, in that case, would only come to Ireland for employment or higher wages, which would adjust the supply and the demand for labour upon a proper principle, and bring the wages in both countries to nearly the same level.

4. I believe that Irish competition has had a considerable effect in reducing the rate of wages in Glasgow and neighbourhood, particularly in hand-loom weaving, and also in preventing it from rising. This competition tends to lower wages in Scotland, partly by producing an influx of Irish labourers, and partly by inducing Glasgow manufacturers to set up establishments for hand-loom weaving in the north of Ireland. Both of these operations have been greatly facilitated by steam-boat communication.

5. I have no doubt that the Irish immigration has very considerably increased the poor's rates in this town and neighbourhood, by lowering the rate of wages, and bringing among us a great body of labourers, generally of more disorderly habits, and which I believe, besides, has had a considerable tendency to demoralize the Scottish operatives.

John George Hamilton, Esq.

John George Hamilton, Esq.

In replying to these Queries, I must remark, that I do not consider that my own personal experience is so great as to entitle me to offer my opinions with the confidence of a perfectly informed witness.

1. I do not see that the compulsory maintenance in Ireland of the *aged* and *impotent* would, in any considerable degree, diminish or increase the immigration of Irish into this part of the country. I fear the mass of the young Irish population are too little provident, and their circumstances too urgent, to make them calculate much on the provision that will be afforded them at home in old age, especially as they have the same prospect of a settlement in Scotland. If a few are deterred by it from leaving home, others will find it more easy to do so, by being relieved from supporting their aged parents.

2. It must depend entirely on circumstances whether the entire stoppage of Irish immigration would be advantageous, or otherwise, to this neighbourhood. Should the advance in our

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manufactures and general prosperity be as rapid as it has been, it would certainly be a great evil to be deprived of the supply of active and cheap labourers; but should any stagnation take place, so as to render the increasing native population fully sufficient to meet the increased demand for labour, it is evident that we would be better without the extra supply from Ireland.

3. At present I doubt if the town *labourers'* work could, if the supply of Irish labour were withdrawn, be overtaken without a rise in wages. Formerly, the extra harvest labour used to be done by temporary supplies of Highlanders, on whom the Irish have of late been making great encroachments. I have no doubt that, if the Irish were not to come, the deficiency would be easily again supplied from the Highlands, but naturally at some advance of wages.

4. There can be no doubt that the Irish competition must tend to keep down the general rate of wages: but, except in hand-loom weaving, I am not aware that the effect has been injurious to the general interests of the country.

5. Certainly, the amount of poor's rates must be increased just to the extent to which they are employed in support of those Irish *aged* and *impotent* who have gained an industrial settlement here; but whether the profits that have been accumulated, and that are annually received, from the employment of Irish labour here, increase the fund on which the poor's rate is levied, so as to make that rate fall lighter on all, is a question I do not feel competent to answer.

J. B. Neilson, Esq.

J. B. Neilson, Esq.

I am of opinion that the introduction of maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent would diminish the immigration of the Irish into the part of Great Britain where I reside, for the following reasons.

1. One portion of the immigrants are those who come seeking employment, generally young and middle aged men, so that, after having found employment and got settled, their aged relatives and acquaintance are induced to follow them. The second class do not come as the first, to seek employment—they are the aged and infirm, who are unfit for work, and come to be supported. The Irish are so improvident, and their habits so bad, that a great part of their wages is spent in drinking; and those who followed them, depending on them for support, are in consequence obliged to beg, till. after three years' residence, they claim it as a right to be placed as paupers on the poor's rates.

2. It would not be advantageous for the town in which I reside if the immigration of the Irish were completely stopped; but it would be an advantage if the aged and impotent were completely stopped.

3. It is my opinion that the labouring work of the town could not be carried on without the assistance of the Irish.

The harvest might be got in without them (but not with the same advantage) by labourers from the Highlands, who were in the habit of coming in large companies at that season, and returning home again after the harvest was over.

4. The Irish, in consequence of their number, have prevented the general rate of wages of the labourer from rising.

5. The Irish immigration has certainly increased the amount of the poor's rates.

Lawrence Hill, Esq.

Lawrence Hill, Esq.

1. It would necessarily tend to do so; as the absence of legal provision for the poor in Ireland, and the certainty of the persons here described obtaining it, after maintaining themselves here for three years by their own industry, is necessarily in favour of the immigration of the able unemployed poor from Ireland; the circumstance is also complained of as being the cause of such immigration.

2. I conceive that, so far from its being advantageous to Glasgow and the neighbourhood completely to stop such immigration, either immediately or gradually, it would be extremely unfortunate and disadvantageous to this part of the country to throw *any obstacle whatever* in the way of it, or even to discourage it.

3. The harvest work might be done, (though necessarily at a little higher rate,) as weavers, miners, and other artisans are fond of turning out to it, and generally do so to a considerable extent, for the sake of higher wages, and health, and recreation; but manufacturers and all contractors for out-door work give employment to such an extent, and with such advantage to Irish labourers, that the want of them, or the diminution of their numbers even, would seem to occasion a serious loss to them and all concerned.

4. It has lowered it.—It is in out-door work, such as road-making, &c. that any immediate actual experience chiefly enables me to form this opinion, and I conceive a fifth part a very moderate estimate of the reduction indeed.

5. The increase of the number of labourers in a manufacturing district must necessarily increase the number of claimants upon, and the amount of, the poor's rate, and that concomitant disadvantage has, of course, necessarily attended Irish immigration.

Andrew Thompson, Esq.

Andrew Thompson, Esq.

1. A compulsory maintenance for the aged and impotent in Ireland would have the effect

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Andrew Thompson, Esq.

of diminishing the immigration of Irish into Scotland. I do not think the diminution would be great, as all the Irish that have come under my personal observation have generally been young men, or men not past forty years of age; but a compulsory maintenance would have the effect of producing a re-immigration when these became old and helpless, as the Irish are much attached to their native country. I have often known the *thinking* part of them remit small sums to their relations in Ireland for the purpose of paying the rent of a patch of land, which they looked forward to as an asylum for declining old age; much, however, would depend upon the mode the poor's rate was levied and divided.

2. It would not be advantageous to this neighbourhood to stop the immigration of the Irish, either immediately or gradually; as public works of magnitude at present chiefly depend upon the Irish for doing their labouring work; and a gradual abolition would have the effect of raising wages.

3. The labouring work of this town and neighbourhood could not be done without Irish labourers. The assistance which farmers derive from the Irish, in cutting down and housing the harvest, is principally on large farms, and applies more to the Lothians, the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Northumberland, than to this county and neighbourhood, where the arable farms are chiefly small or middle sized.

4. The rate of labourers' wages has remained stationary for the last twelve years, except in 1825, when a temporary rise of 16 per cent. took place. The influx of Irish to Scotland has certainly had a tendency to prevent wages from rising for that class of labourers employed in making roads and railways, or other out-door works.

Charles Mackintosh, Esq.

Chas. Mackintosh, Esq.

1. The introduction of compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent, would, in my opinion, materially diminish the immigration of Irish into this district; because, in addition to the temptation of procuring employment and higher wages in this country, the facilities afforded by a term of residence under certain restrictions, to becoming chargeable on the Scotch poor's rates, acts as a bounty on the immigration into Scotland of the indigent Irish, whilst, as at present, no compulsory maintenance is afforded them in Ireland.

2. I think it would be disadvantageous for this town and neighbourhood to stop completely the immigration of Irish, (were it possible to do so,) because in the various branches of labour for which they are well qualified, they tend materially to modify and regulate within reasonable limits the price of labour; at the same time the imposition of some check upon Irish immigration into this district would operate in a salutary manner, in a moral point of view, in diminishing the crowd of beggars and dissolute characters, by whom we are at present infested and dreadfully annoyed.

3. In the most part answered in No. 2; but it is difficult to reply categorically as to the actual possibility of the harvest being got in without the assistance of Irish labourers, so many various contingencies affecting this query.

4. Answered in No. 2; but, although it is chiefly in the more rude and heavy department of industry that the competition of Irish labourers is felt, its influence more or less extends in lowering the rate of wages in almost every department of industry.

5. Answered in No. 1. The poor's rates are increased by the immigration of Irish.

Mr. *John Tait.*

Mr. *John Tait.*

1. A compulsory maintenance extended to the aged and impotent in Ireland, on condition of their having resided a certain number of years on the soil, would materially attach them to home; and, although the immigration to this country of the able-bodied Irish labourers would not considerably diminish, still the prospect of support in old age would induce them to return; under their present circumstances, such of those who immigrate, and meet with encouragement to settle, send back for all their relations to the most distant degree, including the lame and impotent in body and mind, and who are consequently saddled upon, and tend to vitiate and impoverish, their fellow labourers and neighbours in this country.

2. It would certainly, on the above grounds, prove beneficial to this country, were immigration stopped, though gradually; because occupations from which they have elbowed out the Scottish labourers could not be immediately refilled, either in town or country.

3. Formerly the harvest-work of Scotland and the North of England was chiefly performed by the Scottish Highlanders, but the facility of late years afforded by the steam navigation of the Clyde to the Irish, and the comparative speed and cheapness with which the Irish labourers can come into the market, have enabled them to keep the field against the Highlanders. The latter having accordingly been obliged to follow other occupations, or emigrate to America, several years would elapse ere they could return to their old use and wont, and sufficiently supply the demand for harvest labour.

4. That the Irish, by their immigration to this country, have lowered the general rate of wages, both in town and country, is too lamentable a fact to be disputed; and as a proof the wages for harvest labour have fallen since the years 1810-12 at least twenty-five per cent; in the weaving trade, to which they generally push after harvest, in the same period at least 200 per cent. Other causes, however, must have contributed to the reduction of wages in weaving, but in harvest-labour no other cause can be assigned.

GLASGOW.

Mr. *John Tait.*

5. The poor's rates in this country scarcely deserve the name; still it requires a three years' residence to be entitled to them, and then half-a-crown a month would be the highest amount for any individual. The Irish come in for a considerable share of this provision in town parishes, and certainly are not behind in the distribution of public contributions in times of extraordinary and general distress.

Upon the whole, any measures that could be adopted to attach the Irish to the land of their birth would be highly beneficial to both countries.

Liberator Office, London-street, Glasgow,
27th February, 1834.

Mr. *William Gibson,* Kirk Treasurer of Govan Parish.

Mr. *Wm. Gibson.*

1. Decrease it; because many Irish settle here for three years, knowing that by the expiry of this period they are domiciled.

2. To the cotton weavers it would; because, if the influx of Irish were less considerable, various kinds of out-door labour in summer, &c., would be procurable by weavers, which are not now.

3. Quite easily, as was experienced thirty years ago.

4. Lowered the rate in mowing grain, digging ground, and serving masons, &c.; probably about a fourth.

5. Not to any but a trifling extent in the landward part of Govan parish; but, in that part of it which forms a large suburb to the city of Glasgow, containing a population of 26,695 souls, Irish immigration has entailed a grievous burthen; arising from illegitimate children exposed, aged parents unnaturally abandoned to the parish by worthless sons, and orphans of improvident parents who have died in poverty.

In the year 1814, the expenditure of the poor of Govan parish was £265. 19*s.* 6*d.*; whereas for the year prior to the 6th of August last it amounted to £1,620. 14*s.* 11*d.* Now, making proper allowance for increase of population, a vast accumulation of burthen will remain attributable, almost exclusively, to Irish immigration, which usually is composed of the worst description of the Irish population. I must add, however, another cause of the increase of the sums expended on the poor, and that is, the tendency of a legal provision for the poor to generate hardened feeling, and obstreperous application for aid; an abuse rarely met with, when the poor are supported from voluntary contributions; by which our poor, here, were maintained previous to the erection of so very great a number of public works, the introduction of a foreign population, and the depravation of our own consequent thereupon.

No. VI.
STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN PAISLEY.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF PAISLEY IN 1821.

SHIRES OF WHICH THE HOUSEHOLDERS OF PAISLEY ARE NATIVES.

PARISHES.	Renfrew.	Ayr.	Argyle and Bute.	Lanark.	Stirling.	Lothians.	Perth.	Dumbarton.	Inverness.	Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan.	Wigton and Kirkcudbright.	Aberdeen.	Ross.	Berwick and Roxburgh.	Dumfries.	Forfar.	Caithness.	Banff.	Selkirk and Peebles.	Sutherland.	Moray.	Nairn.	Kincardine.	Irish.	English.	Foreigners.
High Church Parish ...	1,406	309	149	156	78	51	36	40	24	43	25	3	6	9	10	7	3	6	2	2	0	0	1	268	16	2
Low Church Parish ...	666	118	72	71	38	35	21	19	16	21	15	6	3	4	2	3	9	2	2	0	1	2	0	112	17	2
Middle Church Parish .	728	168	207	124	81	46	58	35	51	21	21	14	13	8	9	6	1	5	5	2	2	0	0	223	18	5
Total.....	2,800	595	428	351	197	132	115	94	91	85	61	23	22	21	21	16	13	13	9	4	3	2	1	603	51	9

The number of householders belonging to Renfrewshire is 65 less than the half, and, deducting one-eighth for those born in different parts of the shire, reduces the natives of Paisley to the incomers as three of the former to four of the latter. Notwithstanding all the talk of the Irish being so numerous in Paisley, they are only in proportion to the incomers from other places as one to four-and-a-half nearly, and to the whole as nearly one to nine; however, from such an increase of Catholics in three years, the influx from Ireland must be greatly increasing.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF HOUSEHOLDERS.

PARISHES.	Established Church of Scotland.	Relief.	United Secession.	English Independents.	Catholics.	Attenders at no place of Worship.	Baptists.	Cameronians.	Episcopalians.	Methodists.	Tabernacle.	Old Independents.	Old Burghers.	Unitarians.	Universalists.	Glassites.	New Jerusalemists.
High Church Parish	1,227	433	247	162	97	151	108	50	33	58	33	27	8	18	0	0	0
Low Church Parish	823	126	97	29	39	39	24	15	24	12	6	11	6	2	3	0	1
Middle Church Parish	1,066	144	161	109	110	51	39	31	38	6	22	21	14	3	2	3	1
Total.....	3,116	703	505	300	246	241	171	96	95	76	61	59	28	23	5	3	2

In the year 1818 a table similar to this was taken of the religious denominations of householders. Here it may be proper to remark that the burgh has increased 475 families in three years. However, the difference in the tables is not very great:—Established Church, increase 40; Relief, decrease 20; all kinds of Burghers, decrease 2; Baptists, increase 11; Catholics, increase 80; Cameronians, increase 4; Methodists, decrease 2; Tabernacle, decrease 5; Episcopalians, increase 32; Old Independents, increase 6; Unitarians, increase 14; Universalists, decrease 4; Glassites, decrease 2; attenders at no place of worship, increase 31. English Independents and New Jerusalemists were not taken notice of in 1818.

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QUERIES.

1. At what time did the Irish begin to migrate into Paisley, and its neighbourhood, in considerable numbers?

2. What was, in general, the occasion of their coming, and did they all come of their own accord, or were any sent for by employers of labour?

3. Has the population of Paisley received supplies from all parts of Scotland, including both Lowlands and Highlands?

4. Do the Irish in Paisley, and its neighbourhood, belong almost exclusively to the poorer or working classes?

5. In what kinds of industry are they chiefly employed?

6. Could the manufactures and trade of Paisley have reached their present extent if there had been no immigration of Irish into the town?

7. Do the Irish in Paisley mix much with the natives, and adopt their habits and customs; or do they remain distinct from them, and retain their own peculiarities? And is there any difference in these respects between the Irish who came from Ireland, and their children born in Scotland?

8. Do the Irish in Paisley appear, in general, to be improved or deteriorated by their change of abode? and what moral effect have they produced on the character of the native working population?

9. Do the Irish in Paisley, in general, marry at an earlier age than the natives; and do they rear larger families? Do the Irish often intermarry with the natives?

10. What means of education are there for the Irish poor in your neighbourhood?

11. Do the poor Irish in Paisley assist one another much in times of sickness, distress, or want of employment?

12. Are the Irish, in Paisley, accustomed to live in large numbers in the same house, especially in lodging houses? And what is the general character of their dwellings, as compared with those of the natives of the same class of life?

13. Have the Irish, in Paisley, taken a more prominent part in trades' unions, combinations, and other secret societies, than the natives?

ANSWERS TO THE FOREGOING QUERIES by *Alexander Campbell*, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the County of Renfrew.

A. Campbell, Esq.

To Query 1. I think immigration from Ireland to this part of Scotland became constant from about the year 1800, though not without irregularity in numbers, nor without some interruptions.

2. The chief causes are supposed to be the want of employment in Ireland, combined with the impulse given to agricultural improvements, in Scotland and England, by the scarcity and high prices of grain in 1800, and by the prosperous condition of our trade and manufactures during the war, and their extension during the latter period of the peace.

The success of the first comers, in finding regular employment and good wages, soon attracted others. There needed no other impulse.

3. Paisley has received supplies of inhabitants from other parts of Scotland, both Highlands and Lowlands, though, generally speaking, not for the same descriptions of employment as the supplies from Ireland.

4. The Irish population of Paisley belongs almost exclusively to the poorer or working classes, so far as respects the immigrants themselves.

Their descendants are generally trained, like the Scots inhabitants, to all the ordinary descriptions of manufacturing labour; but there are very few Irish employed in domestic service, and very few are permanently farm servants in any part of Scotland.

5. Answered in No. 4.

6. It is difficult to answer this question. The Highlands of Scotland used to supply labourers of the lower class for all sorts of work, but they have been driven out of the labour market, in a very great degree, by the Irish, and the surplus from the Highlands is either absorbed by employment of a better description or carried off by emigration. If there had been no influx of Irish, perhaps the Highlands might have supplied the demand which increasing manufactures had created.

7. The Irish are accustomed to associate with each other, and not much with the Scots, and for years after coming from Ireland retain their peculiarities. Their children, however, become assimilated to the Scots.

8. When that assimilation takes place, and even before it, there is an evident improvement in the external appearance, at least, of the Irish: but the habits which they all retain are believed to have had an unfavourable influence upon the Scots with whom they mix. Perhaps the increased recklessness concerning the education of the young among the working classes of the Scots in manufacturing towns may be regarded as an instance of this.

9. Early marriage is, unfortunately, common in all dense masses of manufacturing population where the labour of both sexes begins at a very early age. I cannot say that the Irish are different from others in this respect.

10. The poorer classes of Roman Catholic Irish in Paisley have a charity school, supported almost exclusively by the Protestant inhabitants.

11. I believe the Irish are in general kind to each other in seasons of distress.

12. The Irish, especially till they have lived a great many years among us, and have got their children into manufacturing employment, are accustomed to lodge together, crowded in small apartments let to them for lodgings at a weekly rent. The general character of

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such dwellings is, in point of destitution of beds and furniture, of a description which no ordinary Scotch workman could endure.

13. The Irish do not make themselves conspicuous in trades' unions and other combinations in this part of Scotland, that is, not more than their neighbours; and indeed, in the course of more than thirty years' judicial experience, making allowance for occasional excess from intoxication, I do not know that there are more crimes (in proportion) committed by the Irish in this country than by the Scots. Mr. *Alex. Campbell.*

Rev. *John Bremner,* Catholic Clergyman in Paisley.

2. The prospect of making a better livelihood; and I am not aware (though I may be mistaken) that they were sent for by employers of labour. Rev. *John Bremner.*

3. I believe it has. I am sure that there are many Highlanders in and about Paisley.

4. To the labouring class.

5. In weaving in cotton mills, in serving masons, farmers, &c.

6. They could not.

7. The Irish in Paisley mix with the natives and in a great measure adopt their habits. They do not remain distinct from the natives by any peculiarites known to me, save the peculiarities of idiom and religion. Their children *born* in Scotland are hardly distinguishable from the other natives of the country. It may here be observed, in general, that there is a great resemblance between the habits of the northern Irish and the Scotch.

8. The change of abode appears to me to produce, very frequently, a bad effect on the moral character of the immigrant Irish. As to the second part of the question, the Irish have not produced a bad effect.

9. I am not aware that they either marry earlier or rear larger families than the Scotch.

10. In Paisley they have a school supported by subscription partly, and partly by the fees of the scholars. Into this school Catholic children only are admitted, and it is a condition laid down by the Protestant portion of the subscribers, that no religious instruction of any kind, further than the simple reading of the scriptures, be given. In the country, as well as in the town, there are Sunday evening schools; but in the country, on week days, the Irish attend the ordinary schools, where that can be done without endangering their faith.

11. They do.

12. They are not accustomed to live in large numbers in the same house. I have not seen in Paisley lodging houses capable of containing large numbers. In Edinburgh I have seen such lodging houses. They have no practice of sleeping together without distinction of age or sex. As to the second part of the question I cannot speak so decidedly. In many instances their dwellings are on a par with those of the natives, but sometimes I have thought that the natives were more cleanly.

13. They have not; indeed few of them have it in their power to do so, with the exception of some cotton-spinners, and they are forced to go along with their brethren in trade. There exists, I know, a disposition to throw blame on the Irish, as disturbers of the public peace, but I can testify, with respect to those in and about Paisley, that they deserve no such character.

In the above remarks I confine myself to Roman Catholic Irish in Paisley and its vicinity. There are not a few Irish here professing the Protestant and Presbyterian religions; of them I know little. I shall only observe, that, of late, attempts have been made in more quarters than one to get up Orange Lodges, balls, processions, &c., attempts which, if persevered in, will, to a certainty, occasion disturbance.

Having been asked verbally as to a number of Catholic Irish in and about Paisley, I answer, that the number, so far as I have been able to judge, is from six to eight thousand, all ages and both sexes included. I ground this assertion principally on the number of baptisms, which, for a series of years have been, on an average, 250.

Mr. *Thomas Crechton,* Master of Paisley Town Hospital.

Mr. *Thomas Auld,* Treasurer of Poor's Fund, Abbey Parish of Paisley.

1. Although many persons from Ireland had for several years preceding 1800 been employed in manufacturing establishments, and as labourers in cutting canals, &c., it was shortly after that period that they came to Paisley and its suburbs in considerable numbers. Mr. *Tho. Crechton.* Mr. *Thomas Auld.*

2. We do not know, particularly, of any of the Irish population being sent for, but suppose that scarcity of work at home, and the expectation of better wages, from accounts they had received of friends or relatives who had already emigrated, were principal inducements.

3. A gradual increase of population has come from all parts of Scotland.

4. Yes; they mostly belong to the working classes, for the instances are very rare of any of them rising to a higher grade in society.

5. They are chiefly employed as labourers in erecting buildings, deepening rivers, cutting canals, &c., but many of them are employed in cotton mills; and a considerable number are engaged in hawking about the town stone ware, fish, fruit, &c. &c., and some in better circumstances keep shop as brokers.

6. It is rather difficult to give a precise answer to this Query, as different opinions prevail on the subject. During times of very brisk trade, workmen in various departments of labour and manufacture come into demand, and, when this is the case, hands from every quarter find employment.

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Mr. *Tho. Crechton.*
Mr. *Thomas Auld.*

7. The Irish do not mix much with the natives, and do not generally adopt their habits and customs; and, a great proportion of them being Roman Catholic, they keep much by themselves and still retain a great degree of peculiarity, both in regard to national customs and religious habits. Their children born in Scotland assimilate, in some degree, to the opinions and habits of the natives; but it must be in a second or third generation before this assimilation will appear in any very marked or decided manner.

8. After a considerable time's residence we have known individuals improved both in their external appearance and in point of moral behaviour; but in general they continue improvident and very poor, and, although they have not much social intercourse with the native working population, yet the moral effect of their example on that class, is, according to general opinion, very unfavourable, as a great portion of them are profane in speech, and riotous and licentious in their habits.

9. It is the custom of the operative population in Paisley to marry at an early age; and in this respect there is not a great deal of difference between the natives and the Irish; nor should we suppose that there is any marked difference in the number of families reared by both. The Irish do sometimes, but not very often, intermarry with the natives, but these marriages seldom turn out very favourable. It is our females who in most cases marry the natives of Ireland, and many of these are deserted by their husbands and left with families in very poor circumstances; and it very frequently happens that unfortunate females, unmarried, are seduced by the Irish, and the public burthened with the maintenance of their illegitimate children.

10. There are not very ample means afforded for the education of the Irish poor, as there is only one endowed school where children can be taught gratis. There is, indeed, one school for Roman Catholics, however, where their children can be taught at a very low rate of wages, and there is a sessional school connected with the Established Church, also at a low rate, where children of whatever religious denomination can receive very cheap education.

11. We have no doubt that the poor Irish possess humane and affectionate feelings towards one another, and give mutual assistance in the time of sickness and when labouring under scarcity of employment: they are more prompt and forward in their applications to the parish funds for relief than the general body of the native population.

12. The houses occupied by the Irish are generally of the worst kind and very poorly furnished, and their beds, commonly far inferior in point of comfort to those of the natives, and many of them keeping lodging houses, are greatly crowded, and the accommodation truly wretched, being in back buildings and in damp situations: during times of prevalent disease in the town, the police has frequently been called to interfere, both to get these lodging houses cleaned and thinned of their population.

13. We have not reason to believe, from any thing we know of the matter, that in Paisley the Irish have been particularly distinguished in this way. The natives, being more accustomed to details of business in organizing matters, appointing committees, &c., have hitherto taken a more prominent part in business of this kind than the Irish, and generally take the lead.

N. B. As the poor in the Burgh and Abbey Parish are much of a similar description, we beg leave to subjoin this Note:

There are in the Town's Hospital of Paisley 156 inmates, of whom 23 are natives of Ireland, and of 329 regular weekly out-pensioners, 59 are Irish. Besides these, there are a great number of poor Irish who receive occasional assistance from the overseers in the different districts of the town. In Abbey parish, containing the populous suburbs, there are not less than 100 Irish receiving assistance, and in both these and in the burgh the greater part of the poor Irish are, at the time of their death, furnished with coffins and graves at the public expense.

John Orr, Esq., Spinner, of Paisley.

John Orr, Esq.

I employ, in my spinning mill, 279 hands, of whom 199 are Irish, 79 Scotch, and one is English. I employed Irish from the very beginning of the mill in 1810; they were the only people that asked for employment. At that time we could not have got other hands; the native people had an objection to work in cotton mills, and other work was so plenty that they did not require it. Those who apply for work in the cotton mills are still chiefly Irish. Generally in the neighbourhood the great majority of the hands in the cotton mills are Irish. There were many turn-outs among the hands in the cotton mills, from 1818 down to 1828 or 1829. The Scotch now are just as keen in combinations as the Irish. I built a large dwelling-house for part of the hands in my mill, which is almost exclusively inhabited by Irish: out of thirty-five families, there are only three Scotch: generally speaking, the Scotch are, in my opinion, more easily managed than the Irish, but the Irish are equally good workmen, if not superior; the spinning trade seems, in some manner, adapted to them; they are hard-working and industrious. It would, in the early stages of the business, have decidedly interfered with the prosperity of the manufacture, if the Irish had not come here; we could not have got on without them.

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John Orr, Esq.

Persons employed in Mr. Orr's Mill, at Paisley, 13th March, 1834.

Irish in the work employed	199
Scotch „ „	79
English „ „	1
	279 persons employed.

Weekly average Wages:—

Spinners, as nearly as possible	21*s.* per Week.
Piecers (out-side) big hands	6*s.* „
Piecers (inside) small hands	3*s.* „
Carding room hands	6*s.* „
Master carders, overseers, &c. .	17*s.* to 20*s.* and one 21*s.* „
Mechanics	18*s.* to 20*s.* „

Mr. *James Coats*, of Paisley.

Mr. *James Coats.*

I have employed 150 hands at my sewing cotton-thread mill in Paisley, of whom about a fourth are Irish. I have found the Irish hands more easy to manage, and more fond to please, than the natives, and equally industrious and well-behaved in the mill. No preference was given to the one more than to the other, as I found the one fully as efficient as the other.

Alexander Carlile, Esq., Cotton-thread Spinner, of Paisley.

Alexander Carlile, Esq.

Before the Irish immigrated to Scotland, in considerable numbers, our common labourers were chiefly Highlanders; they were a very respectable body of men, and frequently realized a little money. Just as the Irish flowed in upon us (which they began to do about thirty years ago) the Highlanders, in smaller numbers, came from the mountains. The Irish checked their immigration to this district, partly by underbidding them, but chiefly by their proving more active labourers, and more pliant in the hands of their employers.

The Irish in Paisley almost uniformly belong to the poorer classes; I only remember one Irish shopkeeper: there may be a few more. They are employed in the more disagreeable and lower descriptions of labour; the employment in the cotton mills is considered of this class. Most natives of Paisley would, I believe, sooner earn 12*s.* a-week at weaving with their own looms, having the command of their own time, and their ingenuity exercised in their own profession, than work in a cotton factory for 20*s.* or 25*s.* per week: our weavers, however destitute, seldom think of applying for employment in cotton factories. A cotton spinner does not hold the same rank in society as a fancy weaver; the cotton spinners in Paisley and its neighbourhood are, in general, a dissipated set of men. I heard a master spinner say that it was his conviction that a half of all their earnings was expended in whiskey. I believe that nearly the same might be said of the tradesmen or artisans employed in cotton factories. The moral condition of the Paisley fancy weavers has been raised in the last forty years, since they have worked in their own houses, instead of being collected together in weaving factories; few of the Irish become fancy weavers. It is considered that, in the villages around, the fancy weavers are more uniformly respectable than those in the town. There is a regular gradation of work in this town for girls; the highest class of work, in their estimation, is sewing or fringing shawls in warehouses, or in their own private houses; these average somewhat more than 1*s.* per day. The next class of employment is in the thread works; the cotton thread works are greatly preferred by the natives of Paisley to cotton mills; the girls in the cotton mills are chiefly Irish: there are few Irish among the sewing girls, or in thread works. The domestic servants in Paisley are almost all Scotch girls; some are Highlanders; and a great proportion are natives of the town, and of the neighbouring villages. It is my most decided opinion, that our manufactures never would have extended so rapidly if we had not had large importations of Irish *families;* for the work of this town requires women and children, as well as men. Sufficient hands for the manufacture of this neighbourhood could not have been procured from Scotland; there is no large unemployed population in the Lowlands, and the Highlands are too thinly peopled to have supplied a sufficient number for their very rapid increase: without the Irish a sufficient population would never have been found for all the manufactures of this district, unless we had imported hands from the Continent, or other foreign quarters. I doubt whether the Factory Act could be brought into operation in this part of the country without a fresh supply of Irish children, as all the children in this place are already fully employed.

In all their occupations which are easily acquired, the Irish have pressed heavily on the natives; but they have not at all affected those of a fancy nature, though we certainly have occasionally, from stagnation of trade, an over population of fancy weavers, and of tradesmen in the different arts; yet, in general, we by no means find our operatives too numerous, and occasionally, as at this moment, (March, 1834,) we find them less numerous than we could wish. There is a very decided lack of fancy weavers at this moment in this district. It is most likely only the supply of population from Ireland which has enabled us to meet the competition of the continental manufacturers.

At one time, the Scotch kept themselves aloof from the Irish part of the population, and still do not readily associate with that part of it which may have recently come from Ireland. The habits of the Irish are so different from those of the Scotch, that it takes a considerable

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Alexander Carlile, Esq.

time before they are domesticated among us. Their children assimilate much more readily to our Scotch population. They talk a mixture of Irish and Scotch, Scotch words with an Irish accent. The Irish in Paisley and its neighbourhood are a more respectable body than they were about twenty years ago; at first it was mere adventurers who came over, who were, perhaps, not very respectable in their own country; another cause of their improvement is the erection about 20 years ago of a Catholic chapel, in this district, and the appointment of a clergyman to attend to their spiritual wants.

The Irish have probably lowered the average morality of the native working population to a considerable extent; but perhaps the chief cause of the deterioration is the employment of children from an early age as draw boys. It is a great disadvantage, in a moral point of view, to the Irish amongst us, that they are living in a foreign country, and so are not under those moral checks which are in reciprocal operation among the natives of every locality. Even Scotchmen are often deteriorated in removing to foreign countries.

Nothing is more mischievous than to give to any person wages beyond his degree of civilization. Give an increase of wages to a respectable weaver, and he will multiply his comforts, and live in a more decent manner: give a less cultivated man a considerable increase, and you, almost to a certainty, morally degrade him. This is particularly the case when the increase takes place *suddenly*; it is spent in mere animal enjoyment. This is particularly seen among the Irish, but also among the Scotch of the lower grades. There is a complete proof of this in the comparative states of the Irish employed in common labour, and those employed in cotton factories. Those employed in common labour, who can seldom earn above 9*s*. a-week, are, in general, steady and industrious; whilst those employed in cotton factories, who can earn from 20*s*. to 30*s*. a-week, are a comparatively degraded class; spending the quarter part of their high earnings in gross animal indulgences. Scarcely one of these cotton spinners lives in the slightest degree of comfort; his house is ill-furnished, and himself and family ill-clothed.

The Irish frequently intermarry with the natives here. The means of education for the Irish poor are miserably defective. The poor assist each other much in times of sickness and distress, but I doubt much if the Irish bear their full share in such contributions. Their dwellings are seldom or never so comfortable as those of the natives.

Sudden vicissitudes in their circumstances, whether of a prosperous or adverse nature, are the ruin of our population. The Irish emigrations tend to prevent such vicissitudes. When hands are wanted, the Irish readily obey the call, for even the distant chance of work here is worth the small labour and expense of a trip across the channel; and in times of depression they retire, and so relieve our suffering population. We thus enjoy in their turn all the advantage of an immigrating and emigrating population.

Petty offences among us are committed chiefly by natives of Scotland; but the chief share of atrocious crimes falls to the Irish.

Account of the Persons employed in Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and Co's. Silk Mill, at Paisley, in March, 1834.

	Irish.	Scotch.	English.	Average Income per week.
Swift-winders	35	78	3	3*s*. 0*d*.
Re-winders	31	21	1	4*s*. 2*d*.
Twining and throwing	11	68	3	7*s*. 1*d*.
Total	77	167	7	

Daniel Mc Kinlay, M.D.

Daniel McKinlay, M.D.

When the cholera prevailed here extensively in 1832 I attended many of the Irish cases, and visited the patients at their own houses. I do not think that the cholera prevailed more among the Irish than the Scotch, in proportion to their numbers in the population, and, when it returned in 1833, comparatively few Irish were seized by it. The dwellings of the Irish are very poor, very deficient in furniture, in general very dirty: they live in large numbers in the same house, and generally in low situations and mostly in decayed houses. The dwellings of the Scotch of the lowest class are equally destitute of furniture, and not much cleaner; but not so many live in the same house. The lowest of the Scotch are, in the comfort of their dwellings, about on a level with the average of the Irish, except that they never congregate together in such large numbers. Of those that earn the same wages, the Irish live chiefly on potatoes, and the offals of some animal food, as pig-heads; while the Scotch are more in the habit of depending on oatmeal. Many of the Irish take merely two meals a day of potatoes, even people who could afford to live much better. The Irish do not reside in any particular part of the town; but in various parts there are particular closes almost solely inhabited by them. Others of them are scattered over the town, who are of rather a superior class. The Irish are much more in the habit of eating more expensive food on the Sabbath than the Scotch. I do not think, take them on the average, they are more intemperate than the same class of Scotchmen. I act as surgeon to the police office, and do not find that there are more Irish than Scotch in proportion to the population taken up by the police.

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Mr. *William Murtrie*, Superintendent of the Police of the Borough of Paisley.

Mr. *Wm. Murtrie.*

The borough police consists of fourteen night watchmen, two night officers, and four day officers, to a population of about 31,000. All the persons apprehended in the borough under the Police Act are brought before me; amongst the drunk and disorderlies there are, in my opinion, more Scotch in proportion to the population, than Irish: the weavers are a very drunken class of persons, and they are chiefly Scotch. Of the petty thefts more are committed by Irish than Scotch, in proportion to the population. Some Irish families are nearly all addicted to thieving, children as well as parents. There is more begging among the Irish than the Scotch, especially among the children; the parents send them out begging. We have detected two or three cases of Irish persons hawking brandy in bottles, which had been made from coarse whiskey by colouring. A great number of the hawkers, particularly of earthenware, are Irish: some cases have occurred, where Irish hawkers have exchanged their wares for shawls embezzled by the sewing girls. The Irish live promiscuously all over the town; there are, however, some quarters where they are more dense than others, and in these places there are not unfrequently drunken rows. The police have never had any difficulty in suppressing disturbances in the streets, except the cholera riot, in which the Irish did not take a more prominent part than the natives.

Amount of Prisoners in the Renfrewshire Bridewell, at Paisley, 12th March, 1834.

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.
Males	17	10	1
Females	6	3	0
Can read	21	9	1
Cannot	2	4	0

Of the above number, twenty-four have been committed since the 1st January, 1834, and thirteen previous to that period. The different periods of confinement stand as underneath.

2	committed for	18	months.
1	„	14	„
2	„	12	„
1	„	9	„
6	„	6	„
1	„	5	„
18	„	60	days.
6	„	30	„
37			

(Signed) James Mitchell,
Keeper of Bridewell.

County Buildings, 12th March, 1834.

QUERIES.

1. Would the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent diminish or increase the immigration of the Irish into the part of Great Britain in which you reside? and on what grounds do you form your opinion?
2. Would it be advantageous to the town and neighbourhood in which you reside if the Irish immigration could be completely stopped, either immediately or gradually? and on what grounds?
3. Could the work of the town be done, or could the harvest in the country be got in, without Irish labourers.
4. Has the Irish competition either lowered the general rate of wages in your town and neighbourhood, or prevented it from rising? and, if so, in what departments of industry, and to what extent?
5. Has the Irish immigration increased the amount of the poor's rates in your town and neighbourhood?

Answers to Queries from Paisley.

Alexander Campbell, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the county of Renfrew.

Alex. Campbell, Esq.

1. I rather think that the effect of such a compulsory maintenance for the aged and impotent poor in Ireland would be to diminish the immigration of Irish into Scotland; because whole families, including the very young and the very old, used to come over, (in a state of poverty,) which might not have been the case, if the able and enterprising could have left them behind sure of their being maintained out of the poor's rates.

2. To Paisley and its neighbourhood I imagine that the influx of Irish might cease, without any embarrassment to the manufacturing interest. At present (being a season of tolerably good employment, compared with several years past) our population is fully adequate to all the demand; and the progress made in superseding human labour by machinery promises to diminish the demand, and to lower the wages of course. In a season of adverse trade the distress of the working classes must be aggravated by a continued influx of Irish.

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Alex. Campbell, Esq.

As to agricultural employment, the prospect of continuing even the present demand seems very unfavourable.

3. If harvest-time be excepted, the present population of Paisley, and Scotland in general, is understood to be fully adequate to all the work that is required: and even as to harvest, if fewer labourers were to come from Ireland, we should have more Scotch Highlanders applying for harvest-work.

4. It seems *probable* that the rate of wages in Paisley and its neighbourhood, has been depressed by Irish competition, for work connected with cotton spinning, and weaving of silk, cotton, and woollen, as well as for ordinary out-door labour; but it is difficult even to guess at the extent of depreciation.

5. It is believed that the poor's rates of Paisley and its neighbourhood must have been increased with Irish immigration. It is to be kept in view that, in Scotland, three years' residence without receiving charitable aid, is of itself, and without any other qualification, sufficient to constitute a legal settlement in any parish, and that equally for Irish as for Scotch people.

Alexander Carlile, Esq.

Alex. Carlile, Esq.

1. A compulsory maintenance for the aged and impotent poor in Ireland would not, certainly, increase the immigrations of the Irish into this part of Great Britain, neither do I think that it would diminish them. It is not the aged and impotent Irish, but the young and vigorous that, for the most part, settle among us, and as these, in visiting this country, are influenced mainly, I conceive, by the desire of securing for themselves, or their children, the great and immediate blessing of regular employment, and little, if at all, by the distant prospect of obtaining, when aged and infirm, parish relief, so I do not think that they would be the less actuated by the more powerful of these motives, though the lesser were neutralized by a prospect of parochial aid being held out to them at home. It should be taken into account that the poor and ignorant, wherever found, are greatly insensible to prospects of remote advantages. The degree of their incapacity to appreciate either prospective good or evil, can be fully known, I conceive, only to manufacturers or others, who may, like them, have constant occasion to study their feelings and interests.

2. It would, I think, be most detrimental to this town and neighbourhood, were the Irish immigrations stopped or even seriously interfered with, either immediately or gradually. Ireland is our market for labour, the supplies from which are regulated on the same principles which regulate the supplies of articles of consumption and commerce. This has been particularly the case since steam navigation formed the medium of communication betwixt the two countries, seeing that it affords peculiar facilities for readily answering every call made by us for additional hands, and also for carrying back whatever may be redundant in the supplies afforded. The boundless coal fields beneath us, and the boundless mines of labour, so to speak, existing for us in Ireland, form, together, one of the great secrets of the almost unparalleled prosperity of this part of Scotland. We are in the rare predicament of being able to obtain any required increase of our working population, without being obliged to pay the usual high penalties for creating such increased supplies, viz., increased wages, loss of time, and valuable commercial opportunities. Our wants and supplies being thus nearly coincident, as to time, one of the chief causes of being occasionally obliged to forego valuable commercial openings does not exist with us.

3. The work of the town could not be done, far less could the harvest in the country be got in, without assistance from foreign quarters, and Ireland alone is able to afford the amount of assistance required. The large periodical immigrations of the Irish into this country, at the harvest season, prove an incalculable advantage to our farmers, by enabling them to get the harvest both cheaply and speedily cut down. No class of labourers here are much interfered with by such immigrations, whilst they enable the farmer to improve to the utmost every favourable moment for prosecuting the labours of harvest, a circumstance of vast importance in this variable and uncertain climate.

4. The Irish competition has doubtless prevented wages from rising in certain departments of labour, but we are not sure that it has lowered them. Work is as well paid now as before the Irish immigration. As the demand for labour has long been rapidly increasing here, wages must have advanced with a corresponding rapidity had our wants, in this respect, not been always seasonably supplied from Ireland.

5. The Irish immigrations have certainly increased the amount of our poor's rates, but they have done so, chiefly, by increasing the number of our *employed* poor. It was needful to import labour, and, from whatever quarter it might have come, a rise in our poor's rates would have been the consequence; but I do not see that the circumstance of these supplies having come from Ireland, has raised our poor's rates more than they would have risen had the supplies come from other quarters. It is true that the Irish are improvident, but then they can live as paupers upon less than either Scottish or English poor. I should suspect that our poor's rates have not increased in proportion to the increased amount of labour done in this town, and this, no doubt, in part, from the checks against unnecessary pauperism being much more rigid than formerly.

Rev. *John Bremner.*

Rev. *John Bremner.*

1. It would diminish the immigration of the aged and impotent, because the aged and

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Rev. *John Bremner.*

impotent would not leave their own country had they anything like a proper maintenance at home, for the Irish are particularly fond of country.

2. I do not think that it would be so to any extent, because at the present time, and since I have been in Paisley, (four years,) the immigration has been on a very moderate scale indeed.

3. Supposing the Irish now in Paisley to remain, the work could be done, I presume. As to the country, whether as to harvest or other operations, I am not qualified to speak.

4. Neither the one nor the other, if it be not in the very lowest departments of labour, viz., the mason's labourer, &c., and even in such departments I am not prepared to speak decidedly.

5. Possibly. Yet I can state that, while, the Irish do sometimes get relief, they are much more frequently refused it.

Harvey, Brand, and Co., Paisley.

Harvey, Brand, and Co.

1. It is our opinion, that poor laws in Ireland would oblige landed proprietors to look more carefully after the population on their estates, tend to introduce better habits of industry, check imprudent marriages, make the population more comfortable and averse to leave their homes, and, therefore, there would be less emigration.

2. A great portion of the working class in this neighbourhood is from Ireland; wages, in consequence, have been lowered. A continued supply of labourers from Ireland will press and keep down wages here. This may be of advantage to manufacturers and others, but must operate against our native labouring population.

We can see no disadvantage in wages being equalized over the empire, but the contrary wherever high wages can be given, labourers will resort to that quarter in spite of poor laws and local circumstances.

3. The remarks to Query 2 answer this.

4. No doubt of it; and in all departments of industry, but chiefly as labourers and weavers, and to an extent of from 20 to 30 per cent. at least.

5. Very much: the majority of paupers being native Irish, or their descendants.

Mr. *James Pollock,* Paisley.

Mr. *James Pollock.*

1. The introduction of a compulsory maintenance for the aged and impotent poor in Ireland, would, in my opinion, diminish the immigration of the Irish into the West of Scotland, as many Irish families immigrate into this quarter apparently to procure a maintenance for the parents from the labour of their children; and these families frequently undergo considerable privations, and show much anxiety to secure a parochial claim to the small pittances given to the aged poor, by establishing themselves for three years as industrial residents.

2. I think that an immediate stop to Irish immigration into this town would not be hurtful, and that a gradual decrease would be most beneficial to the best interests of this town and neighbourhood. They already form too large a part of the worst educated and most turbulent part of our population; and, with a very few valuable exceptions, they add neither to the peace nor respectability of the community.

3. The work of this town requires no addition to our Irish population. I am not competent to reply to the query regarding harvest work, but I presume that, as the steamers at that season bring passengers from Belfast to Greenock at sixpence or a shilling each, there would be a temporary immigration for harvest work, and a corresponding emigration at its conclusion, as was in former times from the Highlands of Scotland.

4. I believe that Irish competition has greatly lowered the wages of hand-loom weavers of plain work. I am unable to answer this query further.

6. It has increased them very considerably.

Mr. *Robert Farquharson,* Paisley.

Mr. *Robert Farquharson.*

1. It would diminish in a small degree the immigration, by keeping in Ireland the aged, who frequently come here, particularly those who have families to work for them—(those who live on their families' earnings come here.)

2. It would not; because I think we could not do without the Irish labourers, although we could without so many.

3. No; and as to the harvest it could not be so safely cared for, as it could not be cut down in the same time.

4. It has prevented labourers' wages from rising; the extent I cannot determine.

5. It has very considerably.

In addition to No. 2. I have no doubt but what the numbers of Irish who have come into this country have been the cause of emigration from the Highlands of Scotland; the Irish doing the work they had been accustomed to do. We could here do with the number we have for some time.

John Orr, Esq.

John Orr, Esq.

1. It would to a certain extent diminish the Irish immigration, as I suppose the most of

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John Orr, Esq.

the Irish would prefer living in the country that gave them birth, and where most of their relatives may be supposed to reside.

2. I should think it would be advantageous if partially stopped, the supply to my certain knowledge exceeding the demand, and I know many labourers that cannot find regular employment, and would starve if it were not that their families assist them, and are their main support.

3. Master masons, farmers, and others, are better qualified to answer this question.

4. It must have had some effect, but to what extent I cannot say; upon a number of trades it has had no effect. I should suppose labourers' wages more affected than any other.

5. I believe it has; but the overseers of the poor can furnish satisfactory evidence as to this query.

Mr. *Thomas Crechton* and Mr. *Thomas Auld*, Paisley.

Mr. *Thos. Crechton.*
Mr. *Thos. Auld.*

1. Poor laws for Ireland, we are of opinion, would certainly decrease the immigration, for this reason, that we know cases of poor Irish who actually speculate upon the chance of getting 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* when old or diseased.

2. We think that gradually stopping the immigration would be advantageous for this reason, that the native population would, in all likelihood, be able to supply their places.

3. We are at a loss to answer this question.

4. The Irish immigration has certainly had the effect of lowering and keeping down the rate of wages, especally among labourers.

5. We consider that the Irish immigration has materially increased the poor's rates in this town and neighbourhood.

STATE OF THE IRISH POOR IN GREENOCK.

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Roman Catholic Baptisms in Greenock and Port Glasgow.

Year.	Baptisms.
1831	160
1832	193
1833	174

The following is extracted from the Register of Catholic Marriages in Greenock for 1832-3, and two months of 1834.

Out of 42 marriages, 13 were between Irish and natives of Scotland, many of whom appeared from their names to be of Irish parents; one was between Irish and English, and one between Irish and a native of Guernsey. The counties where the Irish were stated to be born were as follows:

	Antrim.	Armagh.	Cork.	Donegal.	Down.	Kilkenny.	Limerick.	L. Derry.	Mayo.	Monaghan.	Longford.	Roscommon	Sligo.	Tyrone.	Waterford.	Totals.
Males	3	2	1	14	2	1	1	5	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	37
Females	4	2	0	15	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	31
Total	7	4	1	29	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	68

Out of 68, there are 56 from the counties Antrim, Armagh, Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone.

The Number of Paupers on the Poor's Roll of the East Parish of Greenock, in the Year 1833.

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Foreigners.	Total Number.	Sums paid to Regular and Occasional Poor.	Total Sum Paid.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Regular Poor	98	16	2	1	117	269 10 0	
Occasional Poor....	..	..	..	..	135	20 11 6	
					252	. .	290 1 6

N.B. The occasional poor are paid by precepts from the elders; it is therefore difficult to state what country they belong to, but may safely calculate on one-sixth being Irish.

Greenock, 30th April, 1834. D. Macewen, Treasurer.

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Number of Paupers on Poor's Roll.

Paupers in the New Parish, Greenock.			£.	s.	d.
In the year 1833	416, who received		884	16	6
Scottish	383				
Irish	32				
English	1				
	416				
Assisted by elders' precepts, Scottish, Irish, and English	452	„	97	0	9
Assisted at New Year's Day, and at two communions	166	„	87	16	6
Paid for clothing orphans			41	2	2½
Paid for interring paupers			43	7	0
			£1,154	2	11½

JOHN CUMMING,
Kirk Treasurer.

Statement of the Number of Poor supplied from the Funds of the Old Parish of Greenock, during the Year 1833.

On the monthly regular roll, of Scotch	452	
„ Irish	16	
„ English	6	
Total on the monthly regular roll		474
Occasional poor paid by precept, of Scotch	537	
„ Irish	26	
„ English	8	
Amount of occasional poor paid by precept		571
Total number of paupers supplied from the funds of the Old Parish during the year 1833		1,045

Amount of cash paid to them from 1st January till 31st December, 1833, £1,184. 13*s.* 4*d.*

JOHN MUNRO,
Kirk Treasurer.

Rev. *William Gordon,* Resident Priest of Greenock and Port Glasgow.

Rev. *Will. Gordon.*

I calculate the number of my congregation in Greenock at about 4,000, of whom all within about fifty are Irish. I judge only from the number of baptisms, which was 174 in 1833. In this number are included the baptisms of Port Glasgow, the Catholic population of which I ascertained, by a census taken within the last two months, to be 369 souls, all Irish, as far as I am aware. All the Catholics in Greenock who are not Irish are Highlanders. The Irish in this town belong almost exclusively to the working classes; there are a few small shopkeepers, some cloth merchants, some brokers, and some provision sellers. Many of them are also hawkers; but these do not stay constantly in Greenock; the rest are labouring men, many of whom work at the quays, loading and unloading vessels: others are engaged by the farmers in the neighbourhood in their improvements in agriculture; a good many work as ship carpenters; a great many are engaged in the sugar manufactories; some in the foundries. The Irish are treated in this town with a kind of exclusive policy, principally by the lower classes: I do not think there is that feeling among the higher classes; the lower classes consider them as a distinct class of persons. The religious prejudice may probably also contribute something; this is now fast wearing away.

The Irish in Greenock retain their custom of waking the dead: that custom prevailed among the Scotch in Banffshire within my recollection. The Orangemen and Catholics retain a kind of enmity towards one another; but I have not observed it lead to any overt acts; nor have I met with any trace of provincial hostility among the Irish. There is a kind of advance to an assimilation of feeling with the Scotch in the children of the Irish born in this country, which I attribute mainly to their education. The children chiefly learn the idiom of the town where they are born. There are many Irish who can speak the Erse, but few who cannot speak English. We have a school of our own, where we educate the children of our own congregation; the attendance is about 120 a-day. Many of them, on account of the poverty of their parents, are forced to work during the day; and for these there is an evening school. Many of the Irish who come here are improved by the instruction and attention of their pastors; but any improvement that takes place in them is not owing to their association with the Scotch in their own rank. I have not observed any deterioration of character in any part of my congregation.

I should think that the Irish are inclined to marry at an earlier age than the natives; they generally marry among one another, on account of the difference of religion.

The Irish in this town certainly have the will to assist one another in times of distress or sickness, as far as their abilities will permit them. They often harbour friends, relations, and

GREENOCK.

Rev. *Will. Gordon.*

neighbours when they first come from Ireland, before they can get work. They sometimes invite over their own relations if they be destitute at home; generally the young come first, and, if they succeed, they send for the other members of their families, chiefly their parents, in order to support them. There is a great deal of family affection amongst them; making allowance for their poverty, they appear to me to pay every attention to their children.

In general they do not live in larger numbers in the same house than the Scotch in the same low rank. Their dwellings here are just on a par with those of the natives of the same class. During my residence at Greenock, the Irish have shown no disposition to disturbance or riot; nor have they taken a more prominent part in trades' unions, or combinations of any kind, than the Scotch.

Mr. *John Robb,* Builder, of Greenock.

Mr. *John Robb.*

Last season I had 80 persons in my employ, of whom about 60 were masons, and 20 labourers. Nearly all the masons in Greenock are Scotch; perhaps one-fifteenth may be Irish, and they are not good in the hewing department, not having learned it. All the masons' labourers are Irish without exception, as far as I am aware, and among the farming labourers probably a half. I have been in business since 1819, and there has scarcely been a Scotch mason's labourer in the town since that time.

The Irish are industrious and hardworking, and in general they are good labourers. They are quite the reverse of drunken during their working hours. In most cases, they are very poor. A mason's labourer in Greenock has in general 10*s.* a-week in winter, and 12*s.* during the rest of the year. They are paid by the day in this town, and sometimes they lose a day or two on account of the uncertainty of getting the materials. If it were not for the Irish, masons' labourers could not be got at the present wages. Men might be got from the Highlands; but I suspect that the Highlandmen would not like to work at the same rate of wages. In ordinary times, there are about 50 or 60 masons' labourers employed in this town; there are also from 40 to 50 labourers employed in quarrying stone for building, who are also Irish.

As far as I can ascertain, from 300 to 350 persons are employed here on the quays in loading and unloading vessels, about 150 of whom are Scotch, chiefly Highlanders; the rest are Irish. There are three different grades of these persons:—1st. The lumpers, who get about 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day; 2d. The men who work under these, and receive about 2*s.* 2*d.*; and 3d. The coalheavers, who receive the same wages, but half of their time will be idle. The others are pretty regularly employed.

Thomas Fairrie, Esq., of Greenock.

Tho. Fairrie, Esq.

I employ in my sugar works about 70 persons, of whom 60 are Irish. Some of these hold the highest and most trusty situations in my works. The natives of the town do not like this work, chiefly on account of the heat, and, as it requires no apprenticeship, it is not considered as a trade, and the Scotch prefer bringing up their children to trades. The men working in the sugar houses required to be admitted into the trades' union of the town, but were refused. We have opportunities of selecting the men employed in our works, and the Irish are more serviceable to our purpose and more manageable than the Scotch. They are equally well-behaved, and stay as long with us. We believe we give higher wages than most of the other sugar houses in the town; we also take more pains to advance the Irish to the better situations, instead of getting Germans. Generally I have observed, that the Irish are very bad, or very good. All our out-door employments about the works, as carters, coopers, &c. are Scotch: of whom we have about ten or twelve.

The Irish employed by me are, in general, sober; but their wives are noted drunkards: if they could keep their wives from drinking, they would be able to save money. Frequently they go back to Ireland for a year to enjoy themselves on the money they have saved, and then come back at the end of the time. If it were not for the Irish we should be obliged to import Germans, as is done in London; the Scotch will not work in sugar houses; the heat drives them away in the first fortnight. If it were not for the Irish, we should be forced to give up trade, and the same applies to every sugar house in town: this is a well known fact. Germans would be our only resource, and we could not readily get them; Highlanders would not do the work. There are about 400 men in the sugar houses in this town when fully employed, of whom not less than 350 are Irish.

Persons employed in Mr. Fairrie's Sugar Works at Greenock.

Amount of Earnings per Week.	Scotch.	Irish.	Germans.
From 16*s.* to 22*s.*	0	13	3
From 13*s.* to 15*s.*	2	45	0
Boys from 6*s.* to 8*s.*	3	4	0
Total	5	62	3

They receive these wages equally on holidays and during sickness, and they have no tools to provide like carpenters, &c.

Charles Scott, Esq.

Charles Scott, Esq.

In my shipbuilding yard, I employ from 50 to 60 Irish, principally as labourers and

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Charles Scott, Esq.

hammermen in the smithy. The wages of both are 12*s.* a-week. There are also some chainmakers who earn by the piece from £2. to £2. 10*s.* a-week. The common labourers are very regular in their attendance; they always come on the Monday: the mechanics are more irregular. The Irish labourers are often more comfortable in their dwellings, and keep their families better clothed, than Irish mechanics, who get higher wages. Last August the sawyers in my yard struck, fourteen couple of whom were Irish. The Irish were not the ring-leaders; they were earning from 35*s.* to 40*s.* a-pair per week, frequently as much as £3. We refused their terms, and employed common labourers, chiefly Irish, to fill the pits; by degrees they learnt the trade, and are now earning from 30*s.* to 35*s.* a-week: some come up to 40*s.* The hands who struck are now begging to be employed on their former wages, and have entirely dissolved the union then formed.

Robert Sinclair, Esq.

Rob. Sinclair, Esq.

We employ about forty Irish in our engine works, chiefly as boilermakers, hammermen, and labourers. We decidedly prefer the Irish as labourers either to the English or Scotch; they work with more heart and good will, and are more civil and attentive. Highlanders could be got in sufficient numbers, but we do not like them so well, they are not so willing and obedient, nor so hardworking and industrious. The labourers get about 12*s.* a-week; the boilermakers and hammermen from 16*s.* to 20*s.*, according to their strength and ability. The Irish mix up with the natives after they have been here some time; there appears to be a considerable affinity between the Irish working population and the Scotch: they assimilate themselves very much to them. The Irish have not taken a more prominent part in combination than the natives; quite the reverse. The day after the great processions for the Reform Bill the Irish were all at their posts, but very few of our other workmen came for several days afterwards.

Mr. *George Williamson*, Procurator Fiscal of the town of Greenock, and of the Lower Ward of the County of Renfrew.

Mr. *George Williamson.*

Of the persons brought before the magistrates of Greenock, probably not more than two-fifths are Irish, chiefly for assaults and breaches of the peace, arising from drunkenness. There is also a good deal of pilfering among the Irish, particularly among the children of Irish parents. This arises from domestic neglect. They also send out their children to beg, and to prowl about the streets and quays, in order to get any thing they can lay their hands on; they pick up bits of coal, copper, nails, old rope, timber, staves, &c., lying about the docks.

The Irish deal in old things of all descriptions, bones, old tools, old clothes, (this business is exclusively in their hands;) they also rear pigs in considerable numbers, and sometimes keep them in their houses in town: all the hawkers of earthenware, fish, oysters, salted meat, and eggs, and dealers in hareskins and shells from the West Indies and Honduras, are Irish; they turn their hands to every description of low trade, which is the fruit of industry, and requires almost no capital. Some of them also keep low public houses; the Irish dealers in second-hand articles are, in a good many cases, receivers of stolen goods: the Irish likewise smuggle soap from Ireland, and formerly smuggled glass, before the duty was removed. Within the last twenty years, nine persons have been hanged for offences committed in Greenock, and six of these were Irish.

The Irish live in wretched hovels, old, cheap, and ruinous houses in different closes all over the town. Their lodging houses furnish accommodation for beggars, probably at the rate of 1*d.* per night. They seldom bring up their children to trades, but send them to become labourers as soon as they can work. They fancy they cannot support their children during an apprenticeship. The Scotch will pinch themselves in order to apprentice their children or send them out to sea. The Irish females, from their not being much liked as servants in families, are forced to remain in their parents' houses, and become dissolute and untidy, and marry persons just like their parents. The females are disliked as servants because they are not trustworthy, and have not had a good education. The female servants of Greenock are chiefly from the Highlands.

Prisoners in Greenock Gaol and Bridewell, 17th March, 1834.

Born in Scotland of Scotch parents	19
„ of Irish parents	6
Born in Ireland	3
English	1
	29

Mr. *Charles Auld*, one of the Surgeons of the Greenock Infirmary.

Mr. *Charles Auld.*

When the cholera prevailed here in 1832, the town was divided into districts, and that which I had to visit was a very bad one. We went into all the houses of the lower order, giving them general directions how to get them cleaned. The houses of the Irish were very much worse—they were lower in value, and kept in a worse state, generally speaking—than any of the others. In some of the hovels, six, eight, or ten feet square, there might be a family of four, five, or six persons. They seem satisfied with this kind of existence. Many of the houses were so damp that almost anybody would make complaint, but scarcely any of the Irish

GREENOCK.

Mr. *Charles Auld.*

complained of this. Many of them, seeing us go round, expected their comforts to be bettered, but they made no effort themselves.

I am inclined to think there is more disease among the Irish, in proportion to their numbers, than the rest of the population, particularly fever. About two-thirds of the fever cases in the infirmary are Irish, and of other cases one-third. They are more disposed to apply for charity than the natives. They generally inhabit the worst, lowest, filthiest, and most unhealthy parts of the town. Cholera prevailed extensively among the Irish. There was a quarantine station for healthy persons removed from infected districts, and, of the persons who came to it, fully two-thirds were Irish

There are many low lodging houses for the Irish, where they sleep in large numbers in a small space. They pay from 1*d.* to 2*d.* and 3*d.* a-night. The Irish, generally, as a class, are not near so attentive to their comforts, either in clothes or feeding, or in regard to their houses, as the natives. The principal part of their food is potatoes and salt herrings. They drink a great deal of whiskey, though I cannot say that they are worse than the low Scotch in this respect. The women, besides, are much addicted to intemperance. They neglect vaccination more than the Scotch, not from prejudice, but from indolence. They are much alarmed at the least cause of ailment, and give an exaggerated account of the complaint, and are very pressing for immediate attendance.

Remarks of Mr. *William Macfie,* Sugar Refiner in Greenock. (See Queries, p. 130.)

Mr. *William Macfie.*

1. About the year 1800, and upwards, when the new harbours were begun.
2. They generally come of their own accord; I am not aware of their having been sent for.
3. We have received supplies of men chiefly from the Highlands.
4. The Irish in Greenock are, in general, of the working classes.
5. In all kinds of labourers' work, and many of them in sugar houses and other manufactories, and about the harbour.
6. I do not think they could.
7. The Irish keep much by themselves, but I can see but little difference between them or their children and the natives.
8. I think the introduction of the Irish has deteriorated the lower class with us.
9. They marry earlier, and of course are kept down. I do not think, in general, they intermarry with the natives, though there are many exceptions.
10. There is a Roman Catholic school, which, I believe, is for the poor, and many of them who are destitute are admitted to the town's free school. Besides this, there are many Sabbath evening schools to which they are invited, and a good many do attend them.
11. I presume they do.
12. They are. I think they are much less comfortable than the natives.
13. I am not aware that they do: indeed, from their being chiefly labourers, I would say not.

Mr. *Macfie,* Greenock.

Mr. *Macfie.*

1. I think it would diminish the immigration, because they would have something to look to at home, and their chance of getting on the poor roll here is not great.
2. I think it would be injurious, because we want labourers.
3. I think not.
4. It has diminished the wages of labour.
5. It has.

STATE OF THE IRISH IN AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIRE.

AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIRE.

Relief of the Poor by the Kirk Session of Kilmarnock.

List of Poor on the Roll, in April, 1834.

Scotch	223
Irish	44
English	1
	268

Besides a considerable number who receive for house-rents, and temporary support.

Expenditure in the thirteen months, from December 31, 1832, to Candlemas, 1834, £1,243. 4*s.* 4½*d.*

Wm. Anderson, Session Clerk.

Evidence taken, March 18-24, 1834.

Mr. *Howie,* Builder, of Kilmarnock.

Mr. *Howie.*

Thirty-seven years ago we had no Irish labourers in our service in Kilmarnock. We first employed them about the year 1800, and since we have been in the practice of employing a

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large number, sometimes 20 or 25. From that time we have employed very few Scotch labourers; we prefer Irish as labourers; they are more obedient and serviceable, and they are equally hardworking. Their wages are from 9*s.* to 10*s.* a-week. We could not now get the work done on the same terms, if it were not for the Irish. We are not fond of the Highlandmen. None of our masons are Irish. The Irish sometimes save in my service. I had once a labourer who saved 30 guineas in three years, viz., 1834-6. He took it back to Ireland, and became a servant to a widow lady in Belfast; he had no family. Many improve their clothing and live decently, and, when they keep from drink, do well.

Mr. *Howie.*

On looking at my books, I find that labourers' wages were from 9*s.* to 10*s.* a-week in 1800; in 1804, they rose to 11*s.*, and stood at that for ten or fifteen years; then they fell back to 9*s.*, and in 1824 they were from 9*s.* to 12*s.*; and in 1827 they came back to 9*s.* and 10*s.*, and have remained so ever since. In 1790, labourers' wages in this town were 10*d.* and sometimes 1*s.* a-day, and masons' wages were 9*s.* or 10*s.* a-week. Tradesmen live now much more comfortably than they did then; they are better fed, better clad, and better lodged.

Alexander Guthrie, Esq., Agent to the Duke of Portland.

Alex. Guthrie, Esq.

In the Duke of Portland's colliery, near this town, the Irish were first employed about 1798. I think they came over in consequence of the rebellion, and also of the improvement of the town; they are chiefly employed as labourers, as diggers with the spade: there are very few in the mines; they do the banking department above ground, filling waggons, &c., about the coal-pits. We have about 30 men employed in this manner. In the harvest time the Irish are very useful; the harvest would not well be got in without them; and many Irish are also employed in the nurseries about the town. There are very few Highlanders employed as labourers in this town and neighbourhood. The Highlanders are a more stubborn race. An Irishman will do any thing he can do; but he is not so steady; so much dependence cannot be placed on him as on a Highlander. In this part of the country, the Irish do not mix much with the natives, and they marry among one another. Many of them I employ live in lodging houses, and those of the least respectable description; they are very often crowded together. I do not think the manufactures of Kilmarnock would have got on with the same rapidity they have done, if there had not been an influx of Irish into the town. All the coarse work connected with building is done by them; and, generally, the Irish labourers do all the drudgery of the place. I have not had any difficulty in managing the Irish labourers in my employ; I have found them a most useful class of workmen. Occasionally they are uproarious on the pay-night, when they get drunk, and make rows in the street. These rows do not arise from any settled disposition to do mischief, but from the excitement of spirits, which are too cheap at present. If an extra duty could be laid on whiskey, it would have a tendency to improve their moral condition. None of them ever rise in the scale of society; they come labourers, and they die labourers. Probably the Scotch drink nearly as much as the Irish in the course of the year; but they do not drink so much at one time.

Mr. *William Dickson,* Umbrella-maker, a Native of Tyrone, and settled in Kilmarnock Twelve Years.

Mr. *Will. Dickson.*

From what I have heard persons say, I am inclined to think that the Irish first came to this part of the country in considerable numbers at the time of the rebellion. Many of them were probably compelled to come by the troubles of the time. These were almost all of the working class; and this is now the case with regard to the Irish in Kilmarnock. The Irish in this town are chiefly employed in labouring and muslin weaving; many of them are also shoemakers and tailors. The majority of hawkers, and persons carrying on small trades, are also Irish. A few of them get on, and rise in the world; but it is the fewest number. There is a strong prejudice against them; but this does not prevent their success in life. If an Irishman behaves himself well, he is as likely to get employment as a Scotchman. I am inclined to think that the prejudice against them arises from the circumstance that many of them do not behave quite right. They are, in general, much given to drink; and, when drunk, they are noisy and turbulent.

The Irish do not mix much with the natives; indeed, the inhabitants do not mix much with them, except the more indifferent ones. I do not think they marry earlier than the Scotch. When the natives cannot do better, they marry with the Irish.

Irish employed by Gregory, Thompson, & Co., Kilmarnock.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In dyehouse, as labourers	5	0	0
In spinning-mill, ditto	0	2	8
In workshops, as weavers	3	0	0
About the work, as labourers	1	9	5 boys.
Total	9	11	13

James Reed, M.D.

I am one of the surgeons of the Kilmarnock Dispensary, and I visit the poor at their

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James Reed, M.D.

houses. The Irish apply a great deal; our list sometimes consists nearly altogether of them; they are principally liable to fever and other diseases, nourished by privation, and want of food, and cleanliness; infectious diseases almost always begin with them. There are more applications from the Irish, in proportion to their numbers, than from the Scotch, but I doubt whether there is more disease; they neglect vaccination very much. I never saw small-pox brought into this place but it came from Ireland.

With regard to their habitations, their common practice is for one person who is rather better known to hire a room, which he fills with new comers, letting it to them at so much a night; all the lodging houses I know are kept by Irishmen. About two years ago, in going round the streets about three o'clock on Sunday morning as Commissioner of Police, I saw 32 or 34 Irish beggars sitting and loitering about outside a lodging house; it was a fine summer morning: on being questioned what they were doing there, they explained that a person had died in the house, and, while they were putting matters to right, they were just come out of the way. There is no begging on Sunday in this district, and they had all congregated on the Saturday evening to hold their orgies on Sunday.

When the Irish are industrious and get employment, they endeavour to find a room for themselves; they never think of having a separate house. Their dwellings in general are much worse than those of the natives; they are satisfied with almost anything. If they are industrious they are sure to get work, and they gradually collect a few articles of furniture; in general their wives are slatternly and careless, and no economists; where their wives are more frugal, they do much better. If they get under good masters, who look sharply after them, their habits improve, and they bring up their children better. Sometimes they marry Scotch girls who are respectably connected, and thus improve their breed; but, if left to themselves to congregate among their fellows, they never improve a bit.

The Irish did not begin to come in great numbers till within the last twenty years; before that time a certain opprobrium attached to people who employed them, which has now worn away. The increase of the town and of the demand has taken away the stigma: that opprobrium of course originated in the bad conduct of those who came; many have come over for the harvest, and, finding employment, have gone back and brought over their families.

I have often noticed that, in a case of disturbance, the Irish got together; they also retain their national animosities of Catholic and Protestant, but the well-behaved of either sort always get out of the way when they see any dispute likely to end in a disturbance. In general they are very clannish, and would assist one another in distress if they had the means.

When the cholera prevailed here with some severity, the only people who would act as nurses were some old Irish women; they behaved very ill, but at first no one else would undertake the office. I am not aware that the cholera prevailed more among the Irish than any other class.

There has been no assessment in this town for the last four years; the poor have been maintained by the collections at the church doors: £500 or £600 have been annually collected in this way. The town has been assessed this week in consequence of a dispute with the heritors.

Mr. *William Blane,* Surveyor of the Police of Kilmarnock.

Mr. *Will. Blane.*

The police force of Kilmarnock consists of six officers; but, on Saturday night, there is an addition of ten, for preserving peace on Sunday morning. Generally throughout the year there are more drunken rows among the Irish than the Scotch, in proportion to their numbers: it is only a few of the young Scotch who are not settled in life that make disturbances, whereas the Irish of all ages are engaged in rows of this sort. A number of strangers have come into the town of late, many of them Scotch, who do not behave so well as those brought up from their youth in the place. Of the persons brought to the police office for drunken broils and assaults, the absolute majority are Irish. As far as I can recollect, most of the petty thefts in the town have been committed by Irish, particularly by boys from seven to fourteen years of age: nearly all these are of Irish parents: they come here and work as labourers, earn a small wage, and spend it foolishly; and then many of the children are sent out to beg, in order to support their mother. We consider that the Irish children who are sent to beg and to sell small articles, as matches, clay, sand, &c., are in the habit of picking up whatever they can lay their hands on. There are a great number of Irish hawkers constantly in the town, dealing in drapery goods, braces, currycombs, spectacles, brass candlesticks, and small articles of hardware of every description. Instances have occurred where Irish hawkers have been detected in dealing in stolen goods. With the exception of one, all the brokers in the town are Irish: a good number of the shoemakers employed in Kilmarnock are also Irish; but they are the worst behaved of the trade. Of late a large number of Irish have been employed in a kind of draining introduced by the Duke of Portland a few years ago. They are also the principal breakers of stone for the roads; the contractors employ Irish labourers.

The Irish live in every quarter of the town; but there are some parts where the houses are very old and bad, and these are chiefly inhabited by them. An immense number of them live in lodging houses, not merely young unmarried people, but also families; but if they come to be stationary they generally get an apartment to themselves; those that happen to be saving often take in lodgers: some of them are in great misery, but this arises not so much from want of employment, as from want of carefulness, and from spending their money in spirits. I don't think a Scotch person in Kilmarnock has such a house as the Irish have generally; if they should be as poor, they contrive to be a bit more comfortable looking; they are cleaner, for instance, which makes their houses look better.

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Mr. *William Blane.*

The Irish do not mix much with the natives, because the natives will not mix with them, unless they should happen to behave well and make a better appearance than the generality. The children of the Irish born in Scotland, if their parents are well conducted, are much better than those fresh imported from Ireland. Several Irish, born in the town, have acquired a decent competency, and are quite respectable.

When an Irishman comes before the court and is fined, if he is a Catholic, the Catholics, and if he is an Orangeman, the Orangemen, manage to pay the fine for him, especially if the riot should have arisen from party quarrels.

Mr. *William Anderson,* Sess. Clerk. (See Queries, p. 130.)

Mr. *Wm. Anderson.*

1. The Irish came in considerable numbers to Kilmarnock shortly after the year 1798.
2. They migrated in consequence of the unsettled state of their own country, and having the prospect of being well employed here.
3. The increase of our population from other parts of Scotland has been chiefly from the agricultural districts south of Kilmarnock, but the increase has not been great.
4. The Irish in Kilmarnock and neighbourhood are mostly of the poor and working classes.
5. They are generally mechanics and labourers; chiefly the latter class.
6. They have indirectly contributed to the advancement of trades and manufactures.
7. The Irish do not so generally mix with the native inhabitants as persons in Kilmarnock who had migrated from other parts of Scotland, but this does not hold with regard to the children.
8. The Irish are generally improved by their change, but the natives of the same grade are demoralized.
9. They neither marry earlier nor have they larger families.

The natives sometimes intermarry with the Protestant Irish, but a great proportion of the Irish lead irregular lives.

10. The children are educated at the charity school the same as those belonging to the town who are poor.
11. The improvident habits of the Irish prevent them from assisting one another in seasons of sickness or distress.
12. Great numbers of the Irish live in small houses, and those generally of a worse description than those occupied by the natives of the same class.
13. According to the number of Irish mechanics in Kilmarnock, they have generally taken a prominent part in unions, combinations, &c.

Mr. *William Anderson,* Sess. Clerk.

Mr. *Wm Anderson.*

1. A great number of both the aged and impotent Irish come to this country with the view of ultimate provision being made for them; whereas, if they could calculate on this in their own country, they would remain at home.
2. At present there is a sufficient supply of workmen, and it is presumed that, although no further immigration take place, it would not be disadvantageous to the town.
3. There is no occasion for any further supply of workmen in the town. The harvest in the neighbourhood would be more speedily secured with extra hands.
4. The Irish competition has lowered the wages of labourers, but has not generally affected any other class of workmen.
5. There were few Irish on the poor list thirty years ago, but at present they amount to about one-fifth of the whole number.

AYR.

Out-poor of Ayr Parish.

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Total.
Men . .	27	14	1	42
Women .	123	27	2	152
Children .	123	..	..	123
	273	41	3	317

Inmates of Poor-house in Ayr Parish.

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.	Total.
Men . .	5	1	..	6
Women .	8	2	1	11
Children .	2	..	..	2
	15	3	1	19

NEWTON UPON AYR, 26th March, 1834.

The poor-roll of this parish consists of

Scotch	42
Irish	26
	68

And the sum expended for the poor in the year 1833 was £163. 9*s.* 1½*d.*

John Gemmell, Sess. Clerk.

AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIRE.

Return of the Paupers and their Expenses to the Parish of Saint Quivox, from May, 1832, to May, 1833, distinguishing the Scotch from the Irish.

	Number of Poor.
Eighty Scotch Paupers	80
Sixty-one Irish Paupers	61
English Paupers	0
	141

Sums expended, £21. 18*s.* 10*d.* per month, or £263. 6*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

Note. Twenty-one pounds, eighteen shillings, and ten-pence per month, is, as near as may be, 9½*d.* per week to each pauper.

Note. At nine-pence half-penny each per week, the sixty-one Irish paupers received £9. 13*s.* 2*d.* of the whole monthly expenditure, or £115. 17*s.* in the year 1833.

Note. It may here be observed that the aliment generally allowed to paupers in this part of Scotland is rather meant as aid to industry than full maintenance, with few exceptions.

A. Gunn,
Superintendent of Poor of St. Quivox.

List of Persons under Sentence in Ayr Gaol.

	Scotch.	Irish.	English.
Males	7	2	None
Females	0	1	„

For several years back, the greatest proportion of criminals for crimes has been Irish.

Ayr, 21st March, 1834. Alexander Murdoch.

Rev. *William Thomson,* resident Priest of Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Girvan, and Maybole.

Rev. *William Thomson.*

I have been here only twelve years, but I understand that the Irish began to come into Ayr about the time of the rebellion, and have continued to flow in ever since. I should think there are between 5,000 and 6,000 Irish Catholics under my care in Ayrshire. There are more in Ayr than in any town in the county. I have procured a return of the number of Catholic families in the different towns of Ayrshire under my care, all of whom are Irish. There are a great many who are not returned.

	Families.
In Ayr and its immediate neighbourhood	200
Kilmarnock	140
Irvine	56
Girvan	81
Maybole	64
Crosshill	15
Kirkmichael	11
Troon	16
Dailly	17
	600

N.B. No return from Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Stewarton, Old Room, Catrine, &c., besides the numbers scattered all over the country.

The Irish will not come out on Sunday and go to chapel, unless they can be clothed and appear like the natives. They will not go in ragged clothes as they went in Ireland. Almost the whole of the Irish in my flock belong to the working classes, except a few shop-keepers. They are nearly all poor labourers. They live in the lowest-rented houses in Ayr. They chiefly inhabit the new town, which is the worst quarter of the town. When they first come over they are in a wretched state, but when they have been here a short time they improve in their circumstances, and get better houses and better clothes, and often better food. In the lodging-houses a great number of them are crammed together; but otherwise, I know no house where the same room is occupied by more than one family.

They are chiefly employed in labouring work; many are employed in weaving by manufacturers at Glasgow; a number of girls are also engaged in needle-work, and some of them are employed as farmers' servants; and, I think, the few that are employed scarcely obtain the same wages as the Scotch, because the farmers have not the same confidence in them, and they are not so steady.

The Irish mix willingly with the natives, and after a few years become, as it were, naturalized. Their children born in this country are like the native children. I have known many of them save a few pounds and go back to Ireland, and in a few years return to Scotland worse than they went. Many old people come over, expecting to be supported by their relations, who are unable to maintain them; and thus they are thrown a burden on the public as common beggars. The Irish in Ayrshire marry at an earlier age than the natives; this arises from their improvidence.

AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIRE.

Rev. *William Thomson.*

Account of Catholic Baptisms and Marriages in Ayrshire.

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.
1823	197	30	1829	195	20
1824	208	16	1830	192	19
1825	183	20	1831	189	19
1826	215	21	1832	207	20
1827	157	7	1833	184	36
1828	208	27			

The few marriages and lesser number of baptisms in the year 1827 than in the other years, was occasioned by want of trade and employment in the preceding year. Many left this place for Ireland, and many were sent off by authority.

Communication from *William Fullarton,* Esq., Provost of Ayr.

William Fullarton, Esq.

We have had for very many years, I think since 1798-9, a large portion of Irish coming among us. Sometimes it was painful to see them arrive in large families. Some of these could work, and attempted our kind of work, both in farming, country labour, and in subordinate situations connected with our manufactures. This additional number of workers no doubt reduced the rate of wages of our own people who used to follow such employments; and very many of that class, finding difficulty of getting work, and less remuneration for their labour, having perhaps a little, with the aid of friends have transported themselves, either individually or in family, to America or Van Diemen's Land. In so far, it has severely affected that class, but at the same time has given us pretty generally, particularly in harvest, labourers at a cheaper rate, but perhaps not so well qualified as those that have left us, and, certainly, not always so orderly in their habits, or so comfortably managed, either for their own comfort or the interests and comfort of their employers, where the workers were numerous.

Mr. *Gunn,* Superintendent of Poor of Ayr. (See Queries, p. 130.)

Mr. *Gunn.*

1. I think the Irish began to immigrate into Ayr and neighbourhood in large numbers, in the years 1777 and 1778.

2. I think the Irish rebellion was the chief cause of the first general immigration of Irish to Ayr and neighbourhood, and, of course, came of their own accord. I am not aware of any being sent for by employers in Ayr or neighbourhood.

3. The population of Ayr has received supplies from all parts of Scotland, including both Lowlands and Highlands.

4. The Irish in Ayr and neighbourhood belong invariably to the poorer or working classes.

5. The Irish are chiefly employed in weaving cottons, a few handicrafts, some colliers, and the rest agricultural labourers.

6. I do not think the manufactures of Ayr would have reached their present extent if no immigration of Irish into Ayr and neighbourhood had taken place. Ayr is not a place of much trade, therefore could not be benefited by the Irish immigrants.

7. The Irish mix to a considerable extent with the natives, and partially adopt their habits.

There is certainly a material difference between the children born in Scotland and the Irish who came from Ireland, as the Scotch-born children in general incorporate with the natives in habits and manners.

8. The Irish in Ayr appear, in general, to be improved by their change of abode.

The native habits of the Irish tend considerably to deteriorate the correct native feelings of the Scotch working population.

9. The Irish, I believe, generally marry at an earlier age than the natives do; where this occurs, an increased family is the consequence; but, with this exception, I am not aware that their families are more numerous than the Scotch of the same class in society. The Irish intermarry partially with the natives.

10. The means of education are the same for the Irish poor as for the Scotch poor.

The pauper children of both classes are, in general, educated at the expense of the parish. In the town of Ayr there are many poor children educated at Smith's school, who are not paupers, but whose parents are in poor circumstances.

There is also a school of industry, supported chiefly by ladies, where girls in poor circumstances are educated, and taught needlework.

11. The poor Irish in Ayr do not assist one another in times of sickness, distress, or want of employment.

They invariably apply to the parish for aid in any of the above distressing circumstances.

12. The Irish in Ayr and neighbourhood are accustomed to live in large numbers in the same house, and especially in lodging houses.

The general character of their dwellings is more miserable and filthy, as compared with those of the natives in the same class of society.

13. The Irish have taken a more prominent part in trades' unions than the natives.

I am not aware of any combinations, or other secret societies, existing in Ayr or neighbourhood of late years; but, when they were, the Irish were more prominent than the natives.

AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIRE.

Mr. *Gunn.*

Answers to Queries.

1. I am of opinion the introduction of a compulsory maintenance in Ireland for the aged and impotent would diminish the immigration of the Irish into this town and neighbourhood.

The grounds upon which I form my opinion are, first, That if there was a statutory provision for the poor in Ireland, similar to that of Scotland, immigrants would be much reduced in number, especially the aged and infirm.

Secondly. Were a poor law in Ireland similar to Scotland, great numbers of the Irish poor would remain at home; and again, great numbers of the Irish poor would be sent back from Scotland to Ireland, and would thus check the immigration, as it would then be evident to the Irish poor that they would not get any regular aid in Scotland until they acquired a regular domicile by their industry, which requires three years' residence in a parish; whereas, at present, great numbers upon arrival commence begging, which of course prevents their acquiring a domicile; but, though no domicile is acquired, they are allowed to remain from motives of humanity, though no doubt to the great detriment of the poor natives, as the Irish are much better beggars.

It not unfrequently happens that, from the same motives, aid is given to whole families to carry them back to Ireland.

Another reason is, that there are numbers of poor Irish amongst us, who have come over in a state unfit to earn their livelihood for the statutory period which enables them to acquire parochial aid, and, consequently, have never been admitted to the benefit of the poor's funds. Such characters are very considerable in numbers, and very destitute.

2. I am of opinion that it would be disadvantageous to Ayr and neighbourhood to stop Irish immigration completely or gradually.

3. I am of opinion the work of the town and neighbourhood could not be well done, and especially the harvest in the country, without Irish labourers.

4. I am of opinion the Irish competition lowered the general rate of wages in this town and neighbourhood, especially at the collieries and agricultural labours, to the extent of from 15 to 20 per cent.

But, perhaps, the depression in the price of produce ought also to be taken into account, as well as the Irish competition.

I am not aware the Irish competition had any effect in either lowering or preventing a rise of wages among the manufacturing classes, except what occurred by the general depression of trade.

5. I am well aware the Irish immigration has increased the amount of the poor's rates in this town and neighbourhood.

This can be easily shown by comparing the numbers of poor on the Ayr out-pension lists in the years 1827 and 1833. The number of out-pensioners in 1827 was 243, of which number 26 were Irish, or rather better than one in nine, and the weekly expenditure in cash was £8. 15*s.* 10*d.*, and meal 15½ pecks; while in 1833 the number of out-pensioners was 314, 78 of whom were Irish, or, as near as may be, one in four, and the expenditure weekly in cash £12. 13*s.* 3*d.*, and meal 19½ pecks, which is considered equal to 20*s.* per week.

While conversing with G. C. Lewis, Esq. about the number of Irish paupers in Ayr, I stated to him that some years ago they were about one to nine, and that I supposed that proportion would not be much altered in 1833; but, upon comparing the lists of 1827 and 1833, I find the Irish are as one to four.

The average aliment to Ayr paupers weekly is, as near as may be, 9¾*d.* each; and consequently the seventy-eight Irish paupers get £2. 16*s.* 8¾*d.*, while, in 1827, the weekly average aliment was 8½*d.* each, and the twenty-six Irish paupers would get 18*s.* 5*d.*; and of course the parish is now paying £1. 18*s.* 3¾*d.* per week more than was done in 1827, or, as near as may be, the half of the increased expenditure is paid for Irish paupers.

MAYBOLE.

William Newen, Esq.

William Newen, Esq.

The Irish began to immigrate into Maybole and its neighbourhood between 1795 and 1800, and from that time have gone on with a regular influx: they all came of their own accord. There are few strange Scotch in Maybole, either from the Lowlands or Highlands. The Irish in this town belong almost exclusively to the working classes; they are employed principally in weaving, shoemaking, and in labourers' work.

The manufactures and trade of Maybole would not have reached their present extent if there had been no immigration of Irish into the town. The Irish do not mix with the natives, not even after they have been here some time; some of the children are improved, others are brought up just in the same manner as those who came from Ireland. I cannot say that they have produced any effect on our working population, as they do not associate with them; they in general marry earlier: very frequently an Irishman marries a Scotch girl, but there is scarcely an instance of a Scotchman marrying an Irish girl. A Lancasterian school has been established here by subscription, for which each child pays 1*d.* a-week, and many of the Irish send their children to it. There are generally 200 children in attendance, who are chiefly Irish; when distress attacks a family, the Irish get up a subscription paper, and apply to the respectable people, who usually give relief. In 1826 there were 1,600 persons in this town, chiefly Irish, receiving relief from funds partly raised by subscription, and partly furnished by

AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIR E

William Newen, Esq.

the Edinburgh and London Committees; from 400 to 500 of these were supplied with a sufficient sum to enable them to return to Ireland, on condition of repaying what they had received if they returned claiming relief; no one has ever done so, although it was said that some did not go, and some also came back, but these have ever since supported themselves; they were chiefly weavers. I think about a third of the population of this town is Irish. The rich Irish do not live in lodging houses, but they dwell in large numbers in the same house. Their dwellings are quite wretched; they are chiefly in the suburbs.

Answers to Queries.

1. I do not think it would; it would diminish the number of beggars, but not of those who come to seek for employment.
2. It would not; the Irish have been advantageous to the town.
3. I think not; they are useful both in the town as weavers and labourers, and in the country at public works, as lime works, road-making, and every great job that is going on.
4. They have not lowered the rate of wages because it has risen, but they have prevented it from rising.

GIRVAN.

William Johnston, Esq. (See Queries, p. 130.)

William Johnston, Esq.

1. Between the years 1790 and 1795. At present three-fourths, at least, of the population of the town are Irish.
2. To find employment as hand-loom cotton weavers. They all came without being sent for.
3. Comparatively none from any part of Scotland.
4. They do.
5. In cotton-weaving. Four-fifths of the whole weavers in Girvan are Irish, and their average earnings at present are about 7*s.* per week.
6. The cotton weaving, which may be said to be the only trade of Girvan, could not have reached its present extent if there had been no immigration of Irish into the town.
7. They do not mix much with the natives, and but partially adopt their habits and customs. Their children born in Scotland mix more with the natives, and adopt more of their habits and customs.
8. Improved. The moral effect they have produced on the character of the native working population is bad.
9. They marry at a much earlier age than the natives, and rear larger families. Although not often, they do occasionally intermarry with the natives.
10. In the town of Girvan there are, besides the parish school, several private schools and a charity school, where about 150 poor Irish children are taught to read; also Sabbath schools for the religious instruction of the children of the poor Irish, as well as those of the natives.
11. They have neither the means nor the inclination to do so.
12. They are. Compared with those of the natives in the same class of life, their dwellings are very inferior.

The knowledge that the poor Irish will be satisfied with almost any kind of accommodation has encouraged the building of bad houses, and to this circumstance chiefly may be attributed the great increase of that description of Irish in the town of Girvan.

13. They have.

Rev. Mr. *M'Master,* Minister of Girvan.

Rev. Mr. *M'Master.*

The Irish began to come to Girvan about the year 1790; and from that time on there has been a continued influx of them into the town. They came here to weave coarse cottons, in which they are employed by the Glasgow merchants, who send their work here under the management of agents. I should think that fully half of the population of Girvan is Irish, and that more than half of the Irish proportion are Protestants. Girvan has received very little increase from any place but Ireland; the greatest part of the Irish here are weavers. There are some labourers and a few shoemakers. A few of the Irish weavers have become agents, but all the rest of the Irish belong to the working class. There would not have been so many cotton weavers in Girvan if it had not been for immigration from Ireland.

The Irish do not assimilate much to the natives in their mode of living, and their private habits and customs; at their work they mix together; they are not much improved or deteriorated by their abode here, they seem to remain very much as they came; the moral effect they have produced on the character of the natives is by no means favourable; the Scotch seem, in consequence of mixing with the Irish, to have lost in great measure that native independence of spirit for which they used to be distinguished. The Irish are always ready to accept any relief that may be given to them. The women and children in general go about begging, from the very commencement of their abode here, even when the husband has got employment at the loom.

In general, they marry earlier and rear larger families than the natives; they also often intermarry with them, chiefly Irishmen with Scotch females; the converse very rarely happens.

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Rev. Mr. *M'Master.*

The Irish have the same means of education as the other children in the neighbourhood; they have also admittance to a subscription school, at which they pay only 1*d.* a-week for each child; generally there are about 100 Irish regularly attending. I do not think they show any marked indifference to ordinary education, such as reading and writing. They do not assist one another much in times of distress, not even as much as they used to do twenty years ago; this has arisen, in my opinion, from an increased knowledge of the duty of the parish to support them: about twelve or fifteen years ago weaving was very bad, and potatoes and meat were very dear, and these articles were furnished to them by the parish under the market price; since that time they have shown much less disposition to aid one another, and more disposition to look to the parish for assistance. Their houses are very crowded, and more dirty and less comfortable than those of the natives; their beds in particular are very bad. There has been some party spirit between the Orangemen and Catholics, but it had not gone any length before the Orange procession in 1831, and it has subsided since.

The radical defect of the Irish is their want of independence of spirit; there are not many Irish on the poor's roll, but a great many get occasional aid from the poor's fund; perhaps nearly half of the parochial relief is given to the Irish, chiefly in the name of donations.

Answers to Queries.

William Johnston, Esq.

William Johnston, Esq.

1. It would greatly diminish the immigration of the Irish into this part of Great Britain, as those who generally come here are in a state of beggary, in search of employment, or support, which they cannot find at home.

2. It would be advantageous to this town and neighbourhood to stop it immediately, as the natives are daily oppressed with Irish beggars, and the heritors of the parish are burdened with the support of the old and infirm, who acquire an industrial residence of three years within the parish; as also with the maintenance of orphan and illegitimate children of Irish parents, who die, or leave them here.

3. With the exception of a great part of the present trade in hand-loom weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow, the work of the town of Girvan could be done, and the harvest in the country could be got in, without Irish labourers.

4. It has lowered the general rate of wages in almost every department of industry about one-fourth.

5. The poor of this town and parish are maintained by the collections at the church and the contributions of the heritors, and it has been necessary of late to double those contributions in consequence of the Irish immigration.

Rev. Mr. *M'Master.*

1. I think a compulsory maintenance of this kind would diminish the immigration of the Irish a great deal, because of late years they seem to have come here with an eye to parochial aid in this country.

2. It would be advantageous if the Irish immigration could be gradually stopped, because the means of the parish are not adequate to the support of such overwhelming numbers in the day of distress.

3. The work of the town could be perfectly well done without the Irish, because the work is brought from Glasgow, chiefly on their account; as to the harvest, they are more necessary; perhaps we could find means to do without them, but not immediately, as for twenty years past we have depended so much on them; I do not think any Highlanders have come here for the harvest since 1790.

4. I do not think they have either lowered or raised the price of weaving in Girvan, as the manufacturers put their own price upon it; but they have certainly been the means of keeping down the price of farm labour in the neighbourhood, as in harvest, making drains, ditches, &c.

STRANRAER.

Mr. *M'Neel,* Collector of Customs at Stranraer.

Mr. *M'Neel.*

I can recollect Wigtonshire fifty years. My father was a farmer, and the Irish then regularly came over to harvest; many of them returned to Ireland, and some of them remained; even before 1790, a large portion of the stationary agricultural population was Irish. The proportion has since gradually increased, so that now, throughout the county, I should think that at least three-fourths of the labourers and two-thirds of the entire population are Irish; the native population are mechanics; many of them emigrate to the colonies. They have not competed with the Irish; they thought they could do better, and moved off; many of them have settled in the manufacturing towns, as Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, Manchester, &c. The Irish are capital spademen, but are not considered good ploughmen till they are taught. The majority of the ploughmen are still Scotch, the hired ploughman is almost always Scotch. When they first come over, there is a want of physical strength in them on account of the insufficiency of their food in Ireland; when they have been here some time they are better fed and become good workmen. The common rate of labourers' wages in this county is from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day in summer, and from 10*d.* to 1*s.* in winter. The Irish have also an advantage here, that they can get ground to set their potatoes in at a very low rate. The Irish are very improvident, and often spend a large portion of their wages in whiskey; this causes

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Mr. *M'Neel.*

a great deal of misery among them. This is their general character. Their average condition is very decidedly different from that of the native peasantry; they live in worse houses, and have far worse furniture; they have miserable beds, often lie on straw, and are crowded together in small apartments. Their diet is chiefly potatoes, and their clothing is very bad; in general they do not live equally well with the Scotch upon equal wages. In this town the Irish congregate in numbers and do not improve; but in the country they sometimes improve, and many of them become possessors of small crops. They generally settle on some moss side, or in some barren tract, rent small pieces of land, build mud houses, and live miserably; some of them, however, take example from the Scotch and get on. The natives are preferred for the highest departments of labour, but in the low departments they are superseded by the Irish, and the condition of the labouring population of this country will be assimilated to that of Ireland. The system of subletting and subdividing will not, however, I hope, become so prevalent here as in Ireland. Three years ago I had a farm near Ballantrae, in Ayrshire, (which is now set for £500,) in my own hands—the overseer was the son of an Irishman, the ploughman was a Scotchman, and all the rest of the labourers were Irish. I expended then £200 or £300 annually for several years in making drains, fences, and roads, all which work was done by the Irish. The contractors in the county almost always employ Irish for any public work. In my younger days the farmers considered it essential to encourage the influx of Irish, particularly in harvest; they have certainly reduced the wages of labour all over the county: there were periods, during the war, when I think but for them the farming labour of the county could not have been done. Wages are very low in Wigtonshire; they are 2*d.* a day lower than in Ayrshire. About two years ago I was passing from Newtown Stewart to Ballantrae in Ayrshire, and I observed a number of Irish families bivouacking on the road side with their working utensils, and their children about them, and generally asking charity; they had no covering; it was summer time; not one in ten comes now that would have come if the facilities afforded by the steam passage to Glasgow had not existed.

A large sum of public money (about £126,000) has been expended in making a harbour at Portpatrick; nearly all the labourers employed were Irish; at one time there were 600 persons employed, 300 who wrought by night, and 300 by day; many of them, however, were tradesmen and not Irish. The harbour is unfinished. In general, the Irish are quite indifferent to the education of their children, although there is every access to it in this country. An Irish labourer in my employ had a grandson who could not read; I desired him to be put to school, and agreed to pay the expense: they objected that he had not clothes; I bought a suit of clothes for him, sent him to school, where he remained two or three days, and then left it.

Rev. Mr. *Wilson,* Minister of Stranraer.

Rev. Mr. *Wilson.*

This parish is not assessed; more than £100 a year is annually distributed among the poor, from the church collections and public funds, of which the greatest part goes to the Irish; they are the poorest part of the population. There are also fourteen licensed beggars, all of whom are Irish. I am not aware that any parish in Wigtonshire is assessed, but they are all on the verge of it, on account, I should think, of the pressure of the poor Irish.

Mr. *David M'Culloch.*

Mr. *David M'Culloch.*

I employ about fifty hand-loom weavers in Stranraer, as agent to Robert Walker's house in Glasgow, in weaving pullicates and ginghams: at present their wages are from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* a-day, out of which they have to pay a loom-rent of 10*d.* a-week; about six months ago weavers' wages were as low as 8*d.* a-day. There are, probably, about 150 hand-loom weavers in the town and neighbourhood, of whom very few are Scotch. They come chiefly from counties Down, Armagh, Antrim, and Derry; not many of them stop here long; when they have been here a few years they go on to Girvan, Maybole, or Glasgow. The Irish generally live by themselves in the outskirts of the town, in low hovels. They often live in garrets and small places at a rent of 6*d.* a-week, where they lie on straw, sometimes without blankets or rugs to cover them; often they make stools by placing a piece of wood across two stones: there is a part of this town called Little Ireland, almost entirely inhabited by Irish; some of the houses have been thrown down, and it is now becoming more respectable.

Rev. *Richard Sinnot,* resident Priest of Wigtonshire, and the Western part of Kirkcudbrightshire.

Rev. *Richard Sinnot.*

The Irish are scattered over the whole of Wigtonshire, and the western part of Kirkcudbrightshire; not so many in the latter. There is not a parish in Wigtonshire in which there are not Irish; in fact, they form a large part of the labouring population of the county, both in the country and in town. In some parts of the county, especially those near the coast, most of the common people you speak to have the Irish accent; the Catholics in my flock, either born in Ireland or of Irish extraction, certainly do not exceed 3,000 souls; a large number of the Irish in this county are not Catholics. The Irish have migrated into this part of the country from time immemorial; the number of those who pass through the county has been greatly diminished since the establishment of steam boats on the Clyde. The Irish are mixed up with the native population, and frequently intermarry with them; it is much more frequent for Irishmen to marry Scotchwomen than the converse: their habitations are for the most part wretched hovels; they often build cabins of turf and stone on the roadside, or on the side of some bog, generally with a small patch of land attached to them: some of them rise to small farmers; there are several examples of this. The appearance of the Irish working

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Rev. *Richard Sinnot.*

population in this part of the country is better than in Ireland; they pay more attention to their dress on Sundays particularly; their habitations are better furnished, and there are none of those above the rank of mere hovels: they are also better fed, and often have a considerable store of provisions in their house; their diet usually consists of potatoes, milk, often porridge, salt herrings, and salted pork, which latter they rear themselves; they sometimes keep the pig in the house. The lower Scotch imitate them in their mode of living; the manners of both are very similar; there is a dislike to the Irish in this county as intruders, as being poor, and also as being in many cases of a different religion, but that feeling is now wearing away: they are, generally speaking, honest and very industrious, but somewhat thoughtless and improvident, at the same time anxious to provide education for their families. They have, however, difficulties to encounter in many schools, where the Presbyterian catechism is taught to all the children; there is no provision whatever for the separate education of Catholic children in this part of the country; almost all the Irish in this part of Scotland are from Ulster, a few from Connaught, and scarcely any from the other two provinces. Generally speaking, they do not in this country marry earlier than the Scotch.

This country is much overrun by Irish beggars, who pass through it on their way to England. Many of the wives and families of the harvest men go about begging, and support themselves by it on their way backwards and forwards. The harvest men often make a sort of tent on the road-side in summer time, and remain there several days and nights. Irish travelling tinkers sometimes do the same.

Account of Roman Catholic Baptisms and Marriages, for Wigtonshire and part of Kirkcudbrightshire.

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.
1826	97	12
1827	68 (imperfect)	5 (imperfect)
1828	100	13
1829	92	16
1830	65 (imperfect)	7 (imperfect)
1831	100	10
1832	108	15
1833	96	16

Answers of Mr. *Sinnot* to Queries.

1. It would have little effect either in diminishing or increasing the immigration of the Irish into Wigtonshire, as few aged and infirm persons come over to this country.

3. The work of this part of the country could not be done without the Irish labourers who are here, as they form the mass of the working population. And the harvest could not be got in without a temporary additional supply every year.

4. Probably it has prevented the rate of wages from rising, as the Scotch would not have lived in the same manner as the Irish. As the country becomes more Scotch, and as the distance from Ireland increases, wages rise.

Answers of Mr. *Alexander M'Neel* to Queries.

Alexander M'Neel

1. It would diminish the immigration, because many of the aged and impotent come to Scotland to beg who would remain at home if there were a compulsory maintenance in Ireland; and if that compulsory maintenance were extended to those able to work, but unable to obtain employment, I am of opinion that such an arrangement would diminish immigration, and elevate the condition of the labouring classes throughout the South of Scotland.

2. I think it would be for the advantage of the town and neighbourhood if the Irish immigration could be diminished. The supply, at present, is beyond the demand. It would be better if the demand produced the supply; but I do not think it would be well to stop the immigration completely, because,

3. The inhabitants of the district have for more than half a century depended on a supply of Irish immigrants for the performance of all their most servile work, and, until a supply of natives could be produced, the Irish labourers would be indispensable. For,

4. The Irish competition has lowered the general rate of labour wages so much, that the natives emigrate from the district, and two-thirds of the labour work is performed by the Irish strangers.

5. The Irish immigration has increased the number of the poor over all the South of Scotland.

Queries proposed to Mr. John M'Millan, Newton Stewart.

Mr. *John M'Millan.*

1. What proportion of the labouring population of Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire are Irish, or of Irish extraction?

A very great proportion, probably nine-tenths, of the labouring population of Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, are Irish or of Irish extraction.

2. Are the Irish scattered over the whole country, or are they chiefly confined to the towns and villages?

The Irish are scattered over the whole country, and are not confined to the towns and villages.

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Mr. *John M'Millan.*

3. Have the native Scotch come in competition with the Irish labourers, or have they left the neighbourhood; if so, to what places have they emigrated?

The Irish have of course nearly altogether displaced the Scotch labourers; but the latter still generally retain the situations of farm ploughmen or cottars, who are engaged by the year, and are more comfortable than labourers depending upon day labour, which is almost entirely engrossed by the Irish. Great numbers of the Scotch have emigrated: many of them to North America, and some to England.

4. Are most of the small farmers, and shop-keepers, and of the artisans of Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotch or Irish?

The majority of the small farmers, and shopkeepers, and of the artisans (except cotton weavers) in Galloway, are still Scotch.

5. Do the Irish obtain the same wages for farm labour as the natives; and what is the common rate of labourers' wages in this part of the country?

The Irish are generally ready to work at a lower rate than the natives. The wages of a labourer in summer, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; in winter, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*

6. Have the wages of farm labourers been diminished, and has their mode of life been reduced, by the settlement of the Irish in this part of the country?

The wages of farm labourers are lower than they were during the war; but they will command, at present, as many of the comforts of life as at any former time. The fall in the rate of labour has not kept pace with the fall in the price of corn.

7. Are wages higher, and does the condition of the peasantry improve in going to the East, in proportion as the number of Irish in the population diminishes?

I believe that wages are higher, and that the condition of the peasantry improves, in going east, in proportion as the number of Irish in the population diminishes.

8. Do many Irish obtain small portions of land in Wigtonshire, and erect mud cabins on them?

The Irish in Wigtonshire inhabit very wretched cabins; but few of them have any land attached.

9. Could the harvest of this part of the country be got in without Irish reapers; and did reapers ever come to this district from the Highlands?

The farmers are now obliged to trust to the assistance of Irish reapers; and it would necessarily be cause of inconvenience and loss were any *abrupt* change of system to take place. Highland reapers do not come to this district.

10. Are there, in those parts of Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire with which you are acquainted, more labourers than are required for the cultivation of the soil?

11. Have any persons settled in Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire except Irish?

Newton Stewart, 17th of May, 1834. JOHN M'MILLAN.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES BY MR. M'MILLAN.

1. It appears very evident that this query ought to be answered in the affirmative. The poor Irish generally declare that they leave home because they want the means of sustenance.

2. Advantageous, if it could be stopped gradually. The immigration of Irish has already tended greatly to lower the tone of morals in the district; and the evil, instead of diminishing, may be expected to go on at an increasing rate, for this reason, that the Irish hitherto have not been commonly aware, that, by an industrial residence of three years in this country, they attain a settlement and right to support, which they cannot acquire in their own. They are now, however, getting better informed on this subject; and when the knowledge becomes general, this country will, to a certainty, be inundated with the most wretched of the Irish population, unless our law of settlement is altered, or a provision made for them in their own country.

3. Answered on separate paper.

4. Irish competition has kept down the rate of wages of all kinds of out-door labour.

5. There is no regular poor-rate in the parish in which Newton Stewart is situated; but a considerable proportion of the funds appropriated to the poor—as collections in the church, &c.—are given to the Irish. And their increase, perhaps even their continuance in the present number, threatens to introduce, very generally, a compulsory poor-rate.

Extract from a Letter to Robert Sinclair, Esq., of Greenock.

"4, Nicolson Square, Edinburgh, 29th March, 1834.

"My informant says, that the reasons stated in your letter are precisely those for which her husband has uniformly preferred the Irishmen, as harvest labourers, to the Scots or Highlandmen; with this addition, (which, for your purpose, I think it not unimportant to mention,) that the Irishmen have uniformly shown the warmest *gratitude*, for any kindness and attention shown to them, which the others never did; or at least the examples were so rare that they can only be stated as *very trifling exceptions* from a *general* rule. In reference to the query in your letter, 'Why do the Irish harvest labourers drive on the Highland ones?' I have made particular inquiry, and I find the answer accords exactly with the information,

AYRSHIRE AND WIGTONSHIRE.

Mr. *John M'Millan.*

which, I believe, I gave you, on the occasion referred to in your letter, namely, they work more willingly and labour harder, and I am now enabled to state further, that my friend has, from considerable experience, arrived at this decided conclusion, that no Scots reaper he ever had can be compared to an Irish one, with his *sickle*, in the use of which the Irish reapers far surpass the Scots, and also far exceed them in the quantity of corn cut down. This I think completely answers the query in your letter. It may perhaps be asked who the person is to whose experience I refer, and therefore it may be proper I should furnish you with the means of answering this also. The person I refer to is Mr. Thomas Smith, farmer, of Grindon, in Northumberland, (a farm of 1,500 acres,) which he has possessed for about 30 years, I believe, and he now also possesses another farm, Gozwick, consisting of about 1,000 acres. He has had much experience, not only in the management of lands, but in every department of agricultural business, including valuation of lands, crops, tithes, stock, leases, &c., and is well known, not only in all the border counties, but also to the leading members of a great proportion of the agricultural societies both in England and Scotland.

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

"GEORGE TODD, Jun."

The following statements, extracted from the Statistical Account of Scotland, which was compiled by Sir John Sinclair from communications of the ministers of the several parishes, and referring to the year 1790, or one of the years immediately subsequent, prove that the Irish had at that time penetrated in considerable numbers into the south-western counties of Scotland.

AYRSHIRE.

Parish of NEWTON-UPON-AYR.—"Owing to the want of manufactures of every kind, and to the constant influx of beggars from Ireland, few places, in proportion to their extent, are more distressed with poor than this parish." Vol. II., p. 269.

SYMINGTON Parish.—Five persons born in Ireland. Vol. V., p. 401.—"As the great road from Portpatrick to Glasgow, &c., runs through the parish, it is infested with Irish vagrants, and with sturdy beggars from the neighbouring towns." *Ibid.*, p. 403.

In the parish of STEVENSTON, where there were extensive coal-mines and salt-works, the population increased as follows:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1700	Below 400	1765	1,431
1755	1,412	1783	1,884
1760	1,325	1791	2,425

"The increasing population of this parish is chiefly to be ascribed to the influx of strangers from other parishes into a place where they have a reasonable prospect of work and maintenance." "Three persons in the parish were born in England, five or six in Ireland, and *more than half of the heads of the families born in other districts of Scotland.*" Vol. VII., p. 26, 27. If there had been English poor-laws in operation throughout Scotland in the latter half of the last century, the probability is that this demand would have been almost exclusively satisfied by Irish.

In GIRVAN parish there were, in 1790, 63 persons born out of Scotland, chiefly in Ireland. Vol. XII., p. 339.

Parish of MAYBOLE.—"The number of poor in the parish of Maybole is very considerable, arising partly from the great number of the inhabitants, and partly from the great influx of vagrants, particularly from Ireland. It may be said, that in this parish the poor maintain the poor. Few of the principal heritors reside in the parish; and nothing is given by them in the way of donation to the poor, who are maintained wholly by the collections made at the church-door upon Sunday." Vol. III., p. 222.

WIGTONSHIRE.

Parish of STRANRAER.—"The town is oppressed with Irish vagrants, who come over in crowds and lodge in the suburbs and neighbouring cottages, and, besides occasional depredations on property, lay very heavy contributions upon the humanity of the inhabitants." Vol. I., p. 365.

Parish of INCH.—"This parish is both able and willing to provide for its own poor; but the people are greatly oppressed by inundations of poor vagrants from Ireland. The great road from Portpatrick to Dumfries passes through this parish, and is constantly swarming with Irish beggars. They turn aside into the country, and, either by entreaties or by threats, extort alms from the inhabitants. They often go in crowds together, accompanied generally with a number of young children. They may be divided into two classes: the first are those whose only object it is to beg their bread; the second are those called *troggers*, who carry on a species of traffic unknown, I am persuaded, in most places. They bring linen from Ireland, which they barter for the old woollen cloths of Scotland; and these they prefer to gold or silver. Bending under burdens of these cloths, they return to their own kingdom." Vol. III., p. 138.

Parish of WIGTON.—Population increased from 1,032 in 1755, to 1,350 in 1793. "None of this increase belongs to the country part of the parish, the population of which, far from being increased, is diminished. It belongs wholly to the town, and, though perhaps owing partly to the growth of opulence, has arisen chiefly from two other causes: from the enlarge-

ment of farms, which had led many families which resided in the country to settle in the town; and from the influx of people from Ireland, who are scattered over the whole of this country, and of whom above 100 at present reside within the town of Wigton." Vol. XIV. p. 480. The writer describes the improved condition of the middling and poorer classes in Wigton, and says, "Among the tradesmen and day labourers, they who are industrious earn the necessaries of life. It must, however, be confessed, that many of them are still in an indigent state; as almost all the Irish families which have settled here are in a condition of abject poverty." Ib. 482. The number of Irish, or descendants of Irish parents, is stated, in p. 488, to be 146.

Parish of GLASSERTON.—"The price of labour would probably be much higher than it is at present (1794-5) in this parish and throughout the county, were it not for the near vicinity of Ireland, and the continual immigration of great numbers of Irish labourers." Vol. XVII. p. 593. (An agricultural parish, and the same was then probably true of the whole country.)

Parish of STONYKIRK.—"The average price of well-dressed oats is rather below £1 per boll of twelve Winchester bushels; of common bear about 21*s.*; and of two-rowed barley generally 26*s.* per ditto. A day labourer, if he finds his own victuals, receives 1*s.* per day; carpenters and masons from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* Were it not for the influx of the Irish, the price of the labour would have become insupportably high." Vol. II. p. 53.

In the parish of KIRKINNER about twenty-seven Irish families, and nine or ten single men, employed as day labourers in 1790. Vol. IV. p. 142.

Parish of LESWALT.—"The poor are chiefly supported by the weekly collections and the interest of a small sum of money set apart for them. There are at present thirteen upon the poor's list. Few of the natives of this country are in very indigent circumstances; but we have constant supplies from Ireland of poor emaciated persons, whose very aspect excites compassion. Every week brings fresh cargoes to Portpatrick, and they are permitted to traverse the country at large. *This is a grievance that has long been complained of*, but hitherto without redress." Vol. III. p. 321.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

About thirty-five Irish in the united parishes of TWYNEHOLM and KIRKCHRIST in 1794. Vol. XV. p. 79.

In the parish of NEW ABBEY there were three or four Irishmen, and two Irishwomen, in 1790. Vol. II. p. 136.

TONGLAND Parish.—"This parish is pestered with Irish vagrants and sturdy beggars, through all the seasons of the year. The charity given to these is extremely detrimental to the native poor of the parish. The clamorous vagrants impose upon the humane and charitable spirit of the people by their fictitious and tragical tales of misery, and spend the alms they receive by getting themselves drunk with whisky. In their own societies, over their cups, they boast that they can earn, by the common trade of begging, 2*s.*, and often 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day." Vol. IX. p. 330.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

In the parish of DURISDEER, two families from Ireland. Vol. IV. p. 459.

Forty persons above fifteen years of age, born in England and Ireland, in DUMFRIES. Vol. V. p. 136.

No. VII.

Queries sent to Roman Catholic Clergymen.

1. What is the number of Irish resident in and its neighbourhood; and what proportion of them belong to the class of poor?
2. What is the number of baptisms registered at your chapel in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833; and state, as nearly as you can, what proportion of the children so baptized were of Irish parents, either one or both?
3. At what time did the Irish first come to and its neighbourhood; and has there been an influx of them since that time, progressive or otherwise?
4. What was the occasion of their coming; and did they come of their own accord; or were they sent for?
5. In what kinds of labour are they chiefly employed?
6. When employed in the same work, do they obtain the same wages as the natives of the place?
7. What proportion of the bricklayers' labourers in your neighbourhood are Irish; and, if they form the greater proportion, why are not the native labourers equally employed in that kind of work?
8. Do the Irish in your neighbourhood mix much with the native inhabitants, and adopt their habits and customs; or do they remain distinct from them, and retain their own peculiarities; and is there any difference in these respects between the Irish who came from Ireland, and the children of Irish parents born in Great Britain?
9. Are the Irish in your neighbourhood accustomed to live in large numbers in the same house, especially in lodging houses? Does it often happen that the same room is occupied by more than one family, and to what extent does this practice prevail?
10. Do you find that the Irish in general, both males and females, marry at an earlier age than the native inhabitants; if so, to what cause do you attribute this practice?
11. Within your memory, have many strangers settled in except persons from the immediate neighbourhood, and Irish?
12. Have you any other observations to make on the habits, or other circumstances connected with the Irish settled in your neighbourhood?

ABERDEEN.

Rev. *Charles Gordon.*

ABERDEEN.
Rev. *Charles Gordon.*

1. In Aberdeen and its neighbourhood, that is, including our parishes of Old and New Aberdeen, there probably are from 2,500 to 3,000 Irish residents, of whom I have tolerable good opportunities of knowing; not more than about 200 belonging to the class of poor, that is, to the class of beggars, while by far the greater number are in very low circumstances.
2. The number of baptisms at my chapel, A. D. 1831, 197; A.D. 1832, 254; A.D. 1833, 264; of whom I think I may say one-fourth were of Irish parents.
3. I have been acting as Catholic clergyman in Aberdeen since the year 1795. For the first five or six years of my ministry I knew of very few Irish in this city or its neighbourhood; but, from the year 1800, the influx of Irish people, though not very rapid, has appeared to me progressive.
4. Aberdeen is a manufacturing place, and manufactories, both in the cotton and linen line, have been growing in number and extent since the period above mentioned, (A. D. 1800,) and the Irish people were encouraged to come to us, as ready employment and tolerably good wages were offered to them at these manufactories. Again, several important public works were set a-going, such as greatly improving our harbour, building a new pier, paving some of the principal streets, laying gas and water pipes along these streets, &c.; and, among the many strangers who came seeking to be employed about these works, a considerable number were Irish.
5. The Irish that come among us are employed in all kinds of labour, but it is remarkable that a great proportion of the men are weavers, and that a great proportion of the young women are employed about the linen and cotton mills, where they are generally much esteemed.
6. When employed in the same works, they obtain fully the same wages as the natives of the place. At all our public works, in general, truth obliges me to say, that the Irish people are exposed to a good deal of inconvenience, from their having to struggle against the prejudices of the natives; still their employers, in many instances, do prefer them to the natives.
7. In Aberdeen and its neighbourhood, our buildings are almost all of the granite stone, which can be wrought by those only who have been regularly bred to that species of masonry; so that, I may say, among our masons or bricklayers we have scarcely any Irish people. Such Irish labourers as are employed by our builders are equally esteemed with the natives.
8. The Irish in this neighbourhood (at least those I am acquainted with) do almost all of them profess the Roman Catholic religion, whereas the native inhabitants are almost all Protestants, and this does, in a great measure, prevent their mixing together; besides, the many taunts which these Irish receive from their fellow-labourers, and sometimes even from their overseer, tend to keep them, as it were, from one another. It does not appear to me

ABERDEEN.
Rev. *Charles Gordon.*

that the children of Irish parents born in Britain differ in these respects from the Irish who come immediately from Ireland.

9. Doubtlessly it appears to me that the Irish in this neighbourhood do like, as is very natural, to associate with one another; but, although I am often going about among them, it has not struck me that in general they live in larger numbers in the same house than the native inhabitants are accustomed to do. Sometimes, indeed, I have noticed perhaps two small families in a room of moderate size, but even this is not a practice that generally prevails.

10. During my long residence here as a Catholic clergyman, I have had occasion to observe that our young Irish people are not over prudent in laying in provision for after-life before their marriage, and that young and thoughtless they enter into the married state; but even in this they are generally not more imprudent than are our own young Scotch people, and I am obliged to bear this testimony in favour of the young Irish people, that few of them, in comparison, are parents of natural children.

11. Within my memory, these parishes of New and Old Aberdeen have increased astonishingly; people from all parts have been flocking to us; some from the neighbouring counties, some from the highlands of Scotland, and some from Ireland: perhaps towards the increase Ireland has supplied most.

12. I have observed that the Irish people coming among us are of an unsettled nature, inclined, when things do not succeed to their mind, immediately to set off to some other town, where they expect to be better, and thus lose a great deal of time, which might be employed in useful labour, and this too necessarily tends to keep them in low circumstances. I have observed, also, that most of these Irish people have been deprived of the advantages of learning to read or write, or to make any kind of use of books.

Chapel Court, Aberdeen. CHAS. GORDON.

DUNDEE.

Rev. *John Mac Pherson*, C. P.

DUNDEE.
Rev. *John Mac Pherson*, C. P.

1. It appears to me that the number of Irish resident in Dundee and its neighbourhood amounts to upwards of 5,000 individuals; of these there are few that may be called poor, properly speaking, as every person who is inclined to work can find ample employment.

2. In 1831, the number of baptisms at my chapel was 84; in 1832, 104; and in 1833, 138. The number of children of Irish parents appears to be in the proportion of fourteen to one of Scotch parents.

3. It is about ten years since the Irish began to come to Dundee in any considerable number; since that period the influx is always on the increase, especially in the present year.

4. The occasion of their coming was the great demand for hands in various branches of industry. I believe that at first they came of their own accord; those who had thus come, sent word to their own country that there was plenty of employment here. In some cases hands for working in spinning mills were sent for.

5. They are chiefly employed in preparing and weaving canvass and coarse cloth, which is the staple trade of the town; women and junior members of families are employed in the spinning mills, into which none are now admitted under eleven years of age. A number of men are employed in the works of the harbour, others in bleach fields; but the great proportion are weavers.

6. I have never heard of any difference being made in the rate of wages between Irish and natives, when employed in the same kind of work.

7. A considerable number of Irish are employed in what is termed here serving or supplying masons. The only reason that I can assign for their being so employed is, that many of them come to this country without the knowledge of any trade, whereas the natives are, generally speaking, tradesmen.

8. The Irish generally remain and retain their own habits and peculiarities, so far as I have observed. There is no great difference between those born in Ireland and those born in Scotland, when the parents are Irish.

9. This practice prevails to a great extent in Dundee; I have sometimes seen one room occupied by four or five different families.

10. They do generally marry at an earlier age than the Scotch: the reasons, as appear to me, are, 1st, that they form their connexions with much more precipitation than the Scotch; and, 2d, that individuals who have left their parents in Ireland are quite isolated, and wish to marry that they may have a habitation for themselves, and that the wife may perform those menial offices for which they would otherwise have to pay.

11. A great number, for the most part, come to the town for employment.

CAMPBLETOWN.

Rev. *James Catanach*, C. P.

CAMPBLETOWN.
Rev. *James Catanach*, C. P.

1. I have reason to believe that the number of Irish resident in Campbletown and its neighbourhood, say the four parishes of Campbletown and two neighbouring parishes of Southend, amount to between 400 and 500, of which, though rather poor, not above five are paupers. Vide 12th answer.

CAMPBLE-TOWN.

Rev. *J. Catanach*, C. P.

2. The number of baptisms registered at my chapel, children of Irish parents, or one or other of them Irish, in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, do not exceed from a score to two dozen.

3. From the near neighbourhood of Kintyre to Ireland, natives of Ireland have been coming to reside here for time immemorial; and some families of distinction, such as the Macnals, derive their origin from, and formed intermarriages with, Irish. But within these twenty years past, to my own personal knowledge, there has been a greater influx of the poor class of Irish to this country, which has been gradually progressive.

4. They have uniformly come to Kintyre of their own accord, and, so far as I know, never were sent for; only that some Irish, previously settled here, may have encouraged their friends in Ireland to follow them.

5. Some of the Irish are employed as farm servants, because they are content with lower wages than the native servants, and equally fit for work; others of them are, for the same reason, employed as day labourers.

6. When employed in the same work, by accepting of less wages than the natives, on their arrival from Ireland, the farmers prefer them as servants; but, when they have established their characters as able good servants, they generally rise in their demands for wages, and so receive equal wages with the natives.

7. Several Irish work as quarriers, assistants to masons and slaters, and such works, at moderate wages; there is no brick manufactory in Kintyre, nor professional bricklayers, all such work being performed (when necessary) by masons.

8. I am not aware of any essential distinction between immigrant Irish, or children of Irish parents, and the native inhabitants in general, although there may be some exceptions.

9. I am not aware that the same room is occupied by more than one family, at the same time that families occupy each separate rooms of the same house. But what is very prejudicial to health, poor Irish as well as poor natives keep pigs as lodgers in the same apartment with themselves, lying under their beds.

10. Irish as well as natives in Kintyre marry at an earlier age than prudence would dictate, because they have no stock nor thought. In regard to young Irishmen—no sooner they arrive than the Scotch lasses get too fond of them to resist only marriage.

11. Within my memory, many strangers have come to settle here from England, the Lowlands of Scotland, and other countries, as well as Ireland and the neighbourhood.

12. The Irish residing here and its neighbourhood are obliging, contented, industrious, and moderate in their living; they support themselves by such honest means as the natives would not think of submitting to, some of them, when without other employment, acting as hucksters betwixt this country and Glasgow, which may account for the number of Irish paupers being so few.

Rev. James Catanach, C. P. Campbletown.

AYR, N. B.

Rev. *William Thompson*, C. P.

AYR, N. B.

Rev. *Will. Thompson*, C. P.

1. I have only resided in Ayr about eleven years and a half, and from the best information which I have been able to collect, and from my own experience, most of the Irish in Ayr, N. B., belong to the class of the poor. I have under my care at least 200 families in Ayr, but my charge extended to all the county. The number of Irish Protestants I know not.

2. The number of baptisms registered by me in 1831 was 189; in 1832, 207; in 1833, 184. This includes Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Saltcoats, Maybole, Girvan, &c. They were all of Irish parents, except a few cases, where one of the parents was a Protestant. To commence with 1823, the baptisms were each year as follows:—1823, 197; 1824, 208; 1825, 183; 1826, 215; 1827, 157; 1828, 208; 1829, 195; 1830, 192.

3. At the period of the Irish rebellion, and they have continued to flow into the country ever since: there were a few Irish emigrants in the country previous to the above period, but only a few.

4. The rebellion and want of employment in their own country. They came of their own accord.

5. They are employed in weaving, digging coals, making salt, and in every species of labour, from a gardener to a street scavenger, except in agricultural work. The women weave at the loom, flower muslin, and work at tambouring.

6. In all kinds of work they obtain the same wages as the natives, unless when employed in farming, which is seldom. In harvest they obtain the same wages. The farmers seem to want confidence in the Irish.

7. Almost all the labourers employed in this neighbourhood by the masons are Irish. The only reason I can assign for this is that the Irish work better, scruple at no kind of work, and are more easily satisfied with wages.

8. The Irish here do mix with the natives, and adopt their habits and customs; but never will attend chapel on Sundays, unless dressed like the Scotch, and be, as they say, neighbourlike. I believe in these respects that there is no difference whatever between those who came from Ireland, and the children born of Irish parents in Great Britain.

9. In some of our low lodging houses in Ayr they are often to be found in large numbers. Where the houses are worst and cheapest rented, there they are also to be found in great

AYR, N. B.
Rev. *Will. Thompson*, C. P.

numbers, but seldom or never two families in one room. This latter observation is applicable also to native labourers.

10. The Irish, both men and women, are generally observed to marry younger than the native inhabitants. To what this should be attributed, I feel somewhat at a loss to determine; one thing is certain, the Irishman is extremely improvident—the Scotchman more cool and calculating.

11. During my residence in Ayr, very few strangers have come to settle in the town or neighbourhood, except emigrants from Ireland.

12. The only observation which I have to add regarding the Catholic portion of the Irish, is, that we have no school, no chapel, in Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, nor Girvan; and they are thus deprived of religious and moral instruction.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Catholic Chapel, Ayr.

CARLISLE.

Rev. *Joseph Marshall*, C. P.

CARLISLE.
Rev. *Jos. Marshall*, C. P.

1. About 1,200; a great many of them very poor.
2. About 100 each year, and above 80 of them of Irish parents.
3. When I first came to Carlisle, in 1801, there might be about 40.
4. On their own accord, and to seek work.
5. Chiefly weavers.
6. They obtain the same wages.
7. They form the greatest proportion. I cannot say.
8. In some measure they mix with the natives, and adopt many of their habits, but still retain many of their own peculiarities. Very little difference between the native Irish and their children born here.
9. They are accustomed. There are very few Irish but what have lodgers. Amongst the poor it prevails very much.
10. Much about the same age as the rest of the inhabitants, who are of the same occupation.
11. Very few Catholics have settled here except the Irish.

Carlisle. JOSEPH MARSHALL.

WHITEHAVEN.

Rev. *Gregory Holden.*

WHITEHAVEN.
Rev. *Gregory Holden.*

1. As to the number of Irish in this town and neighbourhood, there will be, perhaps, 400 or 500, mostly poor labourers.
2. The number of baptisms averages about 80 or 90 every year, mostly poor Irish.
3. There has been an influx for several centuries, some going, some coming, just as they can light upon work or employment.
4. They come of their own accord to seek employment.
5. Mostly in the mines, and almost in every other employment.
6. They receive the same wages in a general way as the natives; sometimes less.
7. The natives, in respect to bricklayers, are more numerous, and often get better wages.
8. The Irish mix with the native inhabitants, and adopt the same habits and customs; there is little or no difference between the Irish who come from Ireland and the children of Irish parents born in Great Britain.
9. The Irish in general have their own dwellings; some, like their neighbours, keep lodgers, but not often more than one family under the same roof.
10. The Irish in general, in this quarter, marry no earlier than the natives.
11. There are several families settled lately in this neighbourhood from the South of England and other quarters, mostly English.
12. The Irish in general have the same habits, and adopt the same customs, as most of the natives of the same class and employments as themselves.

GREGORY HOLDEN.

WARRINGTON.

Rev. *John Molineux*, C. P.

WARRINGTON
Rev. *John Molineux*, C. P.

1. About 900 persons, all belonging to the class of poor, excepting two or three families.
2. In 1831—baptisms 58—of these 26 Irish.

„ 1832	„	81	„	34	„
„ 1833	„	81	„	32	„
		220		92	

One or both parents, generally both, Irish.

WARRINGTON.

Rev. *John Molineux*, C. P.

3. Cannot say for certain, but believe within the last 30 or 40 years. Can speak, from my own knowledge, of 20 years, during which the number has been gradually, but slowly, increasing.

4. Coming to England probably in quest of employment, they stopped in Warrington of their own accord, it being one of the first towns in their route, and they having little means to proceed further.

5. Jobbing and peddling. One-half keep lodging houses, Warrington being a great thoroughfare to Manchester and London.

6. Very little difference; if any, rather less.

7. Only a fair proportion from the relative numbers.

8. They do not mix much with the native inhabitants, but retain their own peculiarities, and generally return from whence they came in the course of a few years.

But little difference between children and parents; believe, from observation on two or three instances, that another generation would amalgamate them with the English.

9. Yes, in large numbers in the same, especially lodging-houses, but it rarely happens here that the same room is occupied by more than one family. The rooms appropriated for casual lodgers have persons of different families, male and female indiscriminately, but they stop only a single night.

10. Little difference observable here in this respect, if any, owing to the practice in their own country.

11. No, they have not.

12. It is probable that there always are double the number stated on the other side in the town, because Warrington being so large a thoroughfare, and about a day's journey from Liverpool on the road to Manchester and London, they generally stop a night going and returning. The resident Irish seldom apply to the town for relief, knowing that if they did they would not obtain any, or if they did they would be probably sent home. Nor do they apply to the priest more than the native Catholics do, but the mere passengers are very importunate and clamorous always, saying they have no other person to apply to but him.

(Signed) JOHN MOLINEUX.

ROCHDALE.

Rev. *H. Walmesley*, C. P.

ROCHDALE.

Rev. *H. Walmesley*, C. P.

1. It is my opinion, formed from the best evidence that can be acquired, that the number of Irish residing in Rochdale and its neighbourhood is about 500, and of this number I should think 400 belong to the class of poor.

2. The number of baptisms registered at my chapel in the years 1831-2-3 has always been between 35 and 45. Irish parents average about twelve to one English.

3. I cannot ascertain the precise time when the Irish first began to come to reside in Rochdale; they have been much more numerous than at present. I think they diminish rather than increase.

4. The occasion of their coming seems in all cases to have been the certainty of their obtaining a better livelihood in England than in Ireland. Their coming was spontaneous; perhaps they may have been invited by their friends to come over.

5. They are for the most part engaged in the huckstering business, travelling through the country, selling small wares. There are also many employed as journeymen tailors; many too are employed in breaking stones on the road.

6. I have never heard any thing to the contrary, provided they do their work as efficiently as the English.

7. There are very few Irish in Rochdale employed as bricklayers; I do not think half a dozen.

8. The Irish mix very little with the native inhabitants; they retain in a great measure their former peculiarities. As far as I have seen, the children of Irish parents, who have been born in England, show a much greater inclination than their parents to adopt English fashions and customs.

9. By far the greater part of the Irish live together in large numbers in lodging houses, where there is seldom more than one room to afford beds for the whole. This, in my opinion, is a great evil, and cannot be too soon rectified.

10. The Irish I think do marry, in a general way, at an earlier age than the native inhabitants; this I attribute mainly to the genus of the Irish, who are more volatile, fonder of change, and less provident than the English.

11. Having resided only two years and a half in Rochdale, I cannot give an opinion.

12. The habits of the Irish, in general, are very low; they are much addicted to drunkenness and dissipation. Their excesses cause them to be disliked by the English.

H. WALMESLEY.

ORMSKIRK.

ORMSKIRK.
Rev. *James Talbot*, C. P.

Rev. *James Talbot*, C. P.

1. The number of Irish householders in Ormskirk is thirty-one. They all belong to the class of the poor, with one or two exceptions.

2. The number of baptisms in my chapel for the last three years, (1831, 1832, 1833,) 33, 31, 36, not quite one quarter being Irish.

3. In the year 1824 there were only four householders. They have been increasing ever since.

4. The occasion of their coming here was work in the harvest and potato season. Some hundreds come every year; many, not returning, become resident of their own accord.

5. In hawking through the country, begging, &c.; very few engaged in any of the various trades.

6. I believe they do not, or but seldom.

7. I am not aware of any.

8. I think they do not mix very much with the natives, and retain much of their own habits, owing to the prejudice of the natives against them. I do not perceive any difference in children born here.

9. I know of no two families in one room or house, except in lodging houses, and they are chiefly passengers and travellers.

10. I do not find this to be the case.

11. Very few.

12. As far as my observation goes, I have found them a harmless people, and willing to work when it can be procured.

(Signed) JAMES TALBOT.

HULL.

Rev. *J. Render*, C. P.

HULL.
Rev. *J. Render*, C.P.

1. I have reason to believe that the number of Irish resident in Hull is about 350 or 400; they all, with the small exception of 30 or 40 individuals, belong to the class of poor. Few Irish reside in Hull, because we have no large factories to afford them employment; and also because the authorities of the town have endeavoured to prevent them, as far as possible, from accumulating to a great extent.

	Baptized.	English.	Irish.
2. In 1831 . .	59	21	38
1832 . .	60	16	44
1833 . .	56	19	37

Multitudes of the poor Irish are continually passing from one town to another; hence the great number of baptisms when compared with the small number of Irish resident in the town.

3. I am told that they came to Hull about the year 1800, and that the number continued to increase gradually, and almost insensibly, for many years, perhaps 20 years, but that it has remained stationary for the last 10 years. I speak of the resident Irish; I do not include the multitudes that have flocked to the town during the time that public works have been going on—the formation of our docks, for example—and have retired when the works were completed.

4. The Irish now resident came of their own accord; the others were attracted by the announcement of the public works.

5. Most of them procure subsistence by buying and selling inferior articles of wearing apparel, &c., others go out into the country to sell tea and Irish linen; others are engaged sometimes in one kind of work, sometimes in another, just as they can procure employment. Very few are engaged in any constant and regular work or occupation of any kind.

6. I believe they do in general in all public works, and when they are regularly engaged in any constant occupation with other workmen: but when they are engaged a few days at any kind of work, and afterwards a few days at another kind of work, their wages are extremely low.

7. The proportion of Irish employed as bricklayers' labourers is small in this neighbourhood. It is otherwise, I believe, in many of the large towns; but I am unable to give any satisfactory explanation of that circumstance.

8. The Irish in this neighbourhood do not mix with the native inhabitants; but they remain distinct from them, and retain their own habits and peculiarities. There is some little, but not much, difference in those respects between the Irish who come from Ireland and the children of Irish parents born in Great Britain.

9. They are accustomed to live in large numbers in the same house, especially in lodging houses. It sometimes happens that the same room is occupied by more than one family; but this does not prevail to a great extent.

10. I do find that the males and females marry at an earlier age than the native inhabitants. Irish parents, on account of their poverty and wretched condition in life, instead of sending their children to school, are obliged to send them into the street in quest of food. Instead of being

HULL.

Rev. *J. Render*, C.P.

brought up under the discipline of a school, and prepared for entering upon some trade, or engaging in some regular occupation, they are permitted to contract a habit of depending for their precarious support upon the charity of their neighbours, or upon the small profits that may arise from the sale of trivial articles entrusted to them by their parents. Brought up under this system, at the age of 17 or 18 they are as able to support a wife and family as they have any prospect of being able to do at any future period. Hence one cause of early marriages; hence the reason why the Irish continue as a distinct class; hence proceed many of the evils that afflict the Irish both in this neighbourhood and many other parts of the country.

11. Very few strangers, except Irish, have settled in Hull of late years.

(Signed) Joseph Render,
Catholic Clergyman.

LEEDS.

LEEDS.

Rev. *Charles Le Febore*, C. P.

Rev. *Charles Le Febore*, C. P.

1. Between 500 and 600. About 600 belonging to the poor.
2. Upon an average, in 1831, 108, Irish 80; in 1832, 149; in 1833, 280, Irish 200; three parts are of Irish paupers.
3. I have been twenty years in Leeds. In the first years of my residence, I believe there were not 900 progressive, on account of their flourishing trade.
4. Trade, and on their own account.
5. Stuff and cloth weaving, and wool combers.
6. They work for considerably less wages.
7. Only a few hundreds. They work for less wages than the natives.
8. Few mix with the inhabitants, and adopt their habits all alike.
9. They are; and crowd in lodging houses almost every where.
10. They all marry very young, and are miserable. To drinking.
11. Many from abroad and from Ireland.
12. No other, but that the Irish are starving, willing to work, scarce any employment to be found, and no appearance of any re-action in the lead trade.

(Signed) Charles Le Febore.

LANE END POTTERIES.

LANE END.

Rev. *Edw. Daniel*, C. P.

Rev. *Edward Daniel*, C. P.

1. There are about 100 Irish residents in Lane End and its neighbourhood, and all, except about ten, belong to the class of poor.
2. In the year 1831, fifty-one baptisms registered, seven of which were of Irish parents; 1832, sixty-six baptisms, seven of which were of Irish parents; in 1833, sixty-eight baptisms, eight of which were of Irish parents, two of parents one only being Irish.
3. It was in the year 1819 that the Catholic chapel of Lane End was built. Before that time there were no Irish in Lane End; since the above period their influx has been progressive.
4. They come to Lane End on their own accord to gain employment.
5. In labour of various kinds; but few in the manufacture of china and earthenware. Some of them have trades; many gain their living by peddling and keeping lodging houses.
6. In regard to wages no distinction is made between the natives and them, both being paid according to their capabilities and merits.
7. Not more than six or eight are employed in serving bricklayers.
8. They form a distinct body (or nearly so) of people from the native inhabitants, and retain some part of their own peculiarities. There is a difference between those who come from Ireland and such as have been born of Irish parents in England. The latter appear to imbibe more of the English feeling and adopt more the English manners.
9. They do not live in large numbers in the same house; they live in small dwelling houses, like the poor class among the native inhabitants.
10. No distinction in this point from the native inhabitants.
11. Within the last twelve years the town of Lane End, in the Staffordshire Potteries, has increased its inhabitants about five thousand from various parts.
12. The lower class of the Irish become worse in their moral conduct when they leave Ireland and come to live in England, but this is principally their own fault. They get more money in England than in Ireland. This affords them a greater facility to intoxication and other vices.

(Signed) Edward Daniel,
C. P. of Lane End, Staffordshire Potteries.

NOTTINGHAM.

Rev. *R. W. Wilson*, C. P.

Rev. *R. W. Wilson*, C. P.

1. I apprehend 400 at least, including children.

2.

1831	67	Irish	33
1832	73	„	35
1833	77	„	36

The total number of baptisms in 1824 was seventeen.

3. Constantly fluctuating.

4. The poverty and utter wretchedness of their state in Ireland.

5. Great numbers carry matches, door-mats, tape, cotton, and such trifling articles; some work in the stocking frame; several carry linen and cotton goods.

6. If employed in the stocking frame, of course they are paid the same as others; they often experience great difficulty in getting employment.

7. A very small proportion. Poverty is so heavily pressing on the natives, that they are now obliged to take the heavy work of bricklayers' labourers.

8. They remain a distinct class; children of Irish parents, born here, of course adopt the manners of the English to some degree, as they are frequently engaged in play with English children.

9. They are in one court, containing about 16 rooms: 11 of them were occupied by Irish, and 90 persons reside in the 11 rooms; I counted them myself last week. The rooms are very small and miserable dwellings.

10. I do; I believe the females are less given to prostitution than the English in the same state of poverty. The males, associating chiefly with people from Ireland, form intimacies with them that lead to early marriage; when remonstrated with at the prospect of a family, they invariably exclaim, We cannot be poorer.

11. See No. 3.

12. I beg leave to express my earnest hope that the Commissioners will recommend some most powerful measure for the relief of the Irish poor, especially that a considerable portion of that property left for the poor by our forefathers may again be applied to the use they intended: without this measure, I presume poor laws would be unjust. I will add, several provision warehouses in this town are glutted with Irish provisions, as bacon, lard, oatmeal, eggs, and poultry, but that the Irish living here are so poor, that they partake very scantily of the food sent from their native land, red herrings and potatoes forming in great part their food!

P.S. I beg leave to observe, and to this observation I would particularly call the attention of the Commissioners, that the children of the poor Irish, being doomed to pick up a scanty and precarious living, by wandering about with matches and such trifles, as mentioned in No. 5; from their poverty, shabby dress, and peculiar habits, are rarely put out as apprentices, or become domestic servants. This may, perhaps, afford a reason why the early marriages take place.

The effects of wandering about must be productive of great evils.

April 4th, 1834. (Signed) R. W. Wilson.

KIDDERMINSTER.

Rev. *C. J. O'Connor*, C. P.

Rev. *C. J. O'Connor*, C. P.

1. There are from 300 to 350 Irish resident here, of whom not more than two or three belong to the class which I conceive is designated in the latter part of the question.

2. The number registered during those years amounts to nearly 40, two-thirds being children of Irish parents, the other third of English and Irish.

3. The first arrival of Irish was about 1817 or 1818. Their number was progressively increased until within the last three or four years, during which it has been nearly stationary.

4. A few came in the first instance to seek employment, some were soon after sent for, and the rest followed of their own accord.

5. Their chief employments, wool combing and spinning.

6. Yes; but their presence is a cause of the reduced state of wages, to effect which reduction their arrival was originally encouraged.

7. Too few to be noticed.

8. They mix with the inhabitants in business and recreation, but are still by religion and nationality a distinct people. In the few instances where such intercourse is too familiar, the inferior morality of the humbler orders of English produces a deteriorating change.

9. They have all their own habitations and live rather comfortably.

10. I find no such thing, I find quite the contrary, and ascribe it to a proper pride prevalent amongst them which induces their avoiding marriage, poverty, and consequent banishment to Ireland.

11. I believe not.

12. I have one observation to make: many of the elder Irish in this place retain a lively recollection of the prosperity in which they participated at home prior to the passing of the Union, and unite with the young in a desire for the repeal of that fatal measure, *which alone* in the exercise of their reasoning faculties they think capable of rendering their native country worth returning to.

(Signed) Charles James O'Connor, C. P.

LEICESTER.

Rev. *H. L. Oxley*, C. P.

LEICESTER.

Rev. *H. L. Oxley*, C. P.

1. About 300; of which about 200 are of the class of poor, but not receiving pay as paupers.
2. In 1831, 46; 1832, 55; 1833, 55—Total 156; of which, in 1831, 12 Irish; in 1832, 16 Irish; in 1833, 16 Irish—Total 44 Irish.
3. About A. D. 1815, since which year the number has gradually increased.
4. Surmised from want of employment; not sent for.
5. In none in particular; but, in whatever departments, they can procure employment.
6. Yes, if of equal capability.
7. Very few, if any, bricklayers' labourers.
8. Dependant on their location, associating with English or Irish, as their neighbours may happen to be, apparently falling into the habits and customs in general of the natives.
9. Yes; the same room not by more than one family, though often by several individuals.
10. In this there does not appear, in Leicester, any difference between natives and Irish.
11. Some, but not many strangers; the increase being chiefly of people from the neighbouring villages.
12. No.

(Signed) H. L. Oxley, C. P.
Leicester.

WEST BROMWICH.

WEST BROMWICH.

Hon. and Rev. *G. Spencer.*

Hon. and Rev. *G. Spencer.*

1. I cannot give a clear reply to the first part of this question. I have never numbered the Irish within my district; I should suppose, however, that the Irish resident in the parish of West Bromwich and that of Old Bury, and that part of Tipton which is attached to this congregation, must amount to 200, including children. Dudley is also under my charge; and, in that alone there must be at least as many, or perhaps more, nearly 300, including children: the very great majority are of the poorest of the inhabitants of the district, in the proportion of perhaps five to one.
2. My chapel has been opened but a year and a half; the number of baptisms registered in the year 1833, is 24; of these 10, I believe, have one or both Irish parents.
3. West Bromwich is altogether a new town; the bulk of its population has been formed within 20 or 30 years. I suppose the Irish have held the same proportion to the rest as they do now, all the time.
4. They came, I imagine, all of them voluntarily, in search of work.
5. In West Bromwich a great many are employed as labourers in the iron foundries, and as colliers, but chiefly the former: many of the women go about hawking with baskets. In Dudley it seems to me the greatest part live upon some kind or other of itinerant dealing, hawking from door to door with goods, standing in markets, or gathering broken metal, bones, or rags.
6. They do as far as I know.
7. A large number, perhaps a quarter or a third, but I cannot say confidently. I suppose they are generally found much more persevering and hardy in their work.
8. I do not observe any settled antipathy between the English and Irish settlers; but there is a good deal of prejudice among the English against the country and religion of the Irish: this however wears away. The poor Irish associate almost exclusively with each other, except as far as business leads them to mix with the English, and their character and appearance are so far peculiar, that I, though but lately settled here, am very seldom mistaken in judging what they are at the first meeting. In West Bromwich there are but few Irish families besides fresh settlers; but I think the children born here do acquire an appearance and character much more like the natives than their parents.
9. This is very generally the case, particularly at Dudley. The lodging houses to which they resort are kept by Irish, and they seem crowded to excess into different rooms, or the same room, as it happens to suit.
10. I have hardly experience enough to answer this by my own observation; but I understand they do marry earlier than the English, and, I believe, a reason may be found in their being usually brought up with stricter ideas of morality.
11. Very few of any description.
12. They show a most ardent zeal and firm attachment to the Catholic faith; and are ready to do any thing to serve their clergy, to whom they show unbounded respect. Through the want, however, of a sufficient number of priests to watch over them, many have fallen, from the practice of their religious duties, into habits of vice, especially drunkenness and swearing.

(Signed) George Spencer.

IRISH LABOURERS in the AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, communicated to Mr. Chadwick by a Gentleman who made special inquiries upon the subject; from the Appendix to the Report of the Poor Law Commission of Inquiry.

In consequence of the question being much agitated while I was in Kent the last autumn, I made inquiry into the actual operation of the competition of the Irish labourers with the English.

The quantity of employment in all farming districts during harvest is very disproportionate to that of any other season of the year; so much so, that although it is the study of every wise farmer to spread as equally as possible all the work of the farm over other seasons when hands would be unemployed, and with this motive all work which will allow of it safely is deferred to winter, or time of comparative leisure; yet the single and exclusive work of gathering and housing the crops always requires more than the whole rural population.

The necessary exertions are procured by giving to the ordinary labourer high wages for piece-work, which stimulates him to the utmost personal exertions, and induces him to bring afield the whole of his family, to the youngest child, whose aid is of avail. This, however, being insufficient, the handicraftsmen and artisans, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons of the towns and villages, and the grooms and stable-boys, have immemorially lent their aid in this season; the male servants of the gentry are often sent out, and even workhouses and almshouses contribute a necessary though small assistance. The very gipsies, who are never on other occasions seen to do a solitary job, are now as busily employed as the rest. It has often been the case that with all these extraordinary aids the hands have been too few, owing to the shortness of the period of favourable weather in some degree to gather in unusual crops. On such occasions the gentry, clergy, and magistracy have used their personal influence to induce the officers to give the soldiers a furlough, an assistance always kindly granted, and as acceptable to the farmer as the pay to the men. Instances, nevertheless, have been frequent, of farmers being obliged to use the scythe instead of the sickle; though the resorting to this instrument has, on all occasions, excited the ill-will of the labourers to a very dangerous extent, for the scythe is a most powerful and efficient instrument, and it is thought that if brought into use it would extinguish the usual harvest earnings.

Of late years some Irish have made their appearance, and it is said that their competition has contributed seriously to diminish the gains of the regular labourer.

I was of this opinion myself until I made inquiry as to the facts, and nothing contributed more to change my mind than the following statements and reasons given me by a land surveyor of Rochester who had in early life been a farmer, and was, from his occupation, familiar with agricultural concerns, and he still rents a small farm; and whose judgment appeared to have less bias than is usual against the Irish labourers personally, for it is certain that the Irish are not highly valued by the farmers, and they are very much disliked by their rivals the labourers.

He said that he considered that during the continuance of an ordinary harvest, and judging by the last, which was not an average one in Kent, that the quantity of work to be done in that period would not be over-rated at five times that of any other equal period, that is, *if every man worked only as he ordinarily does at other times*, it would require five times as many hands in harvest as at any other season. This it was that made it always appear miraculous to him, though he saw the thing done, how the harvest could be got in all through the country at the same time. But with even the extra individual exertions of the labourers themselves, which during harvest time are much beyond common, he thought that, one county with another, there was more than work for three times the number of hands in *constant* employ. This extra labour is indispensable and admits of no delay. And supposing the farmer by any means precluded from getting the requisite aid from "foreigners," and from those residents usually unoccupied, two-thirds at least of the harvest must be lost.

He thought it quite absurd to pretend to grow such crops as we do, and at the same time to exclude competition with the labourer, and that on the contrary the competition is the very means by which he obtains his present share of work; for, suppose the farmer should equally employ the existing hands during ten months of the year at the usual farm work, the harvest would be at least three times more than could possibly be gotten in by these hands alone, and two-thirds of it must rot on the ground the first year. But this is a plan that could never be pursued, and the farmer of course would not be at the expense of rearing a greater crop than he might reasonably expect to house, for his object is the gathering of the crop and not the employment of the men, and therefore he would thereafter have but one-third of the farm work during the rest of the year, in order to reduce his crop to the means he possessed of gathering it in. Thus, if the labourer should insist on excluding competition in harvest, he must himself submit to diminished employment, *i. e.* less by two-thirds during at least ten months of the year, for the field work throughout bears of course an exact proportion to the crops intended to be raised.

As to any distinction between Irish and other competitors, he knew no grounds for it, for every labourer had his price according to his supposed ability to work, and he never knew an instance of an Irish labourer being offered, or taking less, than another of equal ability. I suggested that their work was offered to the farmer in addition to the amount previously at his command, and that of necessity he could make easier terms for himself through the competition; to which he replied by stating that he agreed with that, but thought that the actual facts were not involved in that principle; that he looked upon the competition of the Irish as being with the townsmen and other temporary helpers, and not with the regular rural labourer, who claimed, and had allowed him, as a right, the precedence of all competitors for employment, and his wages were at least equal to what they had ever been in the best of times, for

the same quantity and quality of service. Indeed, wages had not fallen in proportion with stock, rent, or the necessaries of life, and he did not hesitate to say, that equal exertions would be acknowledged, by every person of whatever class, to be remunerated at least as well, if not better, than ever, all the circumstances of the present and past times being considered—so much for the fact. But he considered the rural labourer as less "hearty" at his work "than he used to be;" he is redundant during a great part of the year, and his physical energies are never called into activity but on unfrequent occasions, and are not then long sustained; and this, and the being less strictly dependant on himself, made him a less valuable labourer, even on emergency, than he was formerly when he had at all times more steady employment. It could not be denied that his year's earnings were less than formerly, because during the year, exclusive of harvest, there are more hands than can be profitably employed, and of course at these times he has no external competition, but it is false that in harvest time he suffers more from competition than his forefathers, for, though the Irish are comparatively new comers, the assistance from other quarters is more than proportionately diminished. He could not say with certainty, but he doubted strongly whether the Irish could fairly be said to have injured even the occasional extraneous competitors, for the supply of hands from the towns had certainly been for 25 or 30 years decreasing, perhaps through the work in towns increasing in rapid proportion, while that of agriculture was stationary or retrograde, and so offering relatively less inducement for the townsmen to turn a-field. Certain he was that the population of large country towns are more exclusively "town bred," and have fewer rural tastes, than was the case but a few years back. He instanced several inns and workshops in Rochester, which used in harvest and hopping to be nearly deserted by their inmates, and many individual workers and their families who formerly turned out, the whole of whose aid was now entirely withheld. Perhaps it might be the desertion of this class that made the occasion for the Irish labourer coming in, but sure he was that the only persons whose earnings in harvest, the only time when the Irish are present, are lessened, are not the rural labourers, but the old aids of the towns; and if these had been displaced by Irish competition, they alone had to complain, but if they had deserted, as he thought, the Irish had the merit of coming in to fill the gap, though inadequately, no one was justified in complaining.

It is often regretted that the labourer no longer is enabled to pay his rent by his harvest earnings as he used formerly to do. All my informant could say to this was, that more and more harvest money was squandered year by year, and consequently less appropriated to any useful or proper purpose. Besides, where one husbandry labourer was married when he was young, there were now three, and therefore, as their ordinary gains diminished through increased population, and their wants increased, there was less opportunity to appropriate the harvest earnings in a lump to any especial purpose; and they were now usually anticipated before they were earned, by scores improvidently run up.

His opinion was, that the rural labourers had at all times, during the present generation, been too many for the ordinary work of a farm, and it had always racked the ingenuity of the employer to find work for his hands during the whole of the year. Various systems of tillage and courses of cropping had been introduced, partly in contemplation of this difficulty, and with a view to diminish it; and, when it was more the custom to have in-door servants, the quantity of labour in fencing and other improvements was much more than was necessary or profitable, and was done more to avoid idleness and equalize employment than for any proportional advantage to be derived therefrom: but, when haying or harvest came, then the hands had been at all times, as now, too few, and the deficiency was formerly abundantly supplied by the towns, as before stated; but this supply had gradually fallen off, and he would venture to affirm was not yet adequately replaced in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Essex by the Irish labourers, and he did not expect that it ever would be; for he considered that the assistance from the towns would soon absolutely cease or nearly so, and that even the high wages of harvest were inadequate to tempt the Irish labourer on so precarious an expedition for so temporary and transient an advantage, and so dependant in its results on the weather and weight of the crops, if the system of passing them should cease, and he could not believe that it could long be suffered to continue, that being the only means by which they could effect their object with a profit. Meanwhile the native, having no loss of time nor expense of travelling, being on the spot and preferred in all cases, being a more capable workman, might always make sure of a remuneration higher than that which is to constitute the reward to the Irishman for equal toil, more time, and the fatigue of a long journey to and fro, with the risk of total failure in the whole of his object.

He argued, I think conclusively, that supposing the Irish labourers withdrawn at this season, so as to admit of a rise of wages to the rural labourer, he would be immediately exposed, in consequence of such a rise, to a renewed competition, during its continuance, from the inferior labourers of the towns, who, if once called out again on such service, are numerous enough, and near at hand, to overwhelm the rural population; and that a more dangerous step could not be tried than one which should have the effect of calling out this gigantic enemy for a month's recreation in the corn fields and hop gardens, and that the present distant adversary, if he is not in truth an auxiliary, is the safest he can have to contend with.

He said that many rested partially the year round on the rates, and that the labourers were undoubtedly redundant all through Kent, and yet he had never known a harvest when every able labourer was not employed at as high wages as ever. Even if the crop of corn or hops were considered a total failure, yet the quantity harvested was valuable in proportion to its very scarcity, and the motive as strong in the farmer to save every grain, and he had never known the resident labourer suffer in wages, though doubtless they went less far after a bad season than after a favourable one, from the altered price of produce with which he had to

supply himself. But he had often seen, and oftener heard of, parties of Irish offering their services, and, when there was not more than adequate employment for the usual number of labourers, being peremptorily refused on any terms, thus not being allowed to compete where the competition would really prejudice the resident labourer, but only being admitted to work where there was plainly more to be done than the latter could on any terms perform, or expect to get wages for. This was his view of the case generally, that the Irish merely were allowed to get work when their employment would not interfere with the average earnings of the labourer, for, if their competition should reach that point, the already exuberant jealousy of the natives would put a violent stop to it, if it were not sufficiently guarded against by the feeling of the employer for his humble neighbours. This latter feeling, or the simulation of it, was very general, and a corresponding conduct forced on those who had no pretensions to it. But the motive was strong and universal to spend wages on neighbours in preference to all others, when there was no personal partiality, and, whether Irishmen or merely out-parishioners, no "foreigner" is ever allowed to receive a penny of the farmer which can by any means be earned by a parishioner, for it is certain that every thing spent on the latter in wages is something saved in rates; and this principle goes to a pernicious extent of improperly excluding a fair and wholesome external competition; but so far the labourer has nothing to complain of in this particular, as to the opposition of interests between himself and his employer, whose *natural* object of getting the cheapest attainable labour is thus artificially sunk in the other of not paying for the support of the labourer without any equivalent whatever.

In fine, he contended that the only effect of the Irish competition, or of any other in the harvest months, is the giving a facility to the farmer to house crops which would, if he were restricted to rural labourers, be impossible; and this gives occasion of increased employment to the constant labourer during all the other ten months of the year.

If the foregoing proportions should be inapplicable to other counties, or even inaccurate with respect to Kent, as has been suggested to me, it will not alter the value of the rest of the statements and reasonings. All that would be requisite in that case would be to ascertain the real numerical proportion of ordinary and of harvest labour, and the rest would remain unaffected by the correction.

Extract from letter of Sir Robert Walpole to Horace Walpole, dated London, July 29th,—August 9th, 1736.

(From Coxe's Life of Sir R. Walpole, vol. iii. p. 348, quarto.)

"At the same time, there are great endeavours using by the same sort of instruments to inflame the people, and to raise great tumults upon Michaelmas Day, when the Gin Act takes place; and as these lower sort of Jacobites appear at this time more busy than they have for a great while, they are very industrious, and taking advantage of everything that offers to raise tumult and disorders among the people. An instance of this has happened this week, in which they have undoubtedly mixed and promoted, although I am not of opinion that they were the first authors and instruments of, these riots and tumultuous mobs. On Monday last, there was an appearance of numbers of people being assembled in a very disorderly manner at Shoreditch, near Spitalfields. Their cry and complaint was, of being under-worked and starved by the Irish: down with the Irish, &c. But that night the numbers were not very great, and they dispersed of themselves without doing any mischief. It is necessary here to explain what is meant by this complaint against the Irish, which is founded upon greater numbers than ordinary, it is said, of Irish being here, and not only working at hay and corn harvest as has been usual, but letting themselves out to all sort of labour considerably cheaper than the English labourers have; and numbers of them being employed by the weavers upon the like terms. This last particular, together with an incident that happened in those parts, is thought to have occasioned the scene being laid at that end of the town. They are building a new church at Shoreditch, where I am told the master workmen discharged at once a great number of all sorts of labourers, and took in at once Irishmen, who served for above a third less per day; and this I am at present and as yet of opinion is the principal cause of the uneasiness that has stirred up the mob, or at least I think is the only cause that great numbers of them know anything of; upon this pretence the tumult began on Monday. On Tuesday evening they assembled again in greater bodies, and were about 7 o'clock thought to be above 2,000 in number. They now grew more riotous; they attacked a public house kept by an Irishman, where the Irish resorted and victualled, broke down all the doors and windows, and quite gutted the house. Another house of the same sort underwent the same fate. By this time (those places being without the jurisdiction of the city) the magistrates and deputy lieutenants of the Tower Hamlets were assembled, to endeavour to disperse them. The proclamation was read, but the mob, wholly regardless of the proclamation, increased every minute, and was thought to be about 4,000 strong. The magistrates, upon this, gave orders for raising the militia; and in the meantime the deputy lieutenants wrote to the commanding officers in the Tower, to send to their assistance such a number of the guards as they could spare; upon which an officer with about 50 men was sent by Major White. Upon the appearance of the guards the mob retired, shifted from one street and alley to another, and gave no resistance, and by break of day were all dispersed. All Wednesday things remained very quiet until the evening, when the mob rose again to as great a number; but the militia of the Tower Hamlets being then raised marched against them, but the mob in the same manner retired before them whenever they came, and gave not the least resistance. The

deputy lieutenants upon this wrote to the officers of the Tower, that they did not want their assistance; and in this situation things remained all Wednesday night; the mob continuing together in great bodies until the approach of the militia, but as constantly running away upon sight of them, and so dispersed themselves before the morning. The deputy lieutenants were with me this morning, and desired no further orders than what had been already given, that the guards of the Tower might assist them if necessary. My lord mayor, Sir John Williams, was likewise with me, and gave the strongest assurances of his zeal and resolution to discharge his duty if the disorders spread in the city. I sent several persons both nights to mix with the mob, and to learn what their cry and true meaning was; and by all accounts the chief and original grievance is the affair of the Irish, and so understood by the generality of the mob; but in several quarters the Gin Act was cried out against: in some few, words of disaffection were thrown out; and one body of men of about 80 were led on by a fellow that declared for liberty and property.

"It is said that money was dispersed on both nights, but that does not as yet appear to be certain. But, although the complaint of the Irish was the first motive, the Jacobites are blending with it all other discontents, endeavouring to stir up the distillers and gin retailers, and to avail themselves of the spirit and fury of the people.

"*P.S. July* 30.—I have now received an account of what passed last night. It was between 10 and 11 before any number at all appeared in bodies; they did not amount to 300; they fled before the militia from place to place without any resistance, or doing any mischief but defacing one weaver's house, who, they said, had employed Irish journeymen. I believe there is now an end of this bustle; and so, I hope, will all attempts end to disturb the peace of his Majesty's government."

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POOR INQUIRY

(IRELAND).

APPENDIX (H.)—PART I.

CONTAINING

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDING VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR;

AND

REASONS FOR DISSENTING FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF RAISING FUNDS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR BY THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM, AS RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT.

ALSO,

TABLES, No. I., II., III., REFERRED TO IN THIRD REPORT, p. 1.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1836.

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APPENDIX (H.)—PART I.

REASONS *for* RECOMMENDING VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS *for the* RELIEF *of the* POOR.

Reasons for recommending Voluntary Associations for the Relief of the Poor.

I. *Because* there are, and must necessarily be continually arising, many cases of real destitution which cannot be relieved by a compulsory assessment without bringing claims upon it to an unlimited extent. The attempt was made in England to meet all cases of distress by a compulsory rate, and the consequence was, that in one year the rate amounted to the enormous sum of more than £7,800,000 sterling; and, besides the oppressive amount of the assessment, it did much evil in pauperizing a large portion of the labouring population of that part of the United Kingdom.

II. *Because,* although such cases of distress might, and probably would be, relieved by spontaneous charity, yet the leaving of such cases of distress to be relieved by the operation of undirected benevolence inevitably leads to an extensive vagrancy. If it be generally known that there are many cases of real distress, for the relief of which there is no public provision, the humane naturally listen to applications made to them individually; the consequence is, that the idle and dissolute avail themselves of this facility of obtaining a maintenance without labour. They invent tales of distress, and exhibit appearances of extreme poverty and misery; their artifices prove too frequently successful, and the land soon swarms with vagrants. This is the state of Ireland at the present moment. On the most moderate computation the amount of spontaneous alms given in that part of the United Kingdom, chiefly by the smaller farmers and cottiers, is from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 sterling annually; but being given without system, or without inquiry, to the good and the bad, the really destitute and the pretenders to destitution receive alike their maintenance out of the earnings of the industrious, to their great impoverishment, and to the great injury of the morals and good order of the kingdom.

III. *Because* the most direct and effectual, if not the only means of avoiding these two great evils, namely, an extensive and ruinous pauperism, created by an attempt to make compulsory provision for all cases of destitution, and an extensive and equally ruinous vagrancy, created by the want of a public provision, is to endeavour to bring voluntary almsgiving under regulations and system, so as to direct it to the relief of real distress exclusively.

IV. *Because* if this be not effected, if voluntary charity be altogether left out of view in any public provision for the poor, those who regard it as a religious duty to relieve the poor, and who find enjoyment in the exercise of such charity, will continue to give without discrimination or system, and thus render it impossible to put a stop to vagrancy. Even the profuse provisions made for the poor by the English Poor Law did not prevent the formation of a multitude of voluntary associations for charitable purposes, many of which impaired the industry of the people, and increased among them the indolent and dependent spirit of paupers. (See Report of Commissioners of Inquiry.)

V. *Because* the best means of systematizing and regulating voluntary almsgiving is to hold out the offer of a measure of public aid for all voluntary associations based on certain principles, and governed by fixed regulations, approved by a Central Board. By the offer of such aid, benevolent persons interested in the relief of the poor will, we doubt not, be induced to form themselves into associations for that purpose, and will persuade the charitably disposed to give their alms through them; seeing that by so doing the amount will be increased, whilst the

Reasons for recommending Voluntary Associations for the Relief of the Poor.

best assurances will be afforded that every precaution will be used for detecting imposition, and relieving only those who are really in distress.

VI. *Because*, while a fund thus founded upon voluntary contributions would provide effectual relief for those who are really destitute, the very nature of it would debar the poor from establishing legal claims upon it, since the contributions to a voluntary fund being wholly spontaneous, the contributors could at any time withhold them if an attempt were made to compel an appropriation of the joint fund contrary to their instructions.

VII. *Because* a Central Board in constant communication with a number of Local Committees would be furnished with the most effectual means of diffusing information and inculcating just principles respecting the relief of the poor.

The great cause of the extensive mendicancy which drains and impoverishes the small farmers of Ireland is their want of system and good judgment in bestowing relief. It is given by them without discrimination, without regard to the character, nay, without even knowledge of the circumstances of the applicant; this indiscriminate and profuse distribution of alms never fails to bring forward multitudes to avail themselves of it, claimants possessing no real title to such relief. Whereas, if these humane persons could be brought to systematize their liberality, to make arrangements for giving only where relief was really needed, they would at once learn to husband their own funds, and avoid giving encouragement to the daily increasing body of unprincipled vagrants who are kept from habits of industry by their mistaken generosity. Now the administration of public money granted in aid of voluntary contributions would procure for a Central Board the most favourable opportunities of enlightening the public mind on the subject of relieving the poor. It would place them at once in friendly and influential communication with a great number of benevolent and respectable persons, and thus enable them widely to diffuse through all ranks of society (and particularly through that rank of society which needs it most) interesting information and wholesome principles on the subject; and from the diffusion of such information, and the general adoption of such principles, the very best results might be confidently expected.

VIII. *Because* the example of an organized system of relief for the poor by voluntary contribution is afforded in Scotland, where it has been eminently successful.

Scotland is distinguished from Ireland in having a public system of relief, administered by overseers recognised by the law, to whom applicants for alms can be referred; and it is distinguished from England in that its system of relief is founded upon the voluntary contributions of the people. The effect is, that there is not in that part of the United Kingdom, as there is in Ireland, an extensive, exhausting, demoralizing mendicancy; nor, as in England, a still more extensive and ruinous public pauperism. The avoiding of both of these opposite evils is the very test of a successful treatment of the poor.

IX. *Because*, although the persons intrusted with the care of the poor in Scotland have, in support of their claims upon the public for contribution, a law which empowers them to obtain a compulsory assessment in aid of voluntary contributions, and although the fear of such compulsory assessment may, and probably does in some instances, increase the amount of voluntary contributions, yet we conceive that the offer of public aid to voluntary contributions is more than an equivalent for the want of such a law.

X. *Because* a voluntary contribution is more likely to be economically administered than a compulsory assessment; the voluntary contributions are administered under the eye of the contributors, who have it in their power, if they disapprove of the administration, simply to withhold their contributions; a check upon profusion much more effectual than the power of preferring complaints against an official person. This inference is borne out by the example of Scotland, where there is the most marked difference, in point of expenditure, between those parishes which are under assessment and those in which the poor are relieved solely by voluntary contributions.

One of the most remarkable features of the Scottish system is the effect of very small sums in keeping parishes free from mendicancy; the elders, who administer

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the parish fund, are expected to take into account whatever means applicants may possess of contributing to their own maintenance, whether by their own labour, or by just claims on relatives; they are expected merely to aid such resources, not to supersede them; and this economical system has been found sufficient to prevent the necessity of assessment through three-fourths of the parishes of that country. The experiment of an exclusively compulsory system in England is equally instructive. Every precaution was adopted to prevent the Poor Laws from being profusely administered, or the money improperly expended; the overseers' accounts were checked by the magistrates, and from them an appeal was opened to the quarter sessions, but all in vain; the assessment continued to advance steadily, and with the rapidity of a conflagration, till it threatened to involve all property in one common ruin.

Reasons for recommending Voluntary Associations for the Relief of the Poor.

XI. *Because*, in a country so comparatively poor as Ireland is, it would be an unnecessary and improvident waste of available funds to disregard the voluntary contributions of the people, which are now given freely, and to attempt to make provision for the poor exclusively from a compulsory rate.

XII. *Because*, in a country in which the educated classes bear so small a proportion to the uneducated classes, it would be improvident to disregard the assistance of those persons who are disposed voluntarily to bestow their time and labour for the relief of the poor, and to attempt to fulfil the whole of that important duty by means of paid officers. The chief object to be attended to in relieving the poor is making inquiry into the real condition and circumstances of all applicants for relief. If this be neglected, or imperfectly fulfilled, in the administration of either a compulsory or voluntary fund, the consequence must be mischievous. The history of the poor laws of England, in the administration of which relief was given to applicants with little or no inquiry, and the history of vagrancy in Ireland, in which alms are spontaneously given also without inquiry, show that the effect has been equally disastrous. The chief superiority of the Scottish system in those parishes in which there is no assessment is, that the administrators of the voluntary fund are required to make themselves intimately acquainted with the state of the applicants; and this, from their numbers, they are able to do. And one cause of the instant increase of pauperism, and, consequently, of expense, in parishes in which there is an assessment, is that the same accuracy of inquiry is not made.

XIII. *Because*, although it has been urged that a system which has succeeded in Scotland may not succeed in Ireland, and that there are circumstances in the condition of Ireland which would certainly cause it to fail, yet the experiment of voluntary contribution, aided from the public purse, having been tried with considerable success in one description of aid provided for the poor, namely, in the education of their children, we are entitled to infer that it would succeed equally well in other descriptions of aid.

The mode in which we recommend a provision to be made for the poor, namely, by founding it upon voluntary contributions, is entirely analogous to the mode which has been adopted in establishing the national system of education. In that system a certain contribution is required on the part of the people towards providing school-houses, maintaining masters, and procuring suitable books. On this contribution being made, they are permitted to apply to the Board for a grant of public money, not to supersede their own contributions, but in aid of them. Protestants and Roman Catholics are invited and encouraged to act together; but their doing so is not made a *sine quâ non* to the success of an application, Protestants being permitted to apply without the concurrence of Roman Catholics, and Roman Catholics without the concurrence of Protestants. Many persons might have anticipated a complete failure, on the ground that few or none would be found ready to come forward with voluntary supplies. The reverse, however, has been the result of the experiment; and the history of that system of education furnishes, in almost every particular, an argument *à fortiori* for the success of the system which we propose for aiding the people to support their own poor; for example:—

1. As the offer of assistance from a public fund has called forward applications more than sufficient to absorb the whole of the Parliamentary grant for the education of the poor, much more is the offer of such assistance in

Reasons for recommending Voluntary Associations for the Relief of the Poor.

relieving and supporting the destitute likely to excite a desire in the people to avail themselves of the offer, and to bring forward applications for a much larger amount; for, however much the people may be interested in the education of their children, they are unquestionably much more so in the relief of the poor. While comparatively little was expended by them for education till they were encouraged by the offer of public assistance, it is computed that the small farmers and cottiers of Ireland cannot distribute much less than from a million to a million and a half sterling annually in food to beggars.

2. As persons have been found in the most destitute parts of the country to superintend the building of school-houses, the choosing and paying of masters, much more will persons be found in the same parts of the country capable of managing funds for the relief of the poor obtained among their neighbours, aided in a certain proportion by a Central Board. A compulsory rate for the relief of the poor is necessarily thrown into the management of the gentry of the country. In many districts there are no resident gentry, nor any persons that could be prudently selected to manage a compulsory assessment for the relief of cases of destitution where the objects cannot be very accurately defined, nor effectual guards provided against abuse; whereas, by the proposed system, that class of the community who now chiefly support their own poor, namely, the small farmers, would be allowed an influential share in the management of their own voluntary contributions, and the aid received from a public fund would only give sufficient influence to the Central Board to assist in directing them, and to check any occasional misapplication that might be made of the united fund. It seems indeed preposterous to reject the plan of affording public aid to voluntary funds on the presumption of a total want of public spirit and benevolence on the part of the gentry of Ireland, and yet to calculate on a yet greater amount of public spirit in the same persons for the administration of a compulsory system of relief. It is to be hoped that gradually, if not immediately, a class of persons may be raised up for administering relief to the poor analogous to the elders in Scotland, whose labours have been so highly beneficial in that department of public duty.

3. The new system of education has been in operation for several years without occasioning any increase of religious animosity, but, on the contrary, has tended rather to allay such feelings; much more, therefore, may we expect that a similar system for the relief of the poor may be conducted not only without any exacerbation of religious animosity, but with a healing and uniting influence. In the process of education religious jealousy is much more likely to arise than in giving relief to the destitute. In conducting a system of education it is extremely difficult to exclude all occasion of jealousy from the operation of instructing children; but in relieving the destitute, whatever causes of jealousy might arise among the different persons employed, none could be occasioned by the mere administration of pecuniary relief. Any attempt indeed to place the Roman Catholic poor under the exclusive guardianship of Protestants, whether clergy or gentry, would unquestionably increase religious animosity; but an offer of assistance towards supporting the poor of all denominations, without reference to their religious denominations, would be still more likely to bring them together on a friendly and a confidential footing. It may be pleaded that Protestants are to a very considerable extent at least hostile to the system of national education, and it is not to be denied that such hostility exists among very many Protestants; but the chief reason, which they give for their dislike of the system, is one that would not enter into a plan for the relief of the mere bodily wants of the poor: for, however much some may conceive it to be their duty not to give education to those who refuse to read the Bible, there must be very few indeed who would be disposed to make such a test a condition of receiving pecuniary aid.

XIV. *Because* that, although the system of providing for the poor by means of voluntary associations, aided from the public purse, and constructed on well-digested principles, may not succeed at once in every part of the country, yet that, so far as

it does succeed, it will tend to bring the population into a sound state with respect to the poor; and that it will, we trust, gradually work its way over the face of the island, and probably supersede in many places, as the Scottish system does so extensively, the necessity of a compulsory rate. Whereas we are convinced that although a compulsory rate might be rendered general more rapidly, and be administered by artificial means, it would every day become more difficult to manage, and tend to bring the country into a worse state than our Inquiry has found it.

Reasons for recommending Voluntary Associations for the Relief of the Poor.

XV. *Because,* although it has been pleaded that, if the foundation of a provision for the destitute were made to rest upon voluntary contributions, many of those who ought to contribute would not do so, and especially that those landed proprietors who are not resident, or who do not contribute, would be altogether exempted from the expense of such provision for the destitute; yet as the Commissioners recommend that the whole of the extensive remedial measures proposed by them for providing labour for the able-bodied poor, and generally improving their condition, together with the whole relief and support of the sick, the lame, the blind, and the deaf and dumb poor, are to be provided for by compulsory assessment upon the holders of interests in land, that besides this the aid, which they propose should be given to voluntary contributions from the public purse, must be obtained from the same class of the community, we believe that there is no valid foundation for the objection. On the contrary, we believe that the requirement of a voluntary contribution, as the foundation of that department of relief to the destitute which is contemplated by it, will amount only to the inviting of every class in the community to bear their reasonable share in this good work, furnishing them with the opportunity of doing so with advantage, publicly recognizing their benevolent gifts, and providing, by means of a regularly organized system of public charity, for certain classes of the destitute, whose relief could with safety to the community neither be provided for by compulsory assessment, nor left to the undirected spontaneous benevolence of individuals.

XVI. The preceding reasons rest on an assumption that the plan of making the support of the destitute poor contingent in a greater or less degree upon voluntary contributions holds out an almost assured prospect of success in its results.

We are, however, disposed to say, that even if our hope of success were less strong than it is, we should *still* recommend that, at *least*, the *experiment* be made, and for these reasons :—

First, If it should fail, after a fair trial, *no evil* consequence would follow.

And, secondly, we conceive that the administration of a voluntary fund, aided from the public purse, would have comparatively little tendency to impair the independent spirit and industrious habits of the poor; and, as we confidently anticipate that the remedial measures recommended in our Report will greatly lessen the number of persons requiring relief, it is of much importance to bestow such relief as may be urgently required in a measure as little as possible injurious to the character of the persons receiving it, that they may not be unfitted for embracing those opportunities of providing for themselves by their own industry, which, we doubt not, will gradually open to them.

Rd. DUBLIN.
D. MURRAY.
JAMES CARLILE.
F. HORT.
JOHN CORRIE.
W. B. WRIGHTSON.
A. R. BLAKE.
J. E. BICHENO.

REASONS *for* DISSENTING *from the* PRINCIPLE *of* RAISING FUNDS *for the* RELIEF *of the* POOR *by the* VOLUNTARY SYSTEM, *as* RECOMMENDED *in the* REPORT.

Reasons for dissenting from the Principle of raising Funds for the Relief of the Poor by the Voluntary System.

HAVING given to the subject that full and anxious consideration which its importance so imperiously demands, we feel ourselves called upon to state the reasons which prevent us from concurring in the recommendation, "That provision be made by law, towards the relief of the aged and infirm, orphans, widows with young children, and destitute persons in general, through the establishment, in the first instance, of voluntary associations."

I. *Because* all experience teaches that the greatest misery and want, often amounting to actual starvation, are found to exist where the infirm and indigent of any great community are left totally dependent on the precarious charity of the wealthier classes of society.

II. *Because* in Ireland, a country where private benevolence is eminently conspicuous, and where voluntary charity abounds, we still find the poor in a state of unparalleled destitution.

III. *Because*, in the lamentably distressed state of the Irish poor, any system of relief to be effectual must be comprehensive, uniform, and prompt, while the very constitution of voluntary associations proclaims that their operations must be tardy; and, circumstanced as Ireland is in the distribution of her population, must be partial and precarious.

IV. *Because* it is notorious that many contributions, in name voluntary, are frequently obligations of the severest character. The pressure of such a tax must be unequal; the class least removed from want would furnish, as it now does, the largest number of contributors and to the greatest amount, while the wealthier classes, resident as well as absentee, would in a great measure be exempted from the liability of contributing in proportion to their wealth, or even from contributing at all.

V. *Because*, viewing the peculiar state of society in Ireland, the extent to which religious zeal prevails, as well as the influence it must exercise, we consider the difficulties attendant on the raising of a voluntary fund in the first instance,—and of an impartial distribution of relief in the next,—all but insurmountable. The two great classes of the community, the wealthy proprietors and the great bulk of the population, are so widely separated in feelings and in opinion, it can hardly be expected that the local managers, of whatever religious persuasion, will attract such confidence towards their judicious choice of objects and impartial distribution of the funds at their disposal as is indispensable (even supposing all other motives for withholding contributions to be removed) to the success of voluntary associations.

VI. *Because* it is unhappily too true, that where voluntary associations for the relief of the most helpless poor have been organized and directed with great skill, and a degree of perseverance which the purest benevolence could alone support, these institutions have not only failed in providing for the necessities of their respective districts, but in inducing the majority of wealthy proprietors and inhabitants to contribute to the support of institutions so meritorious, and so freed from even a suspicion of blame.

VII. *Because* the Mendicity Institutions of Dublin, Limerick, Newry, Birr, Sligo, Waterford, and Londonderry, as well as the voluntary poor's fund established in some of the rural districts, afford strong proofs of the inefficiency of the support afforded to these institutions, for, although they have not totally failed, yet their subscriptions are falling off, and they are by no means adequate to the relief of the objects they contemplate.

In Londonderry, one of the most prosperous, "The Committee find the subscriptions stationary; persons of property are to be found who either refuse to

subscribe, or give sums very disproportionate to their means, and in consequence the funds fall very far short of the demands on them."

Reasons for dissenting from the Principle of raising Funds for the Relief of the Poor by the Voluntary System.

VIII. *Because* the present mode of establishing and maintaining dispensaries, where the public contribution depends upon the formation of a voluntary fund, strongly exhibits the partial workings of the system. These institutions have been too frequently established, less with a regard to the wants of the poor, than to making a suitable provision, in a favoured district, for a well-educated medical practitioner. The evidence in Appendix (B.) shows that dispensaries do not exist, either in number or in distribution, adequate to the necessities of the population. If the rich refuse or neglect to subscribe, the poor are left totally neglected; if, on the other hand, the contributions are liberal, then the district is taxed more in proportion to the amount subscribed by wealthy, and often interested individuals, than with reference to the fuller relief of the objects of these institutions.

IX. *Because,* referring to evidence given on this subject before Committees of the House of Commons, it appears, that in the administration of such voluntary funds, managers have been charged with partiality in the selection of objects of relief, private feuds and jealousies have taken place, and subscriptions have gradually, but very sensibly, decreased in amount.

X. *Because,* while the history of Ireland affords so many proofs of the failure of every scheme depending on the voluntary contributions of individuals, whether set on foot for the purposes of colonization, instruction, or charity, though recommended by associations of great landed proprietors, and aided by whatever assistance could be derived from strong religious and political feeling, we cannot flatter ourselves that in the absence of such powerful allies, the simple dictates of benevolence can reasonably be relied on to secure the fulfilment of so important a duty as the support of the helpless indigent of a whole nation.

XI. *Because* no system of relief dependent on voluntary contributions could create a reasonable hope of success, without some plan or modification of the system of settlement; and we confess we cannot contemplate any modification of that system which could possibly lead to the curtailment of the privilege of free migration hitherto enjoyed by the Irish poor, a privilege which the evidence of a former Report proves to have afforded not only a means of support to the industrious labourer, but the only hope of existence to a class too numerous and too virtuous not to be objects of the deepest interest to every benevolent mind.

XII. *Because,* considering that the principle adopted in England, and recommended for the regulation and government of the workhouse-system, must in a great degree be applied to the annuity-system of relief, being to afford the means of support according to the lowest scale, we feel convinced not only that ample room will be left for the exercise of private benevolence, but that in a country where the class of wealthy resident inhabitants forms so small a proportion of the population, the privations of the helpless, infirm, and destitute will still be but little removed from a state of want.

XIII. *Because,* although we readily admit that there are districts in Ireland, in which voluntary societies might be established, and which would afford ample means of constructing a local administration for the management of a poor's fund—still we feel satisfied that in the present state of society, and under the existing distribution of the population, such a system cannot be either comprehensive or uniform; we are therefore of opinion that the fund should be obtained by an assessment wholly, and not partially, compulsory; and that it will be most efficiently managed by elective boards of guardians as in England, directed by responsible public officers, whose proceedings shall be subjected to the strictest public scrutiny.

CHARLES VIGNOLES.
J. W. L. NAPER.
KILLEEN.

TABLE No. I.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the ANSWERS and RETURNS made under the Acts of Parliament of 1831 for taking an Account of the POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, stating the Number of Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, the Number of Families residing in such as are Inhabited, the Occupations of those Families, and the Total Number of Males and Females living in England, Wales, Scotland, the different Provinces of Ireland, and the British Islands.

	Houses.				Occupations.			Persons.			
GREAT BRITAIN.	Inhabited.	Families.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.	Males 20 Years of Age.
England	2,326,022	2,745,336	23,462	113,885	761,348	1,182,912	801,076	6,376,627	6,714,378	13,091,005	3,199,984
Wales	155,522	166,538	1,297	6,030	73,195	44,702	48,641	394,563	411,619	806,182	194,706
Scotland	369,393	502,301	2,568	12,719	126,591	207,259	168,451	1,114,816	1,250,298	2,365,114	549,821
Army, Navy, Marines, &c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	277,017	. .	277,017	
Total of Great Britain	2,850,937	3,414,175	27,327	132,634	961,134	1,434,873	1,018,168	8,163,023	8,376,295	16,539,318	3,944,511
IRELAND.											
Leinster	292,729	344,314	3,715	7,967	186,177	75,040	83,097	927,877	981,836	1,909,713	465,953
Munster	330,444	376,051	3,796	9,553	244,770	62,285	68,996	1,093,411	1,133,741	2,227,152	542,200
Ulster	402,005	425,314	3,997	16,607	268,864	88,421	68,029	1,113,094	1,173,528	2,286,622	540,479
Connaught	224,638	239,387	3,800	6,527	184,528	23,613	31,246	660,498	683,416	1,343,914	319,133
Total of Ireland	1,429,816	1,385,066	15,308	40,654	884,339	249,359	251,368	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	1,867,765
Total of Great Britain and Ireland	4,280,753	4,799,241	42,635	173,288	1,845,473	1,684,232	1,269,536	11,957,903	12,348,816	24,306,719	5,812,276
Island of Guernsey, &c.	3,804	5,333	114	221	1,500	1,827	2,006	11,983	14,145	26,128	6,236
,, Jersey	4,990	7,292	50	115	2,102	3,490	1,700	17,006	19,576	36,582	8,747
,, Man	6,864	8,259	62	361	3,053	1,976	3,230	19,560	21,440	41,000	9,630
Total of British Islands	15,658	20,884	226	697	6,655	7,293	6,936	48,549	55,161	103,710	24,613
Total of United Kingdom	4,296,411	4,820,125	42,861	173,985	1,852,128	1,691,525	1,276,472	12,006,452	12,403,977	24,410,429	5,836,889

	Agriculture.			Employed in Manufacture, or in making Manufacturing Machinery.	Employed in Retail Trade, or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen.	Capitalists, Bankers, Professional or other Educated Men.	Labourers employed in Labour not Agricultural.	Other Males 20 Years of Age (except Servants.)	Male Servants.		Female Servants.
GREAT BRITAIN.	Occupiers employing Labourers.	Occupiers not employing Labourers.	Labourers employed in Agriculture.						20 Years of Age.	Under 20 Years.	
England	141,460	94,883	744,407	314,106	964,177	179,983	500,950	189,389	70,629	30,777	518,705
Wales	19,728	19,966	55,468	6,218	43,226	5,204	31,571	11,180	2,145	1,179	42,274
Scotland	25,887	53,966	87,292	83,993	152,464	29,203	76,191	34,930	5,895	2,599	109,512
Total of Great Britain	187,075	*168,815	*887,167	404,317	1,159,867	214,390	608,712	235,499	78,669	34,555	670,491
IRELAND.											
Leinster	20,789	87,819	162,417	3,212	93,880	24,891	31,440	24,934	16,571	11,146	76,785
Munster	33,443	120,268	212,347	1,048	77,280	16,825	34,507	28,996	17,486	12,276	81,349
Ulster	29,301	189,087	120,795	20,919	96,088	13,277	16,651	43,423	10,938	15,624	64,346
Connaught	11,806	167,100	71,882	567	31,590	6,521	7,278	13,242	9,147	5,554	30,675
Total of Ireland	95,339	*564,274	*567,441	25,746	298,838	61,514	89,876	110,595	54,142	44,600	253,155
Total of Great Britain and Ireland	282,414	733,089	1,454,608	430,063	1,458,705	275,904	698,588	346,094	132,811	79,155	923,646
Island of Guernsey, &c.	323	823	677	58	2,089	728	874	512	152	116	1,326
,, Jersey	448	1,499	891	12	3,217	668	992	717	303	107	1,084
,, Man	812	1,211	2,010	349	2,383	477	1,166	609	613	442	1,980
Total of British Islands	1,583	3,533	3,578	419	7,689	1,873	3,032	1,838	1,068	665	4,390
Total of United Kingdom	283,997	736,622	1,458,186	430,482	1,466,394	277,777	701,620	347,932	133,879	79,820	928,036

* Occupiers not employing labourers, and who may, therefore, be considered as belonging to the class of labourers

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
Occupiers not employing labourers, and who may, therefore, be considered as belonging to the class of labourers	168,815	564,274
Labourers not occupying land	887,167	567,441
Total	1,055,982	1,131,715

TABLE No. II.

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED LAND and AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

	Acres.
Cultivated Land of Great Britain according to Tables laid before the Emigration Committee of the House of Commons in 1827, by Mr. Cowling	34,014,000
Added for subsequent Enclosure Acts*	240,000
TOTAL	34,254,000
Cultivated Land, of Ireland according to the calculation of Mr. Griffith, under whom the valuation of Ireland is now taking place	14,603,000
Uncultivated Land of Great Britain in 1827, according to the above-mentioned Tables	22,819,330
Deduct Land subsequently brought into cultivation, as above	240,000
TOTAL	22,579,330
Uncultivated Land of Ireland in 1831, according to Mr. Griffith's calculation	5,340,736

	£.
Supposed Annual Value of the Agricultural Produce of Great Britain†	150,000,000
Supposed Annual Value of the Agricultural Produce of Ireland‡	36,000,000

* There appear to have been about 140 Enclosure Acts passed since the year 1827, and each Enclosure is supposed to take in from 1,600 to 1,800 acres.

† The rental of Great Britain is at present considered equal to what it was in 1810, when, according to the property-tax return, it amounted to about £33,000,000 a-year, and the rental is not considered equal to two-ninths of the produce, therefore the annual value of the agricultural produce of Great Britain cannot be taken at less than £150,000,000 which is more than four times the amount of agricultural produce of Ireland.

‡ This is the calculation of Mr. Griffith.

TABLE No. III.

WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in the different Counties of IRELAND, and the Amount of their Earnings in the Year, so far as any Estimate can be formed of them.

Province.	County.	Barony or Parish.	Amount of Wages.	General Average Amount of Work obtained during the whole year by all the able-bodied Labourers.
CONNAUGHT	Galway	P. Omey	6*d.* to 8*d.*	120 days.
	Ditto	B. Kilconnel	Winter 6*d.*, rest of year 8*d.*	..
	Leitrim	B. Dromahair	8*d.*	140 ,,
	Ditto	B. Mohill	Winter 6*d.* to 7*d.*, rest of year 8*d.* to 10*d.*	140 ,,
	Mayo	P. Aughavale	6*d.* to 8*d.*	100 ,,
	Ditto	P. Kilgever	6*d.* to 8*d.*	30 ,,
	Sligo	P. Achonry	6*d.*	90 ,,
	Ditto	Village of Ballymoat	6*d.*	24 ,,
	Ditto	B. Carbery	Winter 7*d.* to 8*d.*, rest of year 9*d.* to 10*d.*	120 ,,
LEINSTER	Carlow	P. Aghade	8*d.* to 10*d.*	145 ,,
	Ditto	P. St. Mullins	10*d.* on average	110 ,,
	Dublin	B. Balrothery	Winter 10*d.*, rest of year 1*s.*	160 ,,
	Kildare	P. Kilcock	10*d.*	100 ,,
	Ditto	P. Naas	10*d.*	110 ,,
	Kilkenny	B. Gowran	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	145 ,,
	Ditto	B. Galmoy	8*d.* on average	145 ,,
	King's	B. Clonlisk	Winter 7*d.*, rest of year 8*d.*	..
	Ditto	B. Philipstown	Winter 6*d.* to 7*d.*, rest of year 9*d.* to 10*d.*	100 ,,
	Longford	P. Killimore	6*d.*	80 ,,
	Louth	B. Dundalk	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	210 ,,
	Meath	B. Moyfenragh	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	155 ,,
	Ditto	B. Upper and Lower Kells	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	120 ,,
	Queen's	B. East Maryborough	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	163 ,,
	Ditto	B. West Maryborough	Winter 8*d*, rest of year 10*d.*	
	Ditto	B. Portnahinch	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	150 ,,
	Westmeath	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	90 ,,
	Wexford	P. Horetown	10*d.*	190 ,,
	Wicklow	B. Talbotstown	Winter 8*d*, rest of year 10*d.*	170 ,,
MUNSTER	Clare	B. Corcomroe	8*d.* on an average	..
	Ditto	P. Abbey	6*d.* to 8*d.*	100 ,,
	Cork	P. Killeagh	8*d.*	146 ,,
	Ditto	P. Liscarrel	8*d.*	130 ,,
	Kerry	P. Kenmare	8*d.*	140 ,,
	Ditto	P. Listowell	6*d.* to 8*d.*	150 ,,
	Limerick	P. Chapel Russell	.. .. ..	140 ,,
	Ditto	B. Coshlea	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	..
	Tipperary	B. Middlethird	Winter 6*d.*, rest of year 8*d.*	..
	Waterford	B. Decies	8*d.* all the year	..
	Ditto	B. Middlethird	10*d.*	..
ULSTER	Antrim	.. .. ..	1*s.* on an average	Majority employed great part of the year.
	Armagh	B. Fews	Winter 10*d.*, rest of year 11*d.* to 1*s.*	175 days.
	Cavan	B. Loughtee	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 10*d.*	150 ,,
	Donegal	.. .. ..	1*s.* on average	170 ,,
	Down	B. Iveagh	Winter 10*d.*, rest of year 1*s.*	160 ,,
	Ditto	B. Lecale	Winter 10*d.*, rest of year 1*s.*	160 ,,
	Fermanagh	B. Tyrkennedy	Winter 9*d.*, rest of year 11*d.* to 1*s.*	190 ,,
	Londonderry	P. Aughedowey	1*s.* on an average	180 ,,
	Monaghan	B. Monaghan	10*d.* all the year	180 ,,
	Tyrone	B. Omagh	Winter 8*d.*, rest of year 11*d.* to 1*s.*	150 ,,

The above Table gives an average employment of about twenty-two weeks, of six working days each, to the whole of the labourers on hire.

According to the census of 1831, the total number of labourers was 1,131,715; of whom 564,274 were occupiers of land, and 567,441 were not. It appears by the first Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, that the population of Ireland had, in 1834, increased from 7,767,401 (the amount in 1831) to 7,943,940. We may assume that the number of labourers has increased in the same proportion, and, therefore, that it now exceeds 1,170,000, and that the number of them not holding land (being, as seen above, about half of the whole) is 585,000. If, consequently, this latter class would take refuge in a workhouse when they cannot obtain employment on hire, they would there have to be provided for during thirty weeks of the year. The adult males of Ireland amounted, according to the census of 1831, to 1,867,765, while the total population was 7,767,401. Assuming that the agricultural labourers were to the part of the population dependent upon them as the whole number of male adults was to the whole population, the number of persons dependent upon the 585,000 labourers not holding land cannot be taken at less than 1,800,000.

The average amount of wages appears from the above Table to be about 8½*d.* per day, and that of days' employment on hire to be 135 for each labourer. If about eight weeks, or forty-eight days, for the work upon their own land, be added to the employment obtained by the labourers who hold land; and if fourteen days, for the employment on their con-acre ground, be added to the work of those labourers who, having no land, take con-acre, the average amount of employment obtained during the whole year by the entire class of labourers will be 166 days. This, at the rate of 8½*d.* per day, gives an average of 2*s.* 3*d.* per week during the whole year for the earnings of each labourer, and amounts to £5. 17*s.* per annum, which, multiplied by the total number of labourers, gives the sum of £6,844,500.

POOR INQUIRY

(IRELAND).

ERRATUM.

Answers in reply to Question, No. 12, Supplement to Appendix (D.), p. 113, and to No. 15, Supplement to Appendix (E.), p. 113, attributed to the Right Hon. Lord Killeen, were not returned by him, being printed under his Lordship's name through a mistake in the office of the Commission.

POOR INQUIRY (IRELAND),

CONTAINED IN THE

APPENDICES (D.) (E.) (F.)

BY ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1836.

959

REMARKS ON THE EVIDENCE,

&c. &c.

THE following communication, being remarks on the evidence contained in the Appendices (D.), (E.), and (F.), was drawn up at the request of the Board of Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Condition of the Poorer Classes in Ireland, as a Preface to the Report on Remedial Measures; but, on considering it after it was prepared, it was found impossible for the Commissioners to concur in all the opinions therein expressed, though approving of its general tenour; and to have modified it, so as to have obtained unanimity, would have occasioned protracted discussion, and would, in fact, have compromised some of the conclusions at which I have arrived. As these conclusions appear to me of importance in the Inquiry, and have a direct practical tendency, I have thought it expedient, in the absence of any review of the evidence by the Board, to communicate the paper on my own responsibility, without any material alteration.

The evidence has been collected from thirty-two baronies lying in different parts of the country, by Assistant Commissioners associated together in pairs, the one an English agriculturist, and the other an Irish resident. It is comprised in three large Parliamentary volumes, and being collected from the suffering population, as well as from the upper classes, though loaded with repetitions, must be regarded as a rich storehouse of facts, disclosing the secret agencies which operate upon the institutions of the people, and particularly on that of landlord and tenant; which, being of the most extensive influence, and based on the wants of mankind, is everywhere an essential element of national prosperity if well ordered, and of national degradation if otherwise. It is a partnership of a peculiar nature, framed for mutual benefit, where the power of doing good is incident peculiarly to one party, and the power of doing evil to both.

In order to form just opinions of this social connexion, we ought not solely to look to it as it exists in England, where the pursuits and habits of the people have stamped it with a commercial character (which is itself a peculiarity), but we must look to the forms of it also abroad, examine with care what constitutes a sound and wholesome relation, and by what arrangement the interests of both parties are best secured.

One of the mistakes into which strangers fall is in imagining that the condition of Ireland is a modification or abuse of the social institutions of England; and because there are some imperfect analogies, called by like names, that therefore they may be reasoned upon and considered as if they were identical. Nothing is more likely to lead to error than this unfounded assumption. The present Irish system is rather that which has existed throughout Europe at an early period, and which survives in many parts of it at the present moment; the peculiarity of it is that the tenant makes his wages out of the soil he occupies; and the difference between the peasant tenants of Ireland and those of other countries is, that the Irish peasant is part serf (receiving wages in land) and part farmer; the wages and the rent being always calculated in money. In some districts, particularly the West, he pays wholly a money-rent, derived oftentimes from employment among strangers. The connexion of Ireland with a rich and prosperous country has enabled the landlords to effect this singular change in relation to the tenants; instead, therefore, of looking at her as if she were like England, we must contemplate her as a country not yet emerged from the ancient territorial relation, and upon which the commercial principle has been grafted with very imperfect success.

The steps of agricultural improvement in Europe have generally been from wandering tribes to settled cultivators; from a labour or service-rent to a produce-rent; from a produce-rent to a money-rent; and from a money-rent paid by a peasant tenantry, to one paid by capitalists.

Division of rural population.

The rural population of Ireland is divisible into distinct classes; and though there is frequently a mixture of their several peculiarities, and one may occasionally melt into the other, yet they are sufficiently marked to have obtained names. The occupiers of the soil are distinguishable as being—

1. Peasant-cultivators; who are either cottier-tenants, or cottier-labourers.
2. Cultivators, not peasants; who are farmers or graziers.

The landlords of these tenants are either persons holding an intermediate estate, or owners of the fee. They are—

1. Middlemen.
2. Proprietors.

Peasant tenantry.

The term "cottier" is so variously applied and understood in Ireland that it may be useful to state from the evidence the meaning attached to it in different districts.

Cottier-tenants.

In some parts of the country a "cottier" is merely another name for a small occupier of land under ten acres. This seems to be the case in the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and in some districts of King's. They are sometimes denominated *cottier-tenants*, a name we shall adopt. They pay a money-rent, which is often derived from wages earned in the better parts of Ireland, and in England.

Cottier-labourers.

The most prevalent meaning of the term "cottier" is that of a labourer holding a cabin, either with or without land, as it may happen (but commonly from a quarter to three acres are attached), from a farmer or other occupier, for whom he is bound to work, either constantly at a certain fixed price (usually a very low one), or whenever called upon, or so many days in the week at certain busy seasons, according to the custom of the neighbourhood, the convenience of the landlord, or other local or personal circumstances. This is done in the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Wicklow, Queen's County, part of King's County, Kilkenny, and other places. In Leinster he has frequently nothing found him beyond his cabin, and perhaps work for three-fourths of the year. This class, in order to distinguish them from the former, we shall denominate *cottier-labourers*. They make their contract with the farmer for the cabin and land they hold in a money value, and the work they perform is set off against the rent at a price agreed upon, universally under the wages paid to other workmen. The system is undergoing dissolution in several counties; as the farmers, it is said, through economy, prefer to have their work done by occasional labourers.

In other places the term "cottier" is synonymous with that of "cottager" in England, and merely means the occupier of a cabin, without any reference to his occupation of land, if any, which may be attached. The word is thus applied in the counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

According to the census of 1831, the population of Ireland was 7,767,401; the "occupiers employing labourers" were 95,339; the "labourers employed in agriculture" (who do not exist in Ireland as a class corresponding to that in England) and the "occupiers not employing labourers" amounted together to 1,131,715. The two last descriptions pretty accurately include the cottier-tenants and cottier-labourers; and, as these are nearly all heads of families, it may be inferred from hence how large a portion of the soil of Ireland is cultivated by a peasant tenantry; and, when to these a further addition is made of a great number of little farmers, a tolerably accurate opinion may be formed of the insignificant weight and influence that any middle class in the rural districts can have, as compared with the peasants. Though many may occupy a greater extent of land than the "cottiers;" and, if held immediately from the proprietor, generally at a more moderate rent, and may possess some trifling stock, almost all the inferior tenantry of Ireland belong to one class. The cottier and the little farmer have the same feelings, the same interests to watch over, and the same sympathies. Their diet and their clothing are not very dissimilar, though they may vary in quantity; and the one cannot be ordinarily distinguished from the other by any external appearance. Neither does the dress of the children of the little farmers mark any distinction of rank, as it does in England; while their wives are singularly deficient in the comforts of apparel.

Peasant tenantry.

The situation of both cottier-tenants and cottier-labourers is such, that, if circumstances were favourable, they would pass easily into the class of labourers earning their support wholly by day labour, or into the class of farmers. They have not that sluggish and unaccommodating character which belongs to the peasant tenantry of other parts of Europe; but having been habituated to live by their wits, they would be found apter scholars to receive the impulse of improvement. We need only refer to the renovation which has been effected on several estates, where the landlords have exercised that parental influence which belongs to their station, and to a curious fact to be observed by every traveller in England, that they are to be found keeping stalls at the corner of the streets; and frequently superseding the Jews, and becoming dealers in oranges and old clothes, while some vend newspapers, and other petty pelf. Both in England and America they have established themselves as the hewers of wood and the drawers of water; and in the latter country they are highly esteemed as domestic servants. The evidence itself, collected under the Commission, is remarkable for the acuteness, sagacity, and intelligence displayed by the poorest witnesses.

The rapid prosperity of towns, and the accumulation of capital, arising from trade, commerce, and manufactures, are important advantages, which few other peasant-tenants have enjoyed. Generally centuries have passed over before this class has been absorbed by the other portion of the population. It is probable that in Ireland this process will be of shorter duration.

There is a mode of tenure so important to the peasant tenantry that we must beg to explain its nature in this place. The persons holding it do not form a class, as they are included in the foregoing; but it is so extensive and peculiar that it has great influence in modifying the state of society.

Con-acre.

The cottier-tenants and cottier-labourers, in consequence of their own land being exhausted or insufficient, are the chief takers of con-acre. It is an occupation peculiar to a people paying a money-rent. The same holding is known in Great Britain, but it is quite subservient to the wages of labour, and is always an auxiliary. In Ireland it is often the chief dependence of a family for subsistence; and such is the attachment of the people to land, that no man is content without a share, however insignificant. Con-acre is perhaps the lowest and smallest share that exists among them, and indeed is a step towards an entire disseverance from any hold on the soil. The persons thus situated are very numerous everywhere, particularly in Leinster; and their number appears to have greatly increased within the last few years, and thus the cottier-labourer becomes a mere cottager.

This holding is called in some places "dairy-land," and in others "rood-land," "quarter-ground," or "score-ground." It means land taken from the farmer, or other landholders, by the labourer, for the season, to grow potatoes upon it, but a better class take land in a similar way for oats, called "smiggers." It consists, for potatoes, of either stubble land, which the farmer manures and tills, the labourer having only to find and put in the seed, weed, till, and take up the crop; or, if grass land, it is either dug by the labourer, or ploughed and tilled by the farmer ready to receive the seed, as may be agreed upon. There is another description of ground taken by the labourer for the same purpose, called in some places "free ground," from his having it rent free in consideration of providing the manure. In some places the farmers plough the land, and cart the manure of the free ground, but in others the labourer has to dig it and do all the labour himself. In some districts, he has to pay from 10*s*. to £3 per acre for this description of ground.

The price of con-acre varies according to the district, its abundance, the quality of the land, and other circumstances, from £5 to £8 per acre for grass land not manured; and from £6 to £10 for manured land, in proportion to the quantity of manure laid on. The quantity taken by each labourer varies from half a rood to two acres, but more usually from one to three roods, according to his means of paying for it and the number of his family. Con-acre was found to be general in every barony visited by the Assistant Commissioners, except that in Murrisk, in Mayo, where the population consists of cottier-tenants, who all have land of their own. Except when the con-acre is let by the farmer to one of his cottier-labourers, the agreement is generally that the rent of the con-acre shall be paid in money; but from the poverty of the labourer the farmer is frequently obliged to take part, and sometimes a large part of the rent in labour. When the produce is not worth the rent, some farmers sell the crop and proceed against the labourer for the balance; but it is more usual to take the crop for

Peasant tenantry. Con-acre.

the rent, without putting the labourer to any further loss than that of the seed and his labour.

In some districts, it is necessary for the labourer to give the farmer notice by a certain day of his intention to give up the crop for the rent. In other instances, the farmer reduces the price of the con-acre ground, or allows the labourer to work out the rent instead of paying it in money, when the crop turns out badly. In almost every case of such a failure the loss and consequent distress to the labourer are of course very great; and when he has to do with a rigorous con-acre landlord, who sells the crop and sues him for the balance, his total ruin is inevitable. Even when the farmer takes the crop for the rent, the labourer and his family are driven to begging or starvation, unless potatoes are so cheap at the time that he can purchase a quantity equal, or nearly so, to the usual average of con-acre crops, with the money he had amassed to pay his con-acre rent. It appears from the evidence, that the average crops of con-acre produce about as much or a little more (at the usual price of potatoes in the autumn) than the amount of the rent, seed, and tenant's labour, say 5*s*. or 10*s*. Beyond this the labourer does not seem to derive any other direct profit from taking con-acre; but he has the following inducements. In some cases, he contracts to work out a part, or the whole, of his con-acre rent; and even when this indulgence is not conceded to him by previous agreement, he always hopes, and endeavours to prevail on the farmer to be allowed this privilege, which, in the general want of employment, is almost always so much clear gain to him. By taking con-acre, he also considers that he is *securing* food to the extent of the crop for himself and family at the low autumn price; whereas if he had to go to market for it, he would be subject to the loss of time and sometimes expense of carriage, to the fluctuations of the market, and to an advance of price in spring and summer.

Most of the witnesses were of opinion that con-acre has a direct tendency to increase population and encourage early and improvident marriages, by procuring to the labourer a supply of food. In the barony of Coshlea, county of Limerick, the witnesses said, "If a labourer gets a quarter (a rood) of ground, he thinks he has made a proper provision for marriage." Mr. *Adams* added, "A labourer of mine asked me to lend him £2 to pay the expense of his wedding. I asked him how he could marry under such circumstances; and he said that he had got a quarter of an acre of potato-ground from a farmer, and that he could therefore reckon on potatoes enough to keep a wife." In the barony of Decies, county of Waterford, Mr. *Galway* remarked, that it is a very general saying for girls that "they won't marry a boy who has not the potatoes (con-acre), because he would not have feeding for the summer." In the barony and county of Monaghan, on being asked whether con-acre had this tendency, Capt. *Lewis* replied, "Oh! not a doubt of it; a fellow marries because he knows he can't starve while he has recourse to con-acre." And the Rev. Mr. *M'Mahon*, P. P., added, "I do think it has some influence in that way."

The peasants holding con-acre, having no other hold on the land than for a crop, and changing their occupancy generally every season, are nearly emancipated from the soil, and far advanced towards the character of simple labourers. At present he is a labourer to pay his rent and procure the little he requires beyond the potato. They are most numerous in the metropolitan counties, where society has made the greatest progress towards a separation of capitalists and labourers. Their conversion into labourers will not be the result of choice but of necessity, since land is not to be obtained. In the present state of the peasants con-acre is a holding that could not be dispensed with, while it has the recommendation of blunting the edge of distress, during the period the cottier-labourers are passing into the state of simple labourers. Everything in the state of society indicates that this will be effected in the course of time, in order to introduce a more substantial class of farmers; and as the present situation of the cottier-labourers holds out no prospect to them, as long as they cling to the soil as their sole dependence, but increasing misery, and is a vicious system, it would be impolitic to throw any impediment in the way of this process; but every care must be taken at the same time to mitigate their sufferings as much as possible, and to prevent any interested party from taking advantage of their pitiable situation.

Whether rising or sinking.

A difference of opinion has been entertained on the question, Whether the peasant tenantry are rising or sinking in their condition? and this is very important to assist us in coming to right conclusions on the great objects of the Inquiry.

Peasant tenantry.

In order to draw just conclusions from the statements which the evidence furnishes respecting their condition, it is material to ascertain whether their present situation is better or worse than in past times. It cannot be said that they were ever prosperous; yet, as this is relative, if we should find that to the potato they have superadded something to improve it as a nutritive aliment; or if, like the Scotch, they are contented with humble fare, and have improved their habitations, their furniture, or their dress, or have been enabled to accumulate in some other more substantial form, we may then hope that, though subsisting on a low diet, they are, upon the whole, advancing with the rest of the community. But if, on the other hand, we should be satisfied that their diet, impoverished enough fifty years ago, is now still more impoverished, and that no sufficient improvement has taken place in those other things, which all civilized beings regard as necessaries of life, making allowance for the modern cheapness,—and if, in addition to this, they are subject to more frequent scarcities of food, that fever is a more prevalent disease induced by this scarcity, that the interval between the old and the new crop is more precarious and difficult for them to get over,—we must then come to the conclusion that the state and condition of the Irish peasantry is deteriorated. In order to determine this question of depression, we have compared the present evidence with that furnished by Arthur Young, an undeniable witness, in the year 1776—1779, and we will state some facts derived from each of these sources.

Their diet.

The potato is almost the sole dependence at present of the peasantry throughout Ireland. "I know persons who possess a horse and a cow (and sometimes two cows) who cannot afford to eat either butter or eggs; they must sell them to scrape up the rent." (*Larkin*). "I would be ashamed to eat an egg," says one of the witnesses, "because my children would not share it with me." Mr. *Odlum* states, that nothing can be more wretched than the food of the labourers in the baronies of Philipstown (Upper and Lower), King's County, especially in winter; the families of day labourers, though potatoes are very cheap, are frequently obliged to beg in the winter season. The diet of the labourers consists of the very worst description of potatoes, "lumpers," and salt, or, at most, buttermilk. *Simon Bobbing*, a labourer, says, "We very seldom eat eggs or fish, and flesh meat we never taste." In summer, when the work goes on, the labourers get three meals in a day, but in winter they are glad enough to get two." And the Rev. Mr. *Hamilton* confirms this by adding, "When labourers are out of employment it is almost starving with them." In the counties of Louth and Meath, two of the most favoured in Ireland, the principal food of the labourer is potatoes, very few being able to afford using meal. They never use meat, eggs, or fish. Small farmers eat a few eggs and herrings, but seldom can afford to consume any of even their own pork. *John Robinson*, a labourer, of Louth, knows several families in his neighbourhood who frequently have but one meal a day. At the examination in the barony of Maryborough, it was stated that "potatoes constituted the principal food of the labourers." (*All*). Mr. *Martin* says they scarcely get any but "lumpers," which are very coarse. "They never get any others," added Mr. *Carter*. Labourers never, and small farmers very seldom, consume meat, eggs, or fish. (*All*). They generally have three meals in a day, except when they become pinched for food, and then they have only two. (*All the farmers and labourers present*). Small farmers seldom live better than labourers, excepting that they have a greater plenty of potatoes, and milk is repeated frequently. In the county of Wicklow, labourers' families have generally three meals a-day when potatoes are plenty, and when food is scarce two, and often only one. Mr. *Dempsey* and Mr. *Coogan*, farmers, say they have often known labourers to work a long summer's day on one meal only. In the barony of Iveragh, county Kerry, a wild mountainous district, potatoes and salt form the principal food of the peasantry, "all other things are beyond mere necessaries, or reckoned so. If a wife gives eggs to her family, she boasts of it." (*Fitzgerald.*) In the barony of Trughenackmy, lying adjacent, "some milk is got by most of them in summer, and a few herrings in winter by those that are best off." In the barony of Conello, county of Limerick, where there is much good land and a considerable resident proprietary, we find a slight improvement; for the labourers sometimes have milk, and "they sell their eggs to buy soap and tobacco." In the neighbouring barony of Coshlea, Mr. *Quinlan* says, I have often known labourers in May, June, July obliged to eat nettles and a weed called "prassagh" (the English charlock, from *Brassica*). A witness also says, "I have known labourers who have not had one meal of potatoes for their wives and families,

App. (E.) p. 1.

Ibid. p. 13.

Ibid. p. 14.

Ibid. p. 20.

Ibid. p. 26.

Peasant tenantry. Food.

consisting of five children, during the twenty-four hours." Another witness adds, "This is most common at those seasons." In the contiguous baronies, Decies without Drum and Middlethird, in the latter of which is placed the city of Waterford, we observe an improvement. The principal food of the peasantry is potatoes, salt, and milk; labourers often eat instead of selling the eggs, when they are working for themselves. They get more or less fish when it is abundant; a family usually obtains three meals a day. In the county of Armagh, labourers very seldom eat meat; but Robert Neal, one of the number, says "they sometimes fall in with an egg." In Down and Fermanagh, though they never eat flesh meat except at Christmas and Easter, they are never, in Iveagh (Upper and Lower), and Tyrkennedy, in the latter county, at least, reduced to less than the ordinary number of meals, and in other parts they get a good deal of "stirabout, or buttermilk." In Lecale, Down county, we find a solitary instance of the attainment of "some groceries." The only little gratification we find general among them is the use of tobacco, which is said to cost them often a halfpenny or more a-day." Such evidence as the foregoing is repeated in every page, under the head of "Food" in Appendix, and the addition of any thing besides the "dry potato," that is, without "kitchen" (something nutritious or savoury), is rarely to be met with.

Arthur Young's repeated statements are decisive that the peasantry had milk and oatmeal with their potatoes commonly through Ireland; he hardly ever states that they lived on the potato alone. As he visited the country with a view to determine the state of the agriculture, and always seems to have made a point of inquiring into the diet of the common people, we may rely upon his testimony. Their holdings were larger then than at present, and he never once mentions that they were subject to fevers from bad living, or to famines; on the contrary, his description is the very reverse. "If any one doubts," he says, "the comparative plenty which attends the board of a poor native of England and Ireland, let him attend to their meals; the sparingness with which one labourer eats his bread and cheese is well known; mark the Irishman's potato bowl placed on the floor, the whole family on their hams around it, devouring a quantity almost incredible." "No man can have often been a witness of it without being convinced of the plenty, and, I will add, the cheerfulness that attends it."*

We might quote an endless number of passages which relate to this point, but must be content with a few which have reference to those parts of the kingdom to which our own evidence refers. Of Galway, one of the least favoured counties, he remarks, "Population increases greatly, yet many of them live very poorly upon potatoes and water, with some oatmeal. There are many that have no cows, only a house and a garden. The grass of a cow is £1 10*s*. This is not the case, however, at Moniva; there they have all cows, and are very rarely without milk." Of Lord Ashtown's estate at Woodlawn, he observes, "Every cabin has eight or nine acres, and two or three cows, or two cows and one horse; and about half have horses, two or three pigs, and many poultry, half a rood of flax, one acre of potatoes, or half at a medium. They live on potatoes, oats, or barley-bread or butter; like oats much better. Their circumstances are much improved in twenty years." "The poor," he says of Lord Sligo's estate at Westport, "in general live on potatoes and milk nine months out of the twelve; the other three months bread and milk. All of them have one or two cows. Herrings are an article of their food. In their domestic economy they reckon that the men feed the family with their labour in the field, and the women pay the rent by spinning." At Dromoland, the seat of Sir Lucius O'Brien, in Clare, "the poor live upon potatoes ten months of the year; but, if a mild winter, and a good crop, all the year on them. They keep cows very generally, but not so many as in the list of Sir Lucius's tenants. Labour is usually paid for with land." At Killala, in Mayo, "their food is potatoes, cockles, herrings, and a little meal; and when the potatoes are out, on oatmeal only. They do not all keep cows, but the majority do, and those who do not buy milk. Beef, 1*d*. per pound in autumn twenty years ago, now 1½*d*." It must be remarked, to account for the superior state of things, that spinning of linen yarn at this period was universal in all the cabins, and some weaving. The women earned 3*d*. a-day by spinning. At Sortland, in Sligo county, "they live upon potatoes and milk, and for three months of the year on oatmeal." At Mercra, "the food of the poor people is potatoes, milk, and herrings, with oaten bread in summer; all keep cows, not pigs, and but a few poultry.

* Tour in Ireland, vol. ii., part ii., p. 34.

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They have an absolute bellyful of potatoes, and the children eat them as plentifully as they like. The average price of oatmeal something less than 1*d.* a pound; all of them have a bit of cabbages. They prefer oat-bread both to potatoes and wheat-bread. All afford whiskey." At Florence Court, in Fermanagh county, "their food is potatoes and oaten-bread, and a bit of beef or bacon for winter. All keep cows, and most of them pigs, and some poultry; many turkeys and geese. No drinking tea." We find a reference to tea in other places, and it seems to have been a beverage not rare among the poor of the towns. Mr. Young's remark at Enniskillen is, "The people increase very fast in this neighbourhood, and are in better circumstances than they were some years ago. Some live on potatoes and milk, for all keep cows, and they eat some flesh meat." Weaving was but just coming in, but spinning was common in every cabin by the women and girls. At Castle Caldwell, in Fermanagh, the author repeats a very important fact, coupling together the fall of rent with the bettering of their circumstances, though there was an increase of population; the passage is this: "Rents are fallen in five or six years 2*s.* an acre. There is a great deal of letting lands in the gross to middlemen, who relet it to others; these middlemen are called *terny begs*, or *little landlords*, which prevail very much at present. These men make a great profit by this practice. The people in all the neighbourhood increase very fast. They are all in general much more industrious, and in better circumstances, than they were some years ago. Their food for three months of the year chiefly potatoes and milk, and the other quarter oatmeal; in the winter they have herrings. They have all a bellyful of food, whatever it is, as they told me themselves, and their children eat potatoes all day long, even those of a year old will be roasting them. All keep cows, and some cocks and hens, but no turkeys or geese. Six people, a man, his wife, and four children, will eat 18 stone of potatoes a week, or 252 pounds, but 40 pounds of oatmeal will serve them." At Mallow, in the county of Cork, "They live upon potatoes generally the year through; all of them keep cows and pigs." Dunkettle, "The diet of the poor is potatoes and milk." At Adair, in the county of Limerick, "The poor people do not all keep cows, but all have milk; all have pigs and poultry; are not better off than twenty years ago." At Curraghmoor, "The poor people feed on potatoes and milk; most of them have cows; many of them for part of the year only salt; but they have oat-bread when potatoes are not in season." At Gloster, "No instance of a cottier without a cow." Derry, "A cottier with a middling family will have two cows; there is not one without a cow." The expense of a cottier's living, as stated by Arthur Young, was much higher than it is now. He reckons it to have been £11 a-year; £6 or £7 would be much nearer the value of his annual income at the present time.

These extracts from Arthur Young, which might be greatly multiplied, confirm in the strongest manner the important conclusion, that the peasantry were far better off, at the time of his visit, than they are at present. He speaks of their condition having materially improved within the then previous twenty years. The south does not seem to have called forth this remark so much as the north and the west, where the linen manufacture had been introduced.

But it is not simply in the adoption of the potato as food that the sinking condition of the poor is shown, but in the more frequent prevalence of fevers and famines; the reduction of a year's consumption to one of ten months; and particularly in the *kind* they have been compelled to raise. There is no reason to believe that any cattle potato was consumed by the people for their own subsistence at the period of Arthur Young's visit. Indeed the following passage would lead to a contray conclusion. "Mr. Longfield," he says "has cultivated the potato called here *bulls*, that is the English *cluster*, very much for cattle, but nobody will eat them." He frequently mentions the "apple" (the best quality of potatoes) as the common crop. Unfortunately, apple potatoes are now little grown but for the consumption of large towns; even the farmers have descended to the use of the second quality, the "cups," while many of the small occupiers and most of the labourers have been reduced to the use of the third or worst description, the "lumpers," or white potatoes, which are extending in cultivation, although of the coarsest kind, and described by General Burke, on a former occasion, to be "little better than turnips." In the barony of Burrishoole, county of Mayo, the general food of a very large proportion of the population, it is agreed by all the witnesses, is potatoes and salt. The sort of potato used is the "lumper," as it grows more abundantly, and requires less manure than other descriptions. *John Doyle*, land surveyor, says, "If it were not for the plentiful produce of this

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potato, the scarcity of the summer, that has just passed, would have been starvation; the poverty of the people is bringing it into general use; it is, of a soft, watery quality, and is both unwholesome and unpalatable food; pigs do not thrive on it, though it gives milk to the cows, as it approaches the nature of a turnip." Some of the witnesses examined by the Assistant Commissioners say that even a pig will not fatten on them, and that a man living upon them cannot do a day's work. It is a proverb in Carlow, that "a crow won't eat a 'white potato,' while a 'cup' or a 'minion' is left." The kinds they formerly grew, and which are still preferred, where their circumstances admit of planting them, were "cups," "Brown's fancy," "farmer's," "pinks," "English reds," "tollers," "white eyes," "apples;" now the "white potato," commonly called "lumpers," is too frequently planted, and if a better kind be employed it is in whole baronies the exception rather than the rule. There are some districts into which it has not yet found its way, and where this is the case, we have other indications to show the people are better off. The baronies of Kilconnel, county Galway, and Dromahair, county Leitrim, may be referred to as proofs of this remark being well founded; for there the people plant good varieties, and have still some milk. "We like potatoes very well," says James Gorman, of the barony of Carbery, county of Sligo, "but we don't like never to get any thing else; if a labouring man had even "apples," instead of wet "lumpers," or "cups," he would not grumble much." In Balrothery, county of Dublin, the food of the labourers consists of the commonest quality, called "lumpers." In the barony of Gowran, county of Kilkenny, the kind of potato on which the poor subsist is the "lumper," and "that has begun to fail, and at last become quite unfit for human food." In the baronies of Philipstown (Upper and Lower), King's County, "the diet of the labourers consists of the very worst description of potatoes, 'lumpers,' and salt, or, at best, butter-milk." They have found their way into the barony of Moyfenragh, in the county of Meath, but are not eaten in the adjacent barony of Kells.

App. (A.) p. 373.

App. (E.) p. 8.

Ibid. p. 8.

Ibid. p. 11.

Ibid. p. 14.

It was stated in the barony of Balrothery, county of Dublin, that "there are three descriptions of potatoes cultivated there—the *apples*, the *cups*, and the *lumpers*. The first-named are of the best quality, but produce the least in quantity; the cups are not so good in quality as the apples, but produce more; and the lumpers are the worst of the three in quantity, but yield the heaviest crop. For these reasons the apples are generally sent to Dublin and other large towns for sale. The cups are grown for the consumption of smaller towns, and are eaten by the larger farmers, and the few of the small occupiers and labourers who are in better circumstances than the generality of their class; and the lumpers are grown by large farmers for stall-feeding cattle, and by most of the small occupiers and all the labourers (except a few in constant employment, and having but small families) for their own food. Though most of the small occupiers and labourers grow apples and cups, they do not use them themselves, with the few exceptions mentioned, except as holiday fare, and as a little indulgence on particular occasions. They can only afford to consume the lumpers or coarsest quality themselves, on account of the much larger produce, and consequent cheapness, of that sort. The apples yield ten to fifteen per cent. less than the cups, and the cups ten to fifteen per cent. less than the lumpers, making a difference of twenty to thirty per cent. between the produce of the best and the worst qualities. To illustrate the practice and feeling of the country in this respect the following occurrence was related by one of the witnesses: "A landlord in passing the door of one of his tenants, a small occupier, who was in arrears with his rent, saw one of his daughters washing potatoes at the door, and, perceiving that they were of the apple kind, asked her if they were intended for their dinner. Upon being answered that they were, he entered the house, and asked the tenant what he meant by eating *apple* potatoes when they were fetching so good a price in Dublin, and while he did not pay him (the landlord) his rent?"

App. (F.) p. 227.

Another irremediable evil belonging to the potato is, that it leaves the consumers without a provision for the interval between the consumption, or decay, of the old crop, and the coming in of the new. This varies in length according to the season, but generally prevails through the months of July and August, and has sometimes been known to extend over three months. "At this season," says *Gilshinnan*, a labourer of Moyfenragh, in the county of Meath, "there is always great distress; and, although there is not so much this year as last and most other years, yet I know many people in my neighbourhood, even this year, who have often had only

App. (E.) p. 14.

one or two meals a day, instead of three." *Michael Fagan* has known fifty persons in his neighbourhood who could only get one meal a day during that time. "None but an angel from heaven, who would be invisible," observes Gilshinnan, "could ever know the wants and privations of the poor, or the hardships they go through, before the new crop of potatoes is fit to take up, for it is the spirit of Irishmen that they will not let even their neighbours know their distress, if they can help it; and many a poor man puts a cheerful face upon an empty belly, and tries to keep up a decent appearance while he is only getting a meal a day, and has not a stone of potatoes in the house for his family, and no work or means to buy food." This was confirmed by *Fagan* and all the other labourers present. *D. Thompson*, Esq., of Trim, said he knew this to be perfectly true; and so far from proclaiming or exaggerating their distress, the labourers often boasted of possessing means which they had not, in order to conceal their real situation. Peasant tenantry. Food.

During this interval of aggravated destitution it is the common practice in several districts, and more or less in all, for the females, with their children, to issue forth as mendicants, and the husbands, too proud to beg, rely upon them for support. And were it not for the benevolent sympathies of the class to which they belong, including all the farmers of the country, the mischief to society would be intolerable. The potato, as long as it lasts, is a common fund upon which every person in distress has an acknowledged claim.

If a labourer possesses credit, or can get a neighbour to be security with him, he will at this period of distress procure provisions on credit, but he is generally made to pay from 20 to 40 per cent. above the market price. To the credit of their employers, it is every where stated that they do not often take advantage of their situation, but it is done by dealers, who make a business of such transactions. The priest is frequently found to be the security for the repayment.

A labourer, with a wife and three or four young children, is stated to require daily, upon an average of the quantities mentioned by different witnesses, three stone of potatoes to keep them in health and strength, varying a little according to the kind and the season of the year.

Great stress has been laid on the mischievous effects produced on society in Ireland, more than in other countries, by the use of ardent spirits. The attention of the Assistant Commissioners was therefore directed to this point. The impression left by a perusal of the evidence is, that the male rural population, though guilty of excess at fairs, markets, and wakes, are not habitually drunkards. The females are generally exemplary for their abstinence from stimulating liquor; and in whatever community they are exempt from suspicion, that community cannot be said to be deeply corrupted by this odious vice. Whiskey.

Having made out very distinctly the important fact, that the diet of the peasantry is much inferior to what it was fifty years ago, and that it is still sinking in quality, it would be idle to dwell long on the subject of clothing or cabins, so often described, except to say that some little improvement is said to have taken place in both respects.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, on his return to Ireland lately, after an absence of thirty years, stated that he saw a *great* improvement in the dress, cabins, and general appearance of the people: we wish this statement were more distinctly confirmed by the evidence. That the apparel now worn should have a better appearance may be accounted for by the difference of the material; but this may not indicate any improvement of their condition, since all articles of dress are cheaper than those of former days. Nevertheless, the increase of shopkeepers and of goods at fairs is observed everywhere, and they cannot sell without customers; but if we take shoes and stockings as the criterion, there are many places where the use of them seems to have diminished. In the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, the Rev. Mr. *Power*, P. P., says that "the use of shoes and stockings is not by any means so general as it was fourteen years ago." In Gowran, in the same county, the Rev. Mr. *M'Cody*, P. P., says "the use of shoes and stockings is rather decreasing," "especially among women and children," adds Mr. *S. Davis*. The sum of £1 or £1. 10*s*. in the year is stated as the utmost a man *in constant employ* can spare for clothes for himself and family, but 10*s*. to £1 is more frequently the amount. In Wicklow, about Baltinglass, it is said "the use of shoes and stockings is decreasing every day among women and children, but the men must have shoes to dig with." The picture of distress exhibited in this neighbourhood equals anything of the kind to be seen in Ireland. In Kells, which is in a good county, it is said the use of shoes and stockings is not increasing. The Archdeacon Dress.

Peasant tenantry. Dress.

of *Meath* stated, at the public examination, that he had travelled all over Europe, but that he had never seen so miserable a peasantry in any other country, and that it was a perfect mystery to him how more than half of them managed to exist. The latter part of this opinion was concurred in by the Rev. Mr. *M'Evoy*, P. P., and several other gentlemen who were present. The English Assistant Commissioner, who has had similar opportunities of examining many other countries, perfectly agrees with the Archdeacon of Meath; and the greatest difficulty he also experiences is to reconcile the possibility of some of the most destitute of them finding means of subsistence, even upon the very lowest scale of human existence, with the all but total absence of any resources which seems to prevail among them. This would seem to verify what they often said themselves in answer to the question of, "But how, then, do you manage to live?" "We hardly know ourselves," they replied; "we manage, with God's help, to get over one day after another, we hardly know how, sometimes with a full belly, but oftener with an empty one, until we get work, or something turns up to help us." In the North we observe that shoes and stockings are on the increase; yet in Lecale, in the county of Down, one of the best baronies, the clothing of the peasantry is said to be "very indifferent indeed." (*Pat. Curar.*) "One coat in five or six years." (Mr. *Munse.*) "The peasantry used to buy their clothes second-hand from Bangor, but since the prevalence of cholera they are afraid to wear them."

App. (E.) p. 75.

Ibid. p. 92.

Cabins.

As the cabins are fixed to the soil, it is hardly to be expected that a pauper tenantry should take pains to improve them. The evidence shows it does not take place by the outlay of the tenants; but it is encouraging to observe, that the disposition of the proprietors to assist them in this respect is frequently mentioned. The engraving of this habitation, inserted in the Quarto edition of Arthur Young's Tour, is a representation of it at the present day. Those of Leinster, at least, might be expected to be most advanced in improvement; but this does not appear to be the case. The description of them, drawn by the Assistant Commissioners, is melancholy and revolting; while the furniture is stamped with the character of all the rest—scanty, impoverished, filthy, and incommodious.

The general opinion afloat in England is that the province of Ulster exhibits the greatest improvements and the most advanced state of society, compared with the rest of Ireland. Judging from the evidence, the confidence of persons entertaining this view must be considerably shaken. The subdivision of land is greater than in Munster, though not so great as in some parts of Connaught. It is acknowledged by several witnesses that the consolidations are very few, and cannot be effected, in consequence of the fear of outrage. "I had to get rid of two bad tenants," says Mr. *Barnes*, of the barony of Fews, in Armagh, "and, for fear of raising any ill feeling in the country, I forgave them what was due, and gave them all their stock and the crop of that year without any drawback." The quantity of land in tillage is greater than in most places; a higher price is obtained for "goodwill," and larger presents and compliments are paid too frequently to the landlord or his agent. The towns undoubtedly manifest a rapid and substantial progress towards wealth, and Belfast is probably the most prosperous one in Ireland; but the districts purely agricultural do not indicate a superior condition of living among the majority of the population. Agrarian violence cannot be relied on as an index to the places which exhibit the lowest condition of the people. No person acquainted with the country will point to the neighbourhood of Cashel or Thurles, or to the counties of Tipperary, Queen's, or Kilkenny, as the worst in reference to their diet, clothing, or cabins. The agriculture of these counties, upon the whole, must be regarded as in advance of several others, the subdivision of land being less common.

The evidence leads to another distinction, upon which there has been a misapprehension. It has been supposed that Mayo, and the West generally, exhibits the most destitute condition of the peasants. This is correct as regards particular seasons, when the potato crop fails; but the misery is not of a constant kind; while in Leinster the amount of suffering endured by the people every year probably exceeds it. It is difficult to conceive any distress can surpass that which the Assistant Commissioners have described on visiting the suburbs of Kells and Baltinglass. The solution of this problem is, probably, that in Leinster the proprietors have been enabled to remove the cottier-labourers from their land with more facility than elsewhere, and more are thrown on society to be absorbed by labour than there is any demand for, and during this transition state their sufferings

are necessarily more aggravated. Many are attracted from a distance by the wealth of the district. In the West the peasantry are still cottier-tenants, relying on their land, with no rich population to fall back upon in their seasons of famine. Peasant tenantry. Cabins.

To the question, "Is the general condition of the poorer classes in your parish improved, deteriorated, or stationary, since the Peace in the year 1815, and in what respects?" 1,600 answers were received. In Ulster almost all agreed that their condition is worse in consequence of the failure of the linen manufacture, while the impetus to over-population continues to operate. The returns from Connaught show the next degree of deterioration, being four and a half to one entertaining an opinion that the condition of the labouring classes is sinking. In Leinster and Munster the replies are two to one in favour of the same opinion. We are sorry to observe that those whose position leads them to be most intimately acquainted with the actual state of the poor are precisely the persons who are most impressed with the unfavourable change in their condition.

It is hardly possible to overrate the importance to society of that disposition to accumulate which belongs to mankind arrived at a certain stage of advancement, which introduces provident and thoughtful habits, and restrains them from seizing on the indulgence of to-day, with a certainty that the penalty of misery will follow on the morrow. It is in many instances the first step from barbarism to civilization. It is this principle, springing from selfishness, yet expanding into a great moral power by means of education and habit, that distinguishes the prosperous and happy nation from the miserable and degraded one. The absence of it has been too conspicuous throughout Ireland. The effects are acknowledged and felt by every reflecting inhabitant; and though it may be hoped that improvement in this respect is diffusing itself among the upper classes, the poor have not participated in the benefit, but are as thoughtless, reckless, and improvident as ever. Very unreasonable expectations are, however, indulged by society on this subject. It is but an unsatisfactory view to attribute these deficiencies to innate vices, not possessed by other peasants, or to an inferior nature. If we look a little further we shall perceive a more intelligible cause. Their situation is unlike that of every other peasant tenantry throughout Europe. To compare them with English labourers is to compare them with a class to whom they bear no resemblance; but if they be compared with the peasant tenants of the Continent, they will be found to be their superiors in intelligence, skill, and enterprise, and their equals in industry, economy, and virtue. Their vices have sprung from their situation, not their situation from their vices. The selfish principle upon which all accumulation is based has found nothing to act on, and they save nothing, because they have nothing to save. Their whole stock consists at the best times of a root speedily decomposed; of apparel hardly enough to cover them; and of a cabin barely sufficient to screen them from the elements. But the immediate evil which accrues to the community from this degradation of a great class is, that the prospect of hopeless penury encourages them to forego all the advantages which self-denial usually ensures, and to follow the dictates of nature without restraint. No such distinct evidence was ever before collected to disclose the secret causes of population, and to confirm the conclusion, deduced from *à priori* reasoning, that there is no sufficient check, moral or economical, existing in Ireland to confine it within the bounds of decent subsistence; and, without one or other of these causes in operation, extreme penury is inevitable. Population.

Many of the inducements to marriage are such as are unknown in Great Britain. In the opinion of the peasantry, substantial benefits are the consequence. As no property can be saved, children are the provision for old age, furnishing them with a subsistence when their own strength is exhausted. Their children are their wealth. The women and children, too, in their turn become subservient to the support of the men by begging when the potato is spent. "The value of children," Adam Smith remarks, "is the greatest of all encouragements to marriage."

At the risk of being tedious, we must venture to introduce some of the curious testimony relating to these subjects.

The Galway labourers usually marry at from eighteen to twenty-one; in Leitrim, from sixteen to twenty-two; and in Mayo and Sligo usually under twenty years of age. In the county of Dublin, at twenty-six; in Kilkenny, at from twenty to twenty-five; in King's County, at from seventeen to twenty; in Louth, from twenty-five to thirty; in Meath, from twenty to twenty-five; this is one of the best

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counties, chiefly in pasture, and the impediment to settling on the land, and, consequently, to marriage, is the want of firing. This circumstance, also, has occasioned mendicancy to be less prevalent. In Queen's County they marry at twenty-six; in Wicklow, from twenty-three to twenty-eight; and in Kerry from eighteen to twenty-two.

The Rev. Mr. *Fitzmaurice*, P. P. at Templemore, in the last-mentioned county, says, "I have married girls of twelve to thirteen, and at this moment there is a married woman in Templemore who has just had a child at the age of fourteen! A woman in the parish of Killarney had *two* children before the age of *fifteen!* In the following counties the age at which the labourers marry are, in Clare, from seventeen to twenty-five, but the greater number before twenty; Limerick, from eighteen to twenty-five; Cork, about twenty; Tipperary, from eighteen to twenty-two; Waterford, from twenty-four to thirty; Armagh, from nineteen to thirty; Down, from twenty to twenty-five; Fermanagh, from eighteen to twenty-five."

The following opinions of witnesses, which are selected out of a large number of similar ones, will show the practice and motives of the labouring classes in contracting marriages. In the county of Mayo, all the witnesses were of opinion "that marriages take place earlier among the very poor than among those removed above them in point of comfort." The labourers say that the poorer a man is the earlier he marries. *Waldron* (a labourer), who concurs in that opinion, adds, "The young man says to himself, I am here under the lash of my father, and there are seven or eight children on the floor with me, and I am starving along with them, and striving to earn for them, and it is little use to strive, we are in misery together; so I will take up with some girl, and I will have a house of my own, and we will live for ourselves; the longer I am waiting the worse I am getting. Another man has a grown-up daughter, and a large family besides; so he will think with himself, I must shift for the weak ones, I will try and get some one else to do for her, and the sooner the better. The girl is as anxious as her father, and the young man sees he can get no good by waiting, so they marry without any fear of being worse off than before; for when he has no work, if he is ashamed to beg himself, the wife and children will beg and support him; or if he choose to take a fling out of the country to some other part of Ireland, or to the English harvest, they will support themselves by begging till he comes back. "In Sligo, Dr. *Langhead* states, "the most destitute are the most reckless in contracting marriage, under a belief that nothing can render their situation worse. I frequently attempt to show them the folly of their conduct, but their answer is that they trust in God, and that they can but go out" (beg). And in another district, James *Rafferty*, labourer, said, "I was married at nineteen, and had not even 6*d.* over the marriage money my wife's people had to give us. Those who have something are much more careful; for if a man has something he will be looking out for a fortune to match what he has himself." In Carlow, the Rev. Mr. *Kehoe*, P. P. of Leighlin, says that "in Old Leighlin, the poorest district in his union, the greatest number of marriages take place. In many cases they had not a pair of blankets, a potato-pot, or beyond one meal in reserve for the next morning. In one instance, the bridegroom told him he had only 2½*d.* to buy his wedding feast, consisting of potatoes and a few herrings." The Rev. Mr. *Nolan*, P. P., states that the poor are reckless in contracting marriages in proportion to their wretchedness; those, on the contrary, who know something of comfort, are proportionably less prone to marry. There are six in one street who are afraid of thus decreasing their comforts, while I know others in the extreme of misery who have been married within the last month. In Kildare, the Rev. Mr. *Murphy*, R. C. C. of Castledermot, observes, "In the poorest districts, eight times more marriages take place than in the others." In Wexford, the witnesses say, "There seems to be an inclination to marry improvidently in proportion to their wants and destitution." In the county of Clare, *M'Mahon*, a labourer, stated, "It is always the poor man marries first, because he knows he cannot be worse off by it; it is better for him to marry early than to seduce the girls, who are so poor and wretched that this would often happen. Besides, we poor people have a strange idea that it is a good thing to have children as soon as possible, to help and support us when we begin to grow old." In the county of Cork, the Rev. Mr. *Barry*, R. C. C. of Scull, observes, "Early marriages are very common here; I have married boys of sixteen, and girls of fourteen or fifteen, and many from sixteen to twenty. It arises in part from the facility of setting establishments, and in part from the wretchedness of their condition. When

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a servant boy is with a farmer, he says to himself, I have no one to wash, make, or mend, or to do anything else for me, and I may as well have a wife to keep house. We will be able to make out life some way or other, and I do no more now." The following cases were mentioned by the labourers present to confirm this statement. John Baskum, a servant boy of sixteen, married a girl of seventeen. He had scarcely as much as would cover his skin; they had hardly bed-clothes to cover them; he is badly off now, but he could not be worse. "Daly, aged seventeen, married a girl of sixteen; they were both servants. He was not 6*d.* above a beggar." Mr. *Barry* adds, "He had not 4*d.* worth of furniture in his cabin." James Helen, seventeen, married a girl of the same age, "though he was hardly able to cover himself." Fitzgerald, a poor servant boy of seventeen, married a girl of seventeen; "they are as poor now, and cannot be worse." Mr. *Barry* endeavoured to dissuade Fitzgerald from marrying, but he would not listen to him, saying, "I cannot be *worse* than I am." In Leitrim, the Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P.P. of Mohill, states that "twenty is the average age among labourers, though many of them do not delay beyond sixteen. I recently married three young couples, and in that part of the marriage ceremony which requires that a piece of money should be produced, not one of the six had the necessary 6*d.* I, however, married them, because if I did not they would live in a state of concubinage." "The more destitute they are," added the Rev. Mr. *Geraghty*, P.P. of Armaduff, "the sooner they marry." In Kerry, the witnesses stated that parents, who have a grown-up family and but small means, are in favour of these premature matches, to throw their children upon their resources, and that the virtue of their daughters would be endangered. A girl in the poorest class is always ready to marry. "It takes her out of other people's mouths: she has also another motive, she wishes to have children to support her in her old age." In fact, poverty is not only the *consequence* of early marriages, but still more frequently the *cause* of them. "In one instance here, a woman had an illegitimate child, with a view (as she herself stated) of having somebody to look after her when she was too old to take care of herself." In the county of Donegal, the labourers stated as a reason for marrying so early, "We cannot be worse than we are, and probably our children will be a good support to us." In the county of Londonderry, Millar, a beggar, observed, "A poor man ought to marry young, that his mearns (children) may be able to assist him when he grows old." "The poorest always marry first," added the witnesses, "and often borrow the money for the marriage fees; the only requisite there is, is to get a shelter for the night." In the county of Sligo, Dr. *Kenny* stated that the labourers say, "If God give us a family, and we marry young, our children will support us when we are beyond work; but if we did not marry soon, we should be broken down before our children should be grown enough to support us." In the county of Westmeath, the Rev. Mr. *Gibson*, Presbyterian minister, observed, "The poor consider that when they have brought up a family they have made a provision for their old age." In many places poor single women, widows without children, and even crippled beggars, were found to seek and bring up orphan or deserted children without any remuneration, and merely with the expectation of having some one "to assist them in their old age." Want of employment is also thought to assist in producing early marriages, as young men who have no work lounge about and become acquainted with females at fairs, markets, funerals, &c. In Donegal, *Patrick M'Diarmid* (cottier) stated, "The men who are employed have not so much time to mix with females; in the North, where the people have more work, they do not marry so young." In Tipperary, Mr. *Mullins*, a weaver, said, "Idleness (the want of labour) is the cause of early marriages. If a man had employment to keep the devil out of his mind, he would not be talking to women in the town." In the county of Cork, the witnesses mentioned that "there were many houses where the lower classes met to drink and dance, which led to many early marriages or improper connections. Many such unions were also contracted at fairs in the heat of the moment." The Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P.P., states, "As many persons are annually married in the townland of Ballintemple, in the county of Sligo, as anywhere else." This district is a tract of land situate on the sea-coast, which has within the last few years been totally covered with drifting sand to a considerable depth. The Assistant Commissioners visited the place, and found it still inhabited by a number of persons, whose wretched cabins were either totally or partially immersed in sand. The roofs of many were quite covered, and in some cases had broken under the weight. All traces of the ancient soil had disappeared. The in-

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habitants stated "they could not leave the place, as they were unable to obtain permission to build houses elsewhere." They added, that "of a blowing night they were obliged to keep watch that the sand should not accumulate so as to smother them while asleep." They pointed out some cabins to which access could only be had through the chimney, enlarged sufficiently to admit of the use of a ladder. The Assistant Commissioners seeing a young man, *Pat. Linehan*, with a child in his arms, asked him how long he had been married. He replied about a year and a half. In answer to some other questions, he said that when he was married his portion of land had been already completely buried for nearly two years: he had no way of supporting a wife but by picking sea-weed or gathering shell-fish. He thought that if he had a wife they would try to support each other. At any rate, he wouldn't be worse. The day he was married the sand was six inches deep on the top of his cabin.—(Barony Carberry.) Several witnesses state that letting the land at moderate rents would be a check upon marriage; and so it would if the people were in a situation not to bid immoderate ones.

It has frequently been stated that the females of Ireland are superior to those of England in virtue; we will not do them an act of injustice by denying it; but without detracting from their real merits, besides the checks which religious obligation imposes, several subordinate causes may be stated that are likely to contribute towards producing this moral result. The condition of society is such that the opportunity is afforded to all to marry, while the inducements on the side of the women are stronger than those operating in most other countries. Marriage is the only means of subsistence left to their choice, for as there is no occupation to employ them independent of a husband, and they are real helpmates by becoming mendicants, and children are thought to be a benefit as well as a blessing, not only are the ordinary impediments removed, but there is every encouragement afforded to it. The English females are differently circumstanced as to the inducements; while the Poor Laws had the effect of undermining their virtue by offering a bounty to immorality. To this mutual dependence one upon another, so sensibly felt in Ireland, and so little comparatively in England, may be traced many of the social virtues of the Irish peasantry; their strong filial affection, the privations the parents will endure to advance their children, their fidelity to the marriage vow, and the universal disposition to almsgiving.

Having seen the motives to which the peasantry themselves attribute their disposition to early marriage, it still remains for us to seek from what peculiarities of their circumstances it has arisen, that they have been enabled, contrary to our experience of other peasant tenants, (the Asiatic and Anglo-American excepted,) to multiply without restraint.

Wherever the landlord receives the rent of his land, either in labour or in produce, he has a direct interest in confining the population of his estate within some prescribed limits. The existence of this interest has made itself so manifest that it has been found to operate as an economical check to redundancy throughout the greater part of Europe. When the situation of the proprietor obliges him to accept of labour in return for the use of his land, he has, in general, no other mode of employing it with profit to himself than by applying it to the cultivation of his demesne lands, under his own, or his agent's superintendence. As this application, however, creates but a limited demand for labour, whatever quantity of it is produced on the estate beyond that required for its due cultivation becomes a positive burden to it. In such a state of things we always find that the lord of the soil contrives to keep down the population by a gentle repression. He either refuses houses and land to a certain number of the young, or very commonly he exercises an immediate control over the marriages of his people. Thus, in Livonia, thirty years have scarcely elapsed since the tenant has been enabled to marry at his own discretion. In Bavaria, the control formerly possessed in these matters by the landed proprietors has been transferred to the authorities who administer the laws for the relief of the poor. The powers intrusted to the latter body have not only not been diminished, but they have been strengthened by additional legal restrictions. The wardship of all the marriageable females in the families of his tenants was formerly vested throughout England in the landlord; and in Belgium (where rents are payable in money, as with us) the same impediment to marriage among the rural population exists up to the present day, as in England, namely, the difficulty of obtaining a house and land.

In those cases in which produce is received instead of a money payment, and more especially under the Métayer system (in which the occupier and the owner

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are partners), both landlord and tenant are equally interested in discouraging any addition to the numbers of the working peasants. It becomes the object of the farmer to raise the produce, which is to pay his rent, with as small a quantity of labour, and consequently at as small an expense, as possible. He does not find it his interest to sublet his lands to a class of persons who can only pay him by that which he is enabled to obtain himself at a less cost than they, namely, by the produce of the soil.

There are extensive countries in Asia where the proprietor, being at the same time the sovereign of the country, does not exert any control over the occupiers with respect to marriage. He leaves them to the dictates of their own interests and inclinations; and accordingly, in such countries, the population is excessive, unless kept down by extrinsic restraints; while their means of subsistence are reduced to the lowest, both as regards quantity and quality, and the evils of redundancy are made strikingly manifest.

Up to the period of their recent amendment, the English Poor Laws were found to be subversive of the interest of the landlord, in proportion as they encouraged a superfluous population, and to take out of his hands all power of restraint. He had hardly any other mode of preventing the increase of those who were destined to be maintained at his expense, than the impediments which he placed in the way of building cottages, and the pulling down of such as he could obtain possession of. He felt that it was his interest to proceed in this manner; and, doubtless, his inclination was generally to do so. However, the unpopularity of such a course, and the consideration of the misery to which it was calculated to give rise, operated considerably in restricting its general adoption. The subject under examination appears to have been seen in the same light at the time of Queen Elizabeth, when an Act was passed to prevent the erection of cottages on waste lands, or under any circumstances, unless a certain quantity of land was attached to each of them. England, in the sixteenth century, was doomed to labour under a surplusage of population; and so far as may be judged from the conversion which took place of small into large farms, the same causes were supposed to be in action, which operate at present in Ireland. Happily for England, mismanagement did not increase the redundancy beyond that degree which trade, manufacture, and improved husbandry were able to absorb.

In the "Poor Colonies" of the Netherlands it has been found necessary to have recourse to positive prohibitions to marriage between persons in a state of destitution. On the other hand, in the east of Europe, where the tendency of the proprietor has been to relax the servility of his tenants, the result appears to have been that of rapidly increasing the numbers of the peasant cultivators. In Prussia, where the territorial rights of the landlord have suffered a most remarkable diminution during the last twenty years, and where the former occupiers have been converted into independent owners, the increase of the latter class has become a subject of complaint with the proprietors. But to show how different is the result where a landlord resides and manages his estate, Mr. *Von Thünen*, of Tellow, in Mecklenburgh, complained that on an estate, containing only 804 acres of tillage land, one quarter of which was in pasture, there were maintained by the labour performed on it no less than 128 human beings, of whom 85 were of mature age. Here the smallest holdings pay the least rent.*

In Ireland the peasant population has been suffered to multiply without the imposition of any check; on the contrary, the landlords, both superior and inferior, conceived it to be their interest to encourage the increase; and although in the present day, the superior landlords have begun to perceive the errors of their system, the middlemen with short leases openly, and the farmers secretly, still promote the settlement of "cottiers" to improve their own incomes.

Besides the absence of that species of territorial control which has been mentioned as existing in other countries, it will be found that the payment of a money-rent, or the calculation of it in money, by a peasantry who get nothing beyond their subsistence from the soil, is of itself an influential cause of redundant population. In the obligation to pay their rents in money, or in labour calculated in a money value, or what is common, in both combined, we have a striking, and indeed an essential difference between the tenantry of Ireland and the other peasant-tenants of Europe. This procedure has allowed the proprietors to withdraw themselves from the immediate superintendence of their estates. Had they

* Jacob's Second Report, p. 42.

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no other option than between a labour and a produce-rent, this never could have been accomplished. Their own presence, or that of a confidential agent, acting in the spirit of the landlord, would have been indispensable, but their connexion with England has supplied them with the means of effecting a total change in their position; and though they have probably conducted themselves as well as others would have done in the same circumstances, it is greatly to be regretted that the disastrous results of their mode of action have fallen on the cultivators of the soil, and have entailed upon them such extensive and intense suffering. As soon as a money-rent became the measure of the value of land, it led to a fluctuation of prices, which made land throughout Ireland a subject of competition,—a circumstance never experienced amongst other peasant-tenants. It cannot fail to be seen how this anomalous position of a large degraded class has left the institutions, habits, and even morals of society to be framed and fashioned according to their own standard. There has been less restraint upon their natural inclinations, or upon that line of conduct which they have deemed for their own good, than is consistent with their interest, or the safety of the state. The occupying peasantry have been enabled, by their numbers relatively, and by the additional weight given to their views through the absence of the ordinary influence, to give effect to regulations of their own creation, and to establish a law of opinion, which has been subversive of the statute law of the realm. The opinion of the upper class has thus become in a measure subordinate to that of the lower—a state of things which probably never would have happened, had the landlords clung to the soil as their natural inheritance. The establishment of a money measure of rent was detrimental, not only in so far as it tempted the proprietor to resign the management of his estate, but it led to the introduction of the class of middlemen, not as agents, who are everywhere common, but as intermediate landlords, who were to derive their profits out of increased rent from the land which they were authorized to sublet. This in the first instance led to the introduction of a tenantry, who, by drawing nothing but wages from the land, could leave the largest profit to the middleman; and in fact both parties had a direct interest in encouraging them to subdivide their lands, and to multiply up to any point commensurate with the quantity and quality of the food, clothing, and lodging with which they were disposed to rest satisfied. They became, contrary to the ordinary practice, the sole judges of their own necessities, free from restraint and from control. If the landlords had not sacrificed every thing to the maintenance of a money-rent, however unable they might have been to foresee the evils to which it was destined to give rise, they would at least have devised some remedy before the mischief had become so deeply rooted.

At the same time that the cottier system has given origin to inordinate competition for land, and has raised rents to an unreasonable amount, it has also had the effect of rendering the rate of wages stationary. In the case of cottiers and others deriving their wages from the soil, rent and wages act and react continually on each other. The *rent* that a cottier pays is not determined by the value of the produce which he can obtain from the soil; but it is determined by adventitious circumstances, such as wages earned among strangers, scarcity of land, and extreme necessity; while the wages which he receives at home will be measured by the lowest wages which he is content to accept from the land he occupies. If he be willing to receive, in remuneration for his labour, the potatoes which are the result of that labour, the value of these potatoes will become the standard of his wages; and there can be little doubt, that if the peasantry had been habituated to look upon wheaten bread as a necessary portion of their food, they would have secured to themselves wages higher in proportion to the greater cost of that article of diet.

At different periods of the last century, some temporary stimulants to the increase of population seem to have been added to those of a more permanent nature which have been adduced. Arthur Young repeatedly alludes as to an established fact, that the numbers of the peasantry had been largely augmented in the twenty years preceding the date of his observations: "population evidently increases;"* "the people increase prodigiously;"† "the people increase much;"‡ "the people throughout increase very fast most undoubtedly;"§ "the people increase very greatly, so as to be evidently crowded,"‖ are phrases he constantly uses at almost every place he visits; and it would appear that the impulse had been derived from the institution of the linen manufacture. To this cause was added, in

* Vol. i. p. 81. † Ibid. p. 112. ‡ Ibid. p. 129. § Ibid. p. 333. ‖ Ibid. p. 342.

1781, that extraordinary measure which offered a bounty on corn proportioned to the distance it was brought by land to Dublin from the place of its growth. The extension of tillage, which followed as the consequence of this enactment, was general throughout the island, and, combined with other stimulants, operated in aid of the previous tendency. There is probably in Ireland, at this moment, a greater proportion of land under tillage, as compared with that under pasture, than in any country of Europe. It approaches to what we read of respecting China. The pressure was relieved for the moment, but this extent of tillage induced penury and misery on the posterity of those who were benefited. Peasant tenantry.

It has sometimes happened in England, that proprietors have been reproached as selfish and heartless, because they have denied to the poor the permission to build cottages on the waste and elsewhere; and instances have occurred where the refusal has drawn malicious and vindictive injury on them or on their property. Now Ireland is a country where this privilege has been conceded and exercised without restriction; yet it is impossible not to perceive that it has been a source of the most serious mischief to the peasantry themselves, and has contributed essentially to the privations they have now to endure. From whatever motive the landlords may have acted, selfish or not, had they confined their lettings and the erection of cabins within some reasonable bounds, the effects would have been as beneficial to the poor as to the rich; so wisely is it ordered that the true interests of the proprietor and of the cultivator of the soil remain, at all times and under all the changes which the progress of society renders necessary, one and the same.

The prevalent disposition to early marriages seems irreconcilable at the first view with two species of crime more frequent in Ireland than in England, "the attempt, &c.," and abduction. Several causes have combined to make these crimes common. In the first place, it is to be feared that extreme poverty has a tendency to degrade the woman lower than the man, as may be inferred from her being worse clothed, and from her being the first to suffer privations; the very reverse of which obtains in a better condition of life. She is made the drudge and the slave. The man's pride will not suffer him to ask alms, but he sends forth his wife and children as beggars. In an improving district, shoes and stockings are first seen on the men. The woman's position before marriage being one of entire dependence, the same necessity for courting her affections does not exist as in countries where women can obtain the means of subsistence. The consequence is that the preliminaries of marriage partake more of the nature of a bargain. It ought nevertheless to be stated, that though in Ireland the woman does not take equal rank as a wife, she takes higher as a mother; and the evidence records many affecting instances of parental and filial sentiment. The Irish females, as a stratagem to vindicate their rights, often resort to an indictment for an "attempt, &c." with a view to an offer of marriage as a compromise on the part of the accused, and this practice is well understood by the courts. Women.

The motive for abduction is most frequently mercenary, and where the girl has a father of some substance: "A penny for penny" is the maxim of their match-making. It is the means adopted to extract the largest possible fortune by appealing to his strongest affections; his love for his daughter, and his fear of losing a settlement for her in life, thus discovering two characteristics of the Irish peasantry, the inferior condition of the woman, which prevents any indignant resentment, and the strong parental feeling. It appears that in Clare it is considered most desirable by farmers to settle their daughters when young, that they may be withdrawn from the danger and chances to which their fortunes expose them. In Limerick it was stated that "it is a frequent practice for a young man to elope with a farmer's daughter, and not to marry her until he forces her parents to give her a larger fortune than their means would justify in order to save her character." John Kerrigan, a respectable farmer in the county of Mayo, explained to the Assistant Commissioners what had taken place in his own family, and which furnishes an illustration of the position which has been advanced. "It is not always," said he, "the father's fault that his children get married too soon. Sometimes the father suffers more than the child. I was a comfortable man, and had four cows and a heifer, till my daughter got married and played me a trick that a good many girls had done before. She ran off with a young man, and after a week's sport he sent her back without marrying her until I was forced to give her three of my cows and money besides; moreover, I had to pay the priest." Abduction. App. (F.) p. 41.

It is difficult to assign to the several causes in operation the relative proportions Subdivision of land.

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which each cause may have had in producing the effects witnessed in Ireland. The middlemen at first were the chief promoters of the subdivision of land to enable them to derive a profit. At present the more immediate cause would seem to be the energy of increase among the people, which cannot be checked without doing more violence to their feelings than the proprietors are disposed, in many instances, to adopt. The circumstances also which make children more valuable than in other countries mainly contribute to subdivision. The land held by the father is apportioned among his descendants, oftentimes in equal shares, analogous to the law of gavelkind; and as the proprietors, as well as the middlemen, had up to a recent period no interest in checking this tendency, but rather the reverse, it has gone on in some places to a degree hardly to be credited.* The portion of land is become at last, in some places, so small as not to yield the occupants a sufficient stock of food for the year's consumption, making it difficult in all cases, and in many impossible, for them to pay the rent. The means of cultivation are also abridged by their poverty, so that they have been obliged to adopt a species of potato of which the characteristic is a large produce of the worst quality; and even of this the crop has of late years shown an increasing tendency to failure. As soon as the landlords perceived their rents to be in danger, and that the whole produce of the soil, if population and subdivision proceeded at the same rate, was likely to be absorbed by the subsistence of the occupiers, they began to open their eyes to their situation. The fall in the price of agricultural produce since the war, and the diminished demand for labour in the home and English market, contributed to their difficulties; and these, with the alteration of the law respecting the political franchise, have been tributary causes to create a revolution in the opinion of the proprietors on the important questions of population and peasant cultivators. The great complaint now among them is redundancy of people; and the "new-light agriculture," which tends to the extension and consolidation of farms, is the theme of their praise. Any Poor Law that may be introduced, it is to be feared, will furnish an excuse for ejectment; and, unless well guarded, may lead to extensive misery. The prospect of it has already been made a plea for dispossessing many of the poor. But though this has been the general disposition of proprietors for the last few years, those middlemen, who have only a short term in land, continue to promote subdivision, and proprietors are still found who follow the same line of conduct. In Galway, for instance, we find that one proprietor's mode of proceeding has been to divide all farms of thirty acres and upwards into several farms, of from ten to thirteen acres each, but not in any case less than ten; his end being to create £10 freeholders. In order to obtain some hold over the tenants, the above landlords do not include a right of turbary in their leases, and in no case does the privilege extend beyond the supply of one fire. But even in these cases we find great resistance is made to a poor man who wishes to procure a place for a house; and where a house exists the occupier is prevented from enlarging it, "to provide room for the young people as they get married." It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the political franchise is the first object in general. The Rev. *P. Dwyer*, P. P., makes the true distinction: "Since 1829 the landlords would have nothing but large holdings if they could, and they are now anxious to remove the old forty-shilling freeholders, in order to make room for ten-pounders, and at the same time *they expect to have less trouble in collecting their rents.*"

App. (F.) p. 81.

Ibid. p. 83.

It is universal to insert in new leases granted by proprietors covenants to prevent a further subdivision, and fines and forfeiture are introduced to ensure the observance of them; but with every disposition on the part of the lessors and their agents to enforce these covenants, subdivision seems to be tolerated in most districts, because it is found practically impossible to prevent it. In the barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo, Sir *Samuel O'Mally*, Bart., stated, "Clauses and penalties against subletting have been almost universally inserted in recent leases, but without effect, as the landlords have been quite unable to enforce them in any instance. They have not, indeed, been disposed to make the trial, for when a parent dies, it

* Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. ejected 120 families from the townland of Balligilligan, in the county of Sligo. He gave them four years' notice. The bounty of a guinea was offered for every house pulled down before an appointed day, and four guineas for every acre of manured ground; yet so little forethought did they exercise, that the 120 families, in the interval, increased to 160, and subdivision had been made to the amount of the increase in numbers! In Ballyconnel there are 285 acres of land, and 150 "smokes," making 750 persons. "Lumpers" are the common crop. The Rev. Mr. *Yates* stated that his parish of Drumcliff, in the same county, contained 10,518 acres of land, and 14,000 souls.

would be found impossible in practice to prevent the subdivision of his land among his children; it would be a hard thing to say he should not divide it amongst them." In the barony of Coshlea, county of Limerick, it was stated, that "clauses against subletting are always inserted in leases;" but Mr. *Coote* added, "they are never enforced, and subletting goes on now as much as ever." In the barony of Middlethird, county of Waterford, "the same measure had been lately adopted, but no instance had occurred of their being enforced." In the barony of Fews, county of Armagh, penalties against subletting had become common, but no clause against subdividing by *will*. Subdivision of land.

Whenever the proprietor however has the opportunity, he generally throws the small holdings into a larger farm; but as this can be done only when the expiration of a lease, or the non-payment of rent, or some particular cause places the land under his control, the system as yet is in partial operation. Few landlords will venture upon ejecting their tenants simply on the ground of wishing to enlarge their farms. Of the thirty-two baronies visited by the Assistant-Commissioners, the number of those in which the size of farms had actually increased, was about the same as the number of those in which subdivision was still proceeding; and in several of them while consolidation was accomplished in one part, division was going on in another, in favour of children and relations. In the province of Ulster a decrease in the size of farms appears to be most prevalent, while in some parts of Leinster the increase is alike obvious. In other parts of Leinster no successful effort has been made to check it to any considerable extent. This is the case in the county of Dublin, and still more so in Kilkenny. "I recollect," observes *Richard St. George*, Esq., "the time when, between Woodsgift and Johnstown, a distance of five miles, there were but two ditches, the boundaries of farms. Now they are innumerable, and the division is still advancing. In no instance has there been any systematic attempt to counteract it by the junction of small holdings." The same account is given of the two baronies visited in the King's County. In the barony of Upper Dundalk, county of Louth, a good many persons have been ejected of late years. App. (F.) p. 92. Ibid. p. 94.

The dispossession of the tenantry is attended sometimes with benefit to themselves, but more generally it is the occasion of deep distress. However painful the attempt may be to sever the connexion between the peasantry and the land on which they have been brought up, it still remains a question whether it be desirable to hold out any encouragement to a tenantry without capital, and apparently yet sinking in the scale of animal existence; and whether it would not be an act of beneficence to remove a part of them, or interpose some further check to the subdivision of land, and thus rescue the whole class from an impending calamity which awaits them under their present circumstances. If, by any arrangements, a portion of them could be absorbed by the other classes of the community, and thus be converted into more active and productive members of it, this would, without doubt, be the most natural and most powerful mode of relief. To effect this object, so important to national prosperity, and to the improvement of the condition of the poor themselves, it will be difficult to avoid doing violence to their old attachments; a change must be made in their habits, while at the same time every precaution must be taken to facilitate their acceptance of new employment. The chief means by which this transition has hitherto been accomplished in Ireland, has been by the cottier-labourers passing into the con-acre-men, thus breaking their tie to a particular spot. They are thus forced to look out for employment as labourers in agriculture or some other business. Multitudes also resort to the cities, towns, and villages, and many succeed in obtaining an adequate subsistence. Some settle on waste lands, mountain, or bog, in their own neighbourhood, sometimes by their own means, and sometimes with the assistance of the landlord. This seems to be the case chiefly in Connaught, and the wild districts of the West. Some emigrate by the aid of the proprietor, but more by their own resources; and some become dealers, little shopkeepers, or the keepers of "shebeen" houses. But, after all, there is a large residue of houseless wanderers who cannot but undergo great hardships and privations. The fate of many of these unfortunate people is shocking to humanity. Vide App. (F.) pp. 95, 96, 106.

But though the immediate effect of dispossession, with respect to a certain portion of the ejected tenantry, is distressing and melancholy, the benefits to society at large are apparent by the alterations which follow upon their quitting the land. Rents fall, cultivation improves, exhausted fields recover their fertility, capital is brought into

Subdivision of land.

play; and the soil, which added little or nothing, in the hands of peasant cultivators, to the national wealth, is immediately made more productive, and at the same time stimulates to new activity. It would be unreasonable to expect a very rapid advancement, or a sudden creation of new capitalists; but these advantages are obviously in progress, and the improvements are much greater than could have been expected in so short a time, during the transition from peasant cultivators to a better kind of farmers. The evidence proves that such consequences are contemporaneous with the change, and are in part produced by it. Within the last twenty years, while no reduction has taken place in the rent of cottier holdings, but the reverse, the rent of land, where small holdings have been consolidated, seems to have diminished in almost every barony from 10 to 30 per cent., and very much in proportion to the greater size of the holdings. There is no want of persons to take the augmented farms; feeble enough it must be admitted in capital, but still a great improvement upon the peasant, who has nothing but his labour to invest, and equal to other farmers of the same class in the country. It were greatly to be desired that the proprietors could be made to see their true interests in the very important change that is going on; but unfortunately to do so requires a sacrifice of present revenue, and this has always been found to be the great impediment to improvement everywhere, and to prevent them from taking advantage of favourable circumstances. The great proprietors, especially those who have learnt in England their real interests, and what constitutes the true dignity of their position, have been the first to set the example of reducing rents, erecting convenient buildings, and giving encouragement and confidence to their tenants. The little proprietors, those whose estates are burthened, and such as prefer political to territorial power, will be the last to take advantage of any favourable period for improving their estates.

It must be stated that too many landlords are in the habit of making their reduction of rent in a way that has been productive of evil rather than good. Instead of making it *bonâ fide*, receipts have been given on account, and the arrears are suffered to accumulate against the tenant, to be demanded whenever the landlord, or his agent, thinks that he can pay them, or whenever he may chance to displease either. In Carberry, county of Sligo, Mr. *Paterson* said, "a reduction is never made for the failure of the crop, or for a sudden decline of price. When the tenant is *unable* to pay the rent, it is kept as an arrear, and must be paid up when a good year comes." At Maryborough the same statement was made, with the addition, that the temporary indulgences were only shown to the tenants, who voted according to the landlords' wishes. It was stated in the county of Waterford, that "most landlords have made large temporary reductions, but others keep large arrears hanging over the heads of their tenants." An account of several instances of such proceedings will be found in Appendix (F.), pp. 201, 202; from which it would appear that receipts, having always been given *on account*, the tenants are now called upon for arrears that have accumulated since the year 1816, although "two agents have intervened between the one under whom those remissions of rent were made and the present agent; and those two agents having never made any exertions to recover the arrears, the tenants had no idea of being now called on for them." The demands in these cases were made by the agent in a way to heap legal costs upon the unfortunate tenants.

Consolidation of small holdings.

The consolidation of small holdings is a process to which landlords have had recourse only in recent years, and so far as the evidence in Appendix (F.), pp. 94—96, establishes the fact, it is first noticed as having been systematically put in operation at a period of about fifteen years back. It is stated in many places, that while the elective franchise was possessed by the forty-shilling freeholders, proprietors never manifested any aversion to subdivision. Whilst these voters remained, Mr. Suche, the agent of Lord Sligo, used to go round to the tenants for the purpose of inducing the father to divide the land with his children. (Rev. Mr. *M'Manus.*) Since the year 1829 one object has been to create £10 freeholders, and it is stated explicitly, that one landed proprietor is engaged in separating or consolidating—as the case may be—all contiguous holdings on his estate, with a view to forming as many farms between ten and thirteen acres, and as many £10 freeholders, as possible.

App. (F.) p. 193.

A large number of estates, as we have already said, appear to owe the redundant population, which they are at present considered to possess, to the conduct of the middlemen to whom they had been leased for long terms: on coming into posses-

sion again the landlord has, perhaps, not deemed himself bound to provide for those persons who had been introduced on his lands for the benefit of a third party, and to his (the landlord's) positive injury. Accordingly we find, that particularly extensive dislodgments of pauper tenantry have taken place at the expiration of the tenures of middlemen. Consolidation of small holdings. App. (F.) p. 81.

The evidence taken in almost every barony declares the existence of the inclination on the part of landed proprietors to unite small into large holdings; and that in others the chief difficulty in the way of such a proceeding is ascribed to the fewness of the opportunities afforded by the falling in of leases. Ibid. p. 83. Ibid. p. 90.

As to the degree in which consolidation has taken place, it is to be measured more by the numbers of the families who have been ejected, than by the extent of the land from which they have been removed. Thus, while undoubtedly much misery has been felt in the process, the amount of effect produced to the landlord has been small; and the common observer would perhaps be scarcely sensible of a change. Farms even where "improvements" have taken place are still in reality very small, and the difficulty of providing for the removed population chiefly prevents their being further increased. In the county of Clare two farms of 1,000 acres each are alluded to, which had been sublet by the middlemen, who had obtained the lease of them on a most extensive scale: on one of the farms a population of between 200 and 300 families had been established, and when the proprietor came into possession by the expiration of the term, he did not venture to remove more than one-third of the entire number. In the county of Sligo, the agent of a large landed proprietor states, that "on one portion of the estate, at least one-third of the previously occupying tenantry have been removed, and that still no farm has been produced exceeding thirteen acres:" he adds, that "from the pressure of population, his employer is constrained to look no farther than the general establishment of ten-acre holdings." Ibid. p. 86. Ibid. p. 109.

In the East of Ireland, and in the county of Meath particularly, the junction of farms has been effected to an extent far surpassing that adopted in other parts, and more particularly in Connaught. The county of Meath is to Dublin, in the supplying of fat cattle and sheep, what Norfolk is to London. In Meath pasture offers the highest profits to the farmer; and whereas in more than one district of Connaught the ejection of the small tenantry was found to lead to no greater alteration than the substitution of ten or twenty acre farms for holdings of from one to five acres, in Meath the evidence shows that, in many instances, the small tenants have been altogether got rid of, and that the land which they had occupied has been handed over to graziers who have laid it down to grass. In one place the holdings of twenty families, amounting to about one hundred and sixty-four acres, have been thus given to two individuals. In another, fourteen families, occupying from five to fifteen acres each, were removed, and their lands were given to a person already holding eight hundred acres. In a third, twenty families occupying farms of the same size as those mentioned in the last instance, were ejected, and their united holdings were converted into one grass farm of two hundred acres. Ibid. p. 250. Ibid. p. 86. Ibid. p. 96. Ibid. p. 97. Ibid. p. 99.

In the baronies of East and West Maryborough, the evidence shows but a small amount of consolidation, and that the resulting farms have been but of moderate extent. In the barony of Portnahinch it is stated that the system has been pursued to a very trifling extent. Nevertheless in the next page incidental mention is made of a proprietor who removed fifty or sixty small occupiers, for whom, however, he had provided houses and allotments of unreclaimed land in which they have met with considerable success. To some others he gave the means of emigrating to the colonies. Ibid. p. 103. Ibid. p. 104. Ibid. p. 105.

In the county of Wicklow the witnesses relate that ninety-three families of small occupiers have been ejected within the last six or seven years.

In the two instances to which allusion is made by the witnesses in the county of Clare, it would appear that only a certain number of the superfluous occupiers have been ejected. The farms remain still very small. Ibid. p. 108.

In one of the baronies examined in the county of Kerry, the proprietors have not hitherto been able to resist the general tendency to subdivision on the part of the peasantry, and farms are represented to be daily decreasing in size. "I scarcely ever," observes Mr. *Butler*, "go into any part of the country, that I do not see new cabins where I had not known any before." Speaking of the difficulty experienced by the labouring classes in finding a place for erecting a house, the same witness relates, "they often try to build on land without permission. I yesterday heard the noise of a mason's hammer as I was walking in my own Ibid. p. 110. Ibid. p. 111.

Consolidation of small holdings.

garden, and looking out, I saw a cabin erecting close by. I found that a man wanted a house, and had fixed on that place for it, without asking any permission from the owner and occupier of the land; and if I had not stopped it, I should have had a new tenant against my wishes in a very few days." In the barony of Trughenackmy, although there have not been many instances where a number of small holders have been removed from their habitations, excepting under very remarkable circumstances, Mr. *Meredith* states, that "in the parish of Kilcoleman, about four years ago, 70 or 80 families were ejected. They lived in cabins without holding any land, and were employed in a fishery belonging to another estate. When he obtained possession of his property, he found it burdened with many hundred cottages, and he gave notice to quit to 70 or 80 families." Mr. *Miles*, another of the witnesses, relates the following similar case: "A proprietor in the parish of Kilcoleman, on coming of age about fifteen years ago, found that his estate had been much neglected by the agent, and that the population of it had risen to 1,800 souls. Many of them were mere squatters, who had been attracted there by some fisheries belonging to other proprietors, and by the ease with which they could get sea manure to grow their potatoes. The owner of the land found it quite necessary to get rid of this population, that was in no way originally connected with his estate, and his intention to do so was known for two or three years before he put it in execution. He then let to two or three tenants the land on which 150 of these families had settled themselves, and the latter quietly left the property, carrying off what crops they had, and any part of their cabins that they chose."

App. (F.) p. 112.

In one of the baronies of the county of Limerick, no instance of ejection is mentioned as having taken place since the year 1829. In the other, it is stated that no ejections have taken place except for the non-payment of rent. It is added, "that a considerable proportion of the population of the towns within the barony consists of persons who have at some time been dispossessed of land."

Ibid. p. 114.

Lists are given of the individuals who have been turned off one estate within the last twelve months, in the county of Waterford. They contain the names of twenty-five heads of families, of whom fifteen are said to have been mere labourers.

Ibid. p. 122.

The evidence collected in the several baronies of Ulster shows a much less amount of consolidation than in any other province. It is even stated in one place, that "proprietors are not making any exertions for the enlargement of farms," and the cause of their inaction is said to be the much higher rents which are paid by the occupiers of small holdings. However, it would appear that, in the words of the evidence, "although no persons have been ejected from their holdings for the purpose of joining farms, that many have been removed for another reason."

It was the opinion of the witnesses, that the small farmer could better afford to till than the large one. The work of this barony is done entirely by the spade; and, between the low prices and high rents, the large farmer cannot afford to expend as much capital, comparatively, as the small one, manual labour being almost the only capital laid out on land in this barony. The small farmer has generally enough of this in his own family; the large farmer, not possessing any more skill, and being obliged to pay for labour, does not till as cheaply nor as extensively, in comparison, as the small farmer; that is, more of the large farmer's land is left untilled.

Ibid. p. 125.

The motives stated by the landlords themselves in the evidence are neither discreditable nor unnatural; and, provided due caution be used, the result must be as beneficial to the community in the end as to themselves. They say, that they seek to obtain more solvent and respectable tenants, who can pay the rent more punctually, and improve the property by a better system of cultivation; and who, while they rest and restore the land by laying it down to pasture, will put an end to the trouble of collecting rent from, and watching over, a numerous body of small tenantry; at the same time the increase of a pauper population is checked, and they are prevented from multiplying, as much to their own misery as to the injury of the proprietor. The small tenants themselves seem to be well aware of the existence of these motives. Persons of that class state, in many places, that the landlords want to keep down the population chiefly from the fear of having to maintain them some day under a system of Poor Laws; that they look to rid the land of what they call a "swarm of paupers," which had been reared upon it, and was offensive to their eyes; and to remove the forty-shilling freeholders, who, having no longer a vote, have become useless to their landlords, and are to be replaced by £10 freeholders.

Consolidation of small holdings.

The chief cause which checks the consolidation of small holdings through the country may be attributed, in a great degree, to the fear of exciting the hostility of the people; and in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Queen's, and some other places, the actual injury which is inflicted on the person or property, or both, of the landlord, agent, or succeeding tenant, and more especially of the latter, is sufficient to cause the abandonment of the designs of those parties. Though the motives of self-interest predominate, it would be doing great injustice not to acknowledge that many proprietors are instigated by a sincere desire to elevate the condition of a large class of wretched dependents; and it is at least ungenerous, if not unjust, to charge their wish to efface degradation and misery with being inconsistent with the existence of benevolent feelings towards them.

Cultivators not peasants.

Having now pretty fully exhibited the state and condition of the peasant tenantry, it will be desirable to point out the peculiarities of the Irish *cultivators* not *peasants*.

Small farmers.

They form two very distinct classes in society. The first are the occupiers of small farms, and the second are the graziers. The former are the principal producers of the grain grown in the country, whilst, at the same time, they consume the smallest proportional share of it. They are called, like the cultivators of England, farmers; but in truth they differ from them essentially. They pay indeed a money-rent, but they cultivate the soil by means of cottier-labourers, exchanging land for their labour. This they have been obliged to do in consequence of their poverty. In Mayo, where the farms are very small (or a few very large), and where, in consequence, more of the arable land is broken up than in any other county, tillage-farming is almost exclusively carried on by the small holders themselves. In that county (according to the evidence of Mr. Lindsay, the director of the agricultural school, given in the Appendix to the Report on Agriculture, in 1833) there is no such thing as a large farmer tilling for profit. He tills no further than his immediate wants require. The generality, having no capital to advance for labour, and their only property being commonly the stock on their land and a few head of cattle, have no pretensions to take rank with the yeomanry of England. They are not a middle class. They have, up to the present time, made common cause with the peasants; and they approximate to them rather than to the graziers above them. There is, perhaps, no instance in Ireland of any one of them being the owner of the land he occupies, or even enjoying a long lease.

Besides that they cultivate their land by means of cottier-labourers, they are remarkable for the extent of ground they till in proportion to their pasture. Having abundance of labourers at an insignificant cost, they are enabled to adopt a system of husbandry which would be ruinous in England. Their cottier-labourers, in fact, are a source of profit to them in another way as under tenants; and when they occupy con-acre, they prepare the ground by a crop of potatoes for a succeeding crop of wheat. They thus play into each other's hands, and neither could at present live without the other. This being the situation of the farmers, they break up every portion of the soil possible for tillage; so that at last they have no pasture, excepting the land, which is abandoned to the natural grasses for the purpose of recovering its fertility. The rapidity with which the rested land is, without preparation, covered with a tolerable herbage, owing to its natural fertility and the moist climate, gives the Irish cultivator great advantages over every other; and we may be quite sure there must be some remarkable properties inherent in the soil that have enabled them, under so many disadvantages of high rents, the utter neglect of accommodation, bad husbandry, and various oppressions of landlord and agent, to bear up against all their difficulties. There is no doubt of the fact, that they pay their rents, after all that can be said to their disparagement, more punctually than the English farmers.

It is a prevalent opinion in England that the Irish cultivators are what they are, in consequence of their not being allowed the same share of produce as the English farmers. The truth is, the Irish tenantry are not entitled to the same proportion of profit as the English, for the peasants bring nothing to the cultivation of the soil but their own labour, and get nothing out of it but their own subsistence; while the farmers invest in agriculture no capital, which is made to fructify like the seed they sow, but conduct their husbandry by the means of persons who draw

Cultivators not peasants. Small farmers.

their wages immediately from the land at their own risk and charge. As one portion of mankind is not found to differ very materially from another, if the circumstances which surround them are similar, so the landlords of Ireland, if they could have a tenantry with capital, and could get their land cultivated in the same manner as those of England, would not probably be found to refuse to their tenants the ordinary profit. All landlords, generally speaking, give to their tenants no more than they can help; and there is no reason why the Irish should have imputed to them more than their share of obloquy. There is in most cases of landlord and tenant a gentle war of aggression carried on by both sides; and it chiefly differs from that of commerce between seller and buyer, that, in the former instance, in consequence of the permanent nature of the bargain, it becomes more systematic and covert. Thus, in many backward countries, and particularly in Ireland, the farmers, in order to convince the landlords that they are not deriving more than their fair share of remuneration from their holding, affect more poverty than they really endure, dress shabbily, and, to all outward appearance, are the destitute part of society. The very reverse takes place in commerce. There the buyer makes the best of his property to the seller, dresses well, puts on the externals of comfort and well-doing in the world, and never *boasts* of his poverty. The little farmers of England manifest somewhat of the same duplicity as the Irish ones; but the substantial English yeomanry would disdain such a subterfuge, and they are found to act on the more enlightened principles of commerce.

Graziers.

The second class of cultivators not peasants are Graziers, and are occupiers oftentimes of considerable farms, which are generally held under a favourable lease; but they are sometimes the proprietors themselves. They are not numerous, but they are remarkable for being the only persons who embark a capital in agriculture. They are the only cultivators who correspond to the real farmers of England, but they are too few in number to be important by themselves; and, unlike the English farmer, they are striving to identify themselves with, and to pass into, the class of gentlemen; and, if it were within our province, we could point out some curious instances of resistance to this attempt in the recent summonses to grand jurors. It is only material to our question to show their place and weight in society; which are obtained, not by any hereditary claim, but by their own accumulation of wealth and success in the world. They are increasing in number, and many instances constantly occur of their amassing considerable fortunes. There are many indications among them of their having discovered the true sources of prosperity. They are introducing the green and winter crops of England; they are purchasers of the most improved races of domestic cattle and sheep; and, in many places under their management, the native wooden plough and other barbarous expedients have given place, within the last six years, to the Scotch iron plough and the best implements of husbandry. No one could witness the cattle-show in Dublin this year (which was said not to be so good as the last) without being convinced that it was an undeniable proof of the prosperity, laudable emulation, and skill, of the graziers of Ireland. The Irish include in the denomination of grazier those persons who feed cattle and sheep on the rich lands, and those who rear them in mountain districts. They are both capitalists; but it is the former class which indicates, naturally enough, the greatest disposition to improvement.

The counties of Meath and West Meath, with parts of Limerick, Waterford, Wicklow, King's, Queen's, and Fermanagh, would seem, from the evidence, to possess the largest quantity of pasture, while the north generally has the least. The wild districts of the west are occupied frequently by large holders, who devote themselves to the rearing of cattle. The soil of Ireland, in a much greater proportion than in England, seems adapted in a superior degree to pasturage; and the probability is, if the opportunity should occur, that it will be so employed. The impediment is in all places the same,—the difficulty of providing for the dispossessed peasantry.

Size of farms.

Taking the "occupiers not employing labourers," and the "labourers employed in agriculture," (there being no such class in the English sense,) of the last census, to be a tolerably accurate description of the peasant-tenants, the proportion of them to the other cultivators, appears to be, in Connaught twenty to one; in Leinster, twelve to one; and in Munster and Ulster, ten to one. The Assistant Commis-

sioners endeavoured to obtain, in every barony to which they were sent, an account of the actual size of holdings in a tabular form of the annexed kind : Size of Farms.

1.	The farms not exceeding 1 acre.				
2.	Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 5 acres.				
3.	„	5	„	10	„
4.	„	10	„	20	„
5.	„	20	„	50	„
6.	„	50	„	80	„
7.	„	80	„	100	„
8.	„	100			

The returns with which they were furnished throughout Leinster show that the second class of holders exceeds in number any one of the others ; that is, that farms not exceeding five acres in extent are more numerous than farms of any other magnitude, of which, at the same time, there is a very considerable proportion. In Munster, it appears that a large majority of holdings belong to the third, fourth, and fifth classes, that is, that they vary between five and fifty acres.* In Ulster the average extent of holdings is said, in five out of the seven baronies in which the question was investigated, to be between eight and twelve acres. In one barony only, it is given so high as twenty acres. In another it is stated that, of 1,500 tenants on one extensive estate, there is hardly above one in thirty who holds so much as twenty acres. App. (F.) pp. 88, 89, 96, 99, 103. Ibid. pp. 112, 114, 116, 121. Ibid. pp. 124, 125, 129, p. 130. Ibid. p. 129. Ibid. p. 124.

In some of the maritime parts of Connaught subdivision seems to have reached its extreme. The barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo, contains about 29,000 acres, of which a very large proportion is mountainous and boggy waste. The entire population amounts to 34,527, of whom hardly any are above the condition of the meanest peasant cultivators. It is stated in the evidence that there does not occur in any part of the barony a farm of ten acres, and that the greater number of them do not exceed four acres. The barony of Carbery, in Sligo, also lies along the sea-shore. No evidence was procured on the point in question applicable to its entire extent. But many particulars relative to the largest parish which it contains, viz. Drumcliffe, were obtained from the details of the tithe applotment and from other sources. The number of tithe payers in the moiety of the parish, containing 5,259 acres Irish, whence the rector draws his payment, is 1,500, which will give an average of three acres and a half to each holder. It further appears, from a return furnished to the bishop of Elphin by the present incumbent, that the twenty highest payments average £1. 10*s.* each, and the twenty lowest 6*d.* each. This statement will give an average of twenty acres for the twenty largest farms, and one-third of an acre for the twenty smallest. In the province of Connaught, the cottier-tenant and farmer are only distinguished by the size of their holdings. Ibid. p. 83. Ibid. p. 86.

From the evidence given by the witnesses in almost all the baronies examined, the cause of farms being so small may be said to be identical with the causes which lead to the bidding, on the part of the people, of exorbitant rents. These causes are everywhere stated to be the want of adequate employment for the population either in agriculture or in other modes. Small portions of ground are looked upon by the men who under other circumstances would subsist by the hire of their labour, as the only certain source of food. A consequence of this state of things is that a farmer is accustomed, in order to provide for his children, not only to divide amongst them the farm on which he has reared them, but also to rent, at an undue rate, land for the sole purpose of subdivision. Thus a fictitious importance has been attached to the possession of land ; and instances are not rare, where a man, instead of giving a certain sum of money as dowries to his daughters, has expended it in the acquisition of small farms at a price immeasurably beyond their just value ; knowing that "fortunes" in such a shape would have by far the greater effect in procuring them a settlement in life. Ibid. p. 45.

The rack-rents of Ireland have been a subject of constant reproach ; but though substantially well grounded, the evidence will correct some errors which a partial view of the case has created. This is the more important, as it will assist us in forming a right conclusion as to the peasant tenantry ; and to prevent the evils Rents.

* The county of Clare being west of the Shannon, and partaking of the character of Connaught, is excepted from this statement. In it the farms of the smaller denominations predominate. App. (F.) p. 108.

Rents.

arising out of their system being confounded with others, which are rather to be regarded as accidents among the cultivators not peasants.

It is difficult to compare the rent of one country with that of another by any corresponding facts; the subject-matter rented varies in many particulars, and, as compared with England, cannot be called the same. In Ireland, all that is rented is the bare ground, without buildings, fences, or any accommodations: in England, the accessories form a considerable item in the account. No doubt however can be entertained, that the cottier-tenants and labourers, and small farmers generally, pay a rent much beyond what they can possibly afford out of the produce of the soil, leaving behind a fair share of profit; and, from the best judgment we can form, it appears also that the better farmers, occupying the first and second qualities of land, especially of pasture, pay a lower rent in Ireland than is obtained for the same quality of land in England.

The farmers who let to cottier-labourers take nominally the highest rent, as it is paid partly or wholly in labour, at a fixed price. If a cottier-tenant rents of any middleman, or of a proprietor, the rent is regulated, not by the value of the produce, but by his ability to pay from extraneous resources; and it is usually his ability to earn money-wages at home or abroad. The value of the produce has long ceased to be an element that determines the price of cottier-land. Whatever improves the circumstances of the tenants, whether their own industry or extrinsic assistance, has a tendency to raise rent; nor can any limit be foreseen to this mischief, as long as competitors without capital are ready to bid. The end of such a state of things, if unchecked, it is to be feared, will be the creation of some physical impediment to population, arising out of misery.

That it is the peculiar situation of the peasant tenantry, unrestrained and uncontrolled, which has led to the exorbitant rents they pay, may be inferred from the circumstance that the better class of farmers do not pay so immoderately as has been supposed. It is the opinion of several of the Assistant Commissioners, who are English agriculturists, that, leaving out of consideration the peasant-tenants, the price paid for good land, (allowing for the difference in measure, and taking into consideration the tithes, poor-rates, county, church, and highway-rates, to which the lands of the latter are subject,) is less in Ireland than in England. But the difference is made up by other expenses and disadvantages to which the English farmer is not subject. The Irish farmer, with few exceptions, has to erect, make, and keep in repair (without any assistance from his landlord, or any allowance or compensation, either at the time of making the improvement or when he may quit the farm) his dwelling-house, farm-buildings, gates, fences, roads, draining, reclaiming, inclosing and fencing mountain-bog, or other wild land, and all other improvements he may have the means of making. He has, in most cases, to pay the agent's charge of 5 per cent. on the rent. He must purchase the "good-will" or make a present to the agent, and sometimes the proprietor, upon getting a new lease; and he must frequently cart the agent's turf, hay, corn, and do anything else of that description which the agent may ask of him. The evidence states, also, a multitude of instances, in which the landlords keep a bailiff to distrain at an annual salary, and this is paid by the tenants; and what is still more extraordinary, it is stated by Lord Belmore's agent, that, on the sale of land, it is customary in Tyrone to sell the agent's fees and the duties, as well as the rent. Not content with the real measure of the farm, which is paid for at so much per acre, it is common to make the tenant pay for half the public roads, even turnpike roads, and rivers, and all wastes which intersect or abut upon his land. In the barony of Gowran, county of Kilkenny, Mr. *Lanigan* stated that out of one hundred acres for which his father paid on the banks of the river Nore, eight acres and a half consisted of water. At Maryborough, *Nathaniel Chivers* said that he paid rent for two acres of turnpike-road out of eighteen acres.

The Rev. Mr. *Clarke*, one of the Assistant Commissioners in the Agricultural Inquiry, says,—

"I do not consider the rents high, if reference be had to the capabilities of the land; but much too high if the agricultural knowledge and capital of the farmers be taken into account. In Ireland the imposts, generally, are not high, the tithe mostly very low, but in some townlands the county cess, from its inequality, is very oppressive; but altogether in these matters he has an advantage over his English competitor. In the district which I visited, the west of Ireland, nearly the whole of the land is in a very impoverished state. I saw many farms of good land, which I should have had no objection to have had at the rent charged for them, but they were in that condition that they would have required a large outlay of capital, on account of their being so much exhausted. I am more particularly acquainted with the

rent of land in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk than in any other part of England, and I think that rents are certainly not higher in Connaught than here."* Rents.

W. J. Gisborne, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, says,—

"In the province of Munster the general quality of land appeared to me to be superior to that of England, and, putting the quality out of the question, the rents paid by the Irish tenantry were certainly below the average rents in England. I conceive that similar quantities of land in England are let from 10 to 30 per cent. above the rents in Munster, the best land there being the most beneath English prices. I must make an exception in the cases of cultivated marshy or peaty ground, and also of very steep land that can only be cultivated by the spade; in such instances, the rent is at least equal to what could be obtained for such land in England."

"The remaining payments off land in Munster are much, probably 50 or 60 per cent., below the English parochial and other taxes.

"It is difficult to estimate and compare the loss which the Irish farmers suffer by making and repairing all their buildings, and by not receiving the assistance of their landlords in making drains, fences, and many other improvements, which is so constantly granted in England. The cost of the buildings and their repairs are comparatively small, because Irish farmers submit to so many inconveniences; but in the course of a long tenure they must amount to a considerable sum, though I am not inclined to rate it equal to the advantage they have over the English tenantry in the small amount of their taxes. The farmers in Munster suffer also a disadvantage by paying rent for the roads and river courses adjoining their land, which may increase the rent of the cultivated land from two to five per cent. They also frequently pay a considerable sum to the preceding tenant for the 'good will' of the land, but as they may expect on leaving the farm under common circumstances to receive an equal sum from the next tenant, that payment can only be regarded as a similar sum laid out in dead unimproving stock.

"In Munster the agent's fees are not commonly paid by the tenants, and the fines on leases are generally small.

"Taking into consideration all the payments off land in Munster, I must beg to state to the Board, as my opinion, that land in England of similar qualities would, including all payments, cost a tenant from 10 to 30 per cent. more than that land does the Irish farmer.

"I do not consider myself called upon to state the disadvantages which all Irish farmers suffer in the comparatively inferior returns they must obtain from their produce, which has to be sold in the distant markets of England, nor to enter into the difficult question of the rent their land, under all its circumstances, should pay, to leave the tenants a surplus equal to that expected by similar English farmers. The very inferior way in which all classes of Irish farmers live, clearly proves that at present their profits and incomes are far below those of their own grade in England.

"In the above calculations I have thought it proper to omit the land held by cottier-tenants."†

John Power, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, also concurs in the same opinion.

An approximation to the proportional rent paid by the several classes of tenants may be gathered from the following table:

Farmers of 40 Irish acres and above,	£1	5*s.*	per acre.
Farmers of from 20 to 40 acres .	1	10	„
„ 10 to 20 „ .	1	15	„
Cottier-tenants under 10 „ .	2	5	„
Cottier-labourers . . .	4	0	„

The last three classes also pay higher, as they occupy generally worse land. As the con-acre man takes his land manured, his rent cannot be compared. He pays after the rate of from £6 to £10 per acre, which is not dearer than is paid for the same species of land in England, the difference of measure being calculated.

It is satisfactory to observe that the worst tenures are growing into disuse, and that in the better districts they have disappeared; also that the land held direct from the proprietor, without the middleman, increases. This of itself indicates a considerable improvement; for it implies that the landlord will watch more faithfully than he has done over his true interests. Tenures.

The tenure of land in Ireland is either partnership or separate. The former kind of tenure, of which, and of its evils, a good account is given in Appendix (F.) p. 179, has almost disappeared from the province of Ulster. As far as the evidence is concerned, it appears that it is rarely to be met with in Munster, with the exception of one barony in Kerry, but seems wholly to have disappeared from the county of Cork. It occurs occasionally in Leinster, particularly in a wild district of the county of Wicklow. It is most frequent in the province of Connaught, and in the barony of Murrisk it is general. Of this barony at App. (F.) p. 179. Ibid. p. 174. Ibid. p. 146.

* MS. Letter. † MS. Letter.

Tenures.

least one-half is utterly uncultivated, and the other offers the most complete picture of subdivision and desertion by the proprietors, and of the better classes, of any district visited by the Assistant Commissioners. Among the witnesses, Sir *J. O'Malley*, Bart., defends it as being necessary for the insuring to the landlords the payment of their rents. It is also alleged by other persons that the tenants prefer it. The true cause of the continuance of this tenure seems to be, that an alteration of it, involves the necessity of fencing, mearing, and draining, which the landlord will not, and the tenant cannot, undertake to do.

Mayo is the most neglected county in Ireland. It has not even a dispensary, while the neighbouring county of Galway has twenty-two. In 1833, 161 civil bill ejectments were brought against 753 defendants; in 1834, 223 against 877 defendants. At the January sessions, 1832, a proprietor brought his ejectment against Edward Currigan and fifty-two others for £30; against Patrick O'Donnell and forty-one others for £30; against Pat Cofferty and sixty others for £30; and, in all, against 347 persons for £523, on which the decree was possession. It seldom happens the ejectment is brought for more than one year's rent, the tenants generally through Ireland not being suffered to fall into arrears. In Kilkenny county, from 1827 to 1833 inclusive, there were 776 bills brought against 5,293 defendants. In this county some remarkable instances of joint-tenancy occupation occur. One proprietor brought his bill against fifty-nine persons as joint defendants for £70; and another against twenty defendants for arrears, where they rented jointly £4 yearly.

The separate tenures, whereby the small farmers hold their land, are to be considered with respect to their duration. The period of tenure is becoming everywhere shorter, both with reference to large and small holders. Where leases drop, they are often not renewed; and when renewed, the term is almost invariably shortened. Formerly, the ordinary term of a lease was three lives, and thirty-one years. At present, this seems to have been superseded frequently by a lease of one life, and twenty-one years. The change is ascribed, 1st, to political grounds, where the landlord cannot depend on the tenant's vote;* 2d, to a hope on the part of the landlord, that, at a future period, the prices of produce will enable him to demand a higher rent than at present; 3d, to the poverty of the tenant, which will not allow him to go to the expense of a lease, in renewing.

App. (F.) pp. 158, 145, 154.
Ibid. p. 202.
Ibid. p. 156.
Ibid. p. 152.

Leases are more frequently refused to the small, than to the large holder; and, in other places, where the middlemen have all leases, the farmers have been unable to obtain them in any instance. It is stated in twelve of the eighteen baronies in which the subject is discussed, that, whereas formerly most farms were held under lease, at present, the majority are held without that security. This extension of yearly tenancy is ascribed to the same motives on the part of the landlords as have induced them, in other cases, to shorten the terms of leases formerly given by them. Where middlemen exist, the occupier never obtains a term equal to that of his immediate landlord. The latter reserves to himself a sufficient time to get into possession before the lease expires, lest the former, as occupier, should get a preference as a tenant of the head landlord.

Ibid. p. 158.
Ibid. p. 179.
Ibid. p. 161.

Landlords. Middlemen.

A middleman is defined, in some places, to be, "any man taking ground to make profit by letting it again." In other parts, he is said to be "one who holds for a term considerably under one hundred years, and who, therefore, having no permanent interest in the land, sublets only with a view to immediate profit." The number of middlemen who intervene between the proprietor and the occupier varies much; being, in general, greater in the neighbourhood of towns, from evident reasons. In the country it is also sometimes very remarkable; especially when each derives a profit from the holder next below him in the scale. A striking instance of this kind presents itself in the evidence taken at Kilconnel, in the county of Galway. "The proprietor in fee of a tract of land in this barony is Alderman Harty, who purchased from an individual, in favour of whose family it had been confiscated after the battle of Aughrim, in the Revolution of 1688. Alderman Harty receives 9*d.* an acre from Major Warburton, the first lessee; Mr. Handy pays, under an old lease, 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre to Major Warburton. John North holds under Mr. Handy, and pays 6*s.* an acre. John North has sublet to several small tenants, and receives from them, on an average, about £1. 7*s.* per acre."

App. (F.) p. 197.
Ibid. p. 169, 174.
Ibid. p. 142.

* In Tyrone, Ulster, on the contrary, the disposition to grant leases is increasing from electioneering motives, and it is stated that the tenants do not care for leases.

Ibid. p. 198.

Landlords. Middlemen.

In former times, the several middlemen on an estate stood, as it were, in the place of so many agents to the landlord, with this essential difference, that the agent acts in a way to secure the interests of his employer, while the middleman has only to consult his own. This arrangement had the advantage of relieving the landlord almost wholly from the necessity of superintendence; but it is probable that he would have been unable to effect it, if he had been obliged, like most others, to receive his rent in labour or in produce. The connexion of Ireland with England hastened in an extraordinary degree the establishment of a money-rent. The middleman himself received produce or labour in return for the land, as the farmer, who is the lowest species of middleman, does to this day. Having only a term in the estate he had but little interest in permanent improvement, and at all times has regarded his money-profit as superior to every other. On the other hand, the landlord had no interest in improving his property thus circumstanced, for it neither increased nor diminished his revenue, until the system has become, in process of time, attended with consequences so manifestly injurious to the proprietor, that the further existence of middlemen is declared, almost without exception by all the witnesses, as incompatible with a sound state of things. Whatever truth there may be in the statement, that Irish landlords have been completely indifferent to the improvement of their estates both in agriculture and in general condition, it is at the same time true, that their power of effecting good was nearly annulled by the intervention of a class of men having no one interest in common with them. It may be said that the proprietor was the creator of the middlemen; but the question is, could the absentee landlords have managed half so well for themselves by any other arrangement? If not, we must cease to wonder that they should adopt them. The evils of the system are now confessed; and it is to be regretted that where the landlord may feel disposed to make allowances for the amelioration of the small tenantry, he cannot calculate that his good intentions will not be intercepted by the middlemen. "In one instance," observes a witness, "a noble proprietor reduced his rents to several of his immediate tenants, but it was only after much delay, and after threatening not to renew their leases, that he forced them to make an abatement to their subtenants, of whom I am one."—*Kearney*. Another illustration of the feelings of a landlord, whose estate has been leased to middlemen, is offered in the county of Kilkenny, where it is stated by Mr. *Fitzpatrick*, "We often hear of Colonel Butler, the manager of the estates of the Earl of Kilkenny, making allowances to persons who have made improvements in their farms, but never except when they hold directly under his lordship." From whatsoever cause it may arise, there is evidently, at present, a disposition to replace the middleman by the paid agent.

App. (F.) p. 147.

Agents.

The duties of the agent are by no means so extensive as those of persons in corresponding situations in England. The Irish agent, whether drawing his per-centage from his employer, or from his employer's tenantry, has, until lately, and only in a few instances, had little else to attend to than the actual collection of rents and the issuing of leases. The covenants in the leases were few, and seldom enforced; seldom, if at all, were any inserted with a view to the adoption of any particular course of husbandry. The tenant was nearly at liberty to do what he liked with his land, provided he paid his rent, and the agent had little other care than to receive it. Accordingly, the number of estates managed by non-resident agents is very great. The emoluments of the agent are of several kinds, and constitute often a burden to the tenant not less severe than the rack-rent of the middleman. It is also to be remarked, that, whereas the irregular gains of the latter are derived partly from the landlord (namely, when he pays a rent less than the fair value of his holding) and partly from the tenant, the perquisites of the agent are entirely at the expense of the occupier, on whom is often shifted, in addition to his rent, the payment of the agent's per-centage. Sometimes, however, this is done in conformity with a stipulation to that effect contained in the lease. In consequence of the estrangement and want of personal intercourse, which, unfortunately, exist to a great extent, between the Irish tenant and his landlord, the former has in general no other mode of applying for a renewal of the lease of the land which he holds, than through the mediation of the agent, which the evidence in many places shows to be sold at a high rate, as much as twenty guineas having been given for the obtaining a lease of fifteen acres of land; and on an estate in which the farms do not exceed the average of thirteen or fourteen acres each, the agent states that he would expect a fee of £2 for every lease granted. "It is very common," observes

App. (F.) p. 73.
Ibid. p. 156.
Ibid. p. 160.
Ibid. p. 166.
Ibid. p. 173.
Ibid. p. 148.
Ibid. p. 156.

Agents.

Mr. *Henry*, a solicitor of Thomastown, "for the agent, or some relation or dependent of his, to require a 'compliment' from the tenant on the signing of the lease. The amount is left to the tenant himself; but he understands that, if he does not give out liberally, he will be looked upon as a *suspicious* character when the rent-day comes round." In some instances, in which the landlord has ceased to demand the duty-labour which his tenants had bound themselves to perform, his agent has continued to exact it on his own private account. The Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P.P., states, that "he sees the people every year giving to Mr. Patterson the duty-labour which they owe to Captain Jones, Mr. Patterson's employer." To this Mr. *Patterson* replies, that "it is voluntary with the people to refuse when he asks them." However, a witness, who has been already quoted, remarks upon this very point: "A very frequent payment not long ago consisted, and perhaps still consists, in a certain number of days' labour, which the agent demanded as a favour, and which the tenant took good care not to refuse; so little voluntarily, however, was the compliment, that I recollect that when an agent had been dismissed by his employer, he was sued in court for labour given in this manner, and condemned to pay for it." Sometimes a land-agent is also engaged in trade, and, if he be so disposed, he has it in his power to profit largely by the necessities of the tenants over whom he has been placed. The Rev. Mr. *Dwyer* says, "Some of the agents in this barony carry on a traffick in oats, and they oblige their employers' tenants to bring their oats to the stores. The people are allowed the currency of the market, but they never touch the money, and they go home hungry, with nothing but a ticket in their pocket, to be produced on pay-day. If they were allowed to hold their oats over, they would often have the benefit of a higher price." To this statement a land-agent, who was amongst the witnesses, rejoins, "The least an agent can expect is the preference, if the people are about to sell." In another portion of the evidence, the Rev. Mr. *Dwyer* observes, "When rent remains unpaid, it is the practice of Sir J. O'Malley's agent to charge interest on it during the time it remains due; he is also the manager of the Agricultural Bank in Castlebar, and he is in the habit of obliging the tenants to borrow money there to pay their rents, and of charging interest on such loans." In many districts, the small tenant, in addition to the payment demanded by the agent, is still further worried by the exactions of the "driver," or agent's distraining bailiff. This functionary has a claim for from 1*s.* to 3*s.* a-year on all occupiers, whether he has had occasion to exercise his office or not, and the discretionary power which is, in some degree, allowed to him, renders any attempt at imposition, on his part, of easy success. A clergyman, who gave evidence at Mohill, in the county of Leitrim, complains that "the extortions of the agent's drivers are felt most severely; the tenant fears to refuse the demands which they make, and which are raised in proportion to the necessitous circumstances of the farmer." Sir M. Crofton pays his drivers and bailiffs, and the people feel the greatest advantage from such an arrangement. These men, having no fees to expect, are not tempted to drive unnecessarily. In other cases, they distrain, often without having received any orders to that effect.

App. (F.) p. 148.

Ibid. p. 156.

Ibid. p. 39.

Ibid. p. 146.

Ibid. p. 145.

Resident and absentee landlords.

Although the direct evidence respecting the effects which are produced by the residence or absence of the proprietors is not very conclusive, that which is of an indirect nature is so abundant that every dispassionate examiner must admit their presence is greatly to be desired. We have already pointed out how much the desertion of their country has caused the preponderance of public opinion to be thrown into the scale of the peasant cultivators; and how the law of the landlord, which is everywhere else paramount, has been made to yield to the law of an overwhelming tenantry. Again, the residence of the proprietors would be found incompatible with the existence of middlemen; the love of territorial power would create such jealousies as would prevent or defeat the arrangement, however profitable. Another important effect would be the improvement of their estates by erecting some accommodations for their tenants. There is at present a growing disposition to assist them in building their cabins, which is a first step; the landlords of no civilized nations require the cultivators to erect their own habitations, while the enlargement of farms must inevitably be followed by their investing something in the land to enable the new tenants to make a better profit than the old ones. As long as peasant-tenants were the occupiers this was not essential; but the moment the tenant brings some capital to the soil, the landlord will find himself compelled to contribute his share. But it is not so much in these direct benefits that the residence of the landlord is important, as in the moral and indirect

benefits which accrue; the presence of a more enlightened class, the practice of benevolence, the example of a higher standard of living, and the economical direction of the tenants in improved agriculture, as well as the moral restraint which is imposed, are advantages too obvious to dwell upon. It would probably require some sacrifices at first; but there never was a time more favourable than the present for bringing about a revolution in their affairs, and, if consolidation proceeds, they cannot fail to be rewarded by the pleasures as well as the profits of their new position. Still, it must not be imagined that their residence alone will effect a change in the rural institutions of the country; they must be imbued with the proper spirit; there must be a disposition on their part, as well as on the tenants, to invest some capital in the soil; and, above all, events must be such that each shall discover his true interest in so doing. Thus those who have been compulsory absentees will become voluntary residents. It appears plain from the evidence, that the Irish landlords live abroad, not altogether that they are less disposed to be residents than others, but that residence has fewer attractions, and is sometimes less safe. If they accomplish the grand object they are now aiming at, of converting peasant-cultivators into cultivators with some capital, they will find that residence will have its charms as it has had its terrors. Such are the defects of peasant-cultivation, that no resident landlord can at present effect much good. Upon a careful examination of the evidence, it appears that very little or no difference is apparent between the condition of the cottiers, the amount of the rent they pay, and the cultivation of the land on the estate of the absentee and that of the resident. The actual examination of such estates as fell in the way of the Assistant Commissioners confirms this view. The prejudices of the witnesses are very apparent against absentee proprietors; they spoke of the benefits arising from residence, as if the landlords did all the good which it is in their power to do; but the question is, not what good they might do under other circumstances, but what good they are actually found to do under the present. This question is very fully entered into at pp. 150 and 151 of Appendix (F.), in the evidence for the barony of Balrothery, county of Dublin; and at pp. 162 and 163 of the same Appendix, in the evidence received at Kells, county of Meath. There appears to be no doubt that the residence of proprietors always increases, more or less, employment for the labouring classes.

Resident and absentee landlords.

Although the country has been deserted since the Cromwellian period by the proprietors of estates in every part, the peasant tenantry of the south have been left, more than any others, without the economical restraint which, as we have pointed out, is essential to their prosperity. It is not even necessary to require that this check should proceed from high moral feeling: it is enough if the true interest of the landlord be the same as the true interest of the tenant. Those who at first most neglected this paramount duty of superintending their estates, were such as were deeply imbued with unfriendly feelings towards the population, and found themselves uneasy in their connexion with them. The religious and political hostility on both sides, without doubt, contributed to the alienation, but this would probably have been soon merged, if it had not happened that the grantees could obtain a revenue from their estates without the necessity of superintendence. The connexion of Ireland with England enabled them to draw from their property a money-rent; the agent was converted into a middleman; and they were thus enabled to relieve themselves from the trouble and embarrassment of agricultural business in a country where they were strangers. One portion of the kingdom, where this arrangement was most completely carried into effect, was the old Desmond property; and it is no rash conclusion to draw, that to this remote cause, never yet removed, among others, is to be attributed the present unnatural alienation of the cultivators from the lords of the soil in that part of the kingdom. While the garden of Ireland was abandoned almost to the middlemen and the peasant tenantry, the wild districts of Connaught and Kerry had a proprietary who were obliged to manage their property in a different way. These districts, without the presence of the proprietors or their agents, could have yielded no income; and we find that, though they received as high rents and were harsh landlords, there has always existed a better understanding between them and their tenants than in some more favoured districts.

One very important train of circumstances will require to be watched, in order to discover early whether the removal of the peasant tenantry proceeds too rapidly or too slowly. As the revenue of the proprietors will at first suffer by the intro-

duction of farmers in the true sense, both as regards rent and outlay, it is possible they may be disposed to prefer the old system, with all its inconveniences, to the new. Various political and religious interests will be affected by such a change; and, although at present the inclination to consolidate their farms seems to be almost universal, it may happen the landlords will experience so many difficulties that they will by choice continue the peasant system. The dispossession of the small tenantry, as it does violence to the feelings of the people, is likely to occasion great discontent; though it is apparent that up to this time it has not been done to any great extent, or with any great degree of harshness. The fear is rather at this time that the peasant cultivators may be able to deter the landlords from making a change, which is become absolutely necessary to avert ruin from both parties. Nor is it clear that the proprietors themselves, carried on by the current of events, will see their own movement, while those who stand on the banks of the stream distinctly perceive the inextricable dangers into which they are hastening. These dangers are surpassed in degree by only one other case of a like nature,—that of the slaves in the United States of America, who are multiplying rapidly, like the peasant tenants of Ireland, in spite of every desire to suppress them; while it is found impossible to dispose of them by removal, or to absorb them into the other classes of the community in consequence of their colour.

But the removal of the peasant cultivators will be impeded by another important consideration, as it involves an essential change in the system of cultivation practised by the farmers, who have been in the habit of paying for their labour in land. In the most forward districts there is already a disposition to pay money wages, as the farmers find it most economical, while the graziers have generally adopted them. No difficulty was experienced in Scotland, during the transition which happened there of a similar nature, from the want of capitalists, who were ready to take the consolidated farms. The landlords did not wait until their own tenants had accumulated property; but they took farmers from the improved districts of the country, and some even from the north of England. The course of proceeding in Ireland will probably be much the same. Agrarian violence will be little to be apprehended after the inordinate competition for land is discouraged; and the ease with which the illegal combinations of the manufacturing districts have been lately dissolved, as soon as trade flourished, is a great encouragement. Mr. Malthus makes a remark, most satisfactory as connected with this topic, that the surplus population of any community will probably be found much less than is usually imagined. It must not, however, be expected, even if the peasant cultivators were disposed of, and replaced by Irish farmers, that Ireland will be analogous to England in her agricultural institutions. She will only then have made one step in advance of Poland, and will require several more to place her on the same level as the secondary states of Europe: but the first step being made, the remainder will steadily and certainly follow.

Emigration Report Evidence, p. 315.

Good-will.

It is well known that all hereditary tenants have managed to establish for themselves rights and privileges in the land they occupied, which grew in time into estates of which they could not be dispossessed as long as they continued to perform certain services, and pay certain dues, fixed or otherwise, to the lord of the soil. Such estates grow out of usage and prescription, in defiance of positive law, and of the inclinations and interests of the original proprietors. Copyholds still remain in England as an example of this class of derivative estates. Whatever little claims an indigent tenantry can establish are never yielded without a struggle; and a gentle encroachment on the property of the proprietors, sometimes by their neglect, and at others by their concession, is constantly being made. That this should be the case among hereditary tenants is, perhaps, to be expected; but it is not generally known that a new species of inroad is making in Ireland on the proprietors, where there is no hereditary occupation, or anything beyond a holding from year to year. It is as yet in an incipient state; but it is gathering strength every day from the landlords winking at the exercise of it, and from their sharing in the benefit; and it is, without doubt, one of the objects attempted to be upheld by agrarian violence.

Throughout the greater part of Ireland there is a species of tenant-right sold by the out-going to the in-coming tenant, called "good-will." It is simply the right of quiet possession, chiefly as against all other claimants except the landlord, and frequently against the landlord himself. In order to sell this assumed

App. (F.) p. 74.

tenant-right, or good-will, there is no necessity for the vendor to possess any tenure but from year to year. He frequently makes the bargain that he shall receive a sum of money from the in-comer, and that the arrears of rent shall be paid. The landlord in this case is ready enough to fall in with the arrangement. The claim, though tacitly acknowledged everywhere, is in the north, as is suspected, less at the disposal of the tenant; and the landlord is there generally a consenting party to the sale: but in many districts elsewhere he is not consulted till after the bargain is made, and complies as a matter of course; while in other places the out-going tenant sells to whom, and on whatever terms, he pleases. Good-will.

The following references to the evidence will show to what an extent the system exists in the country. Barony of Kilconnel, county of Galway—"Tenants-at-will dispose of the good-will of their farms on quitting, though without the knowledge or consent of their landlords." Murrisk, Mayo—"Good-wills for farms, though without lease, are usual." Carbery, county of Sligo—"Selling good-will of land is common, and sometimes have to pay the arrears of old tenants also." Balrothery, county of Dublin—"Some tenants-at-will obtain a good-will on quitting, or giving up quiet possession, and to prevent ill-will." Galmoy, county of Kilkenny—"Let the rent of a small holding be what it may, the tenant can always get a heavy fine for possession." Clonlisk, King's County—"Tenants-at-will constantly dispose of good-wills of their land." Phillipstown, King's County—"Disposing of good-will is usual." Dundalk, county of Louth—"Selling good-will of land is very frequent." Maryborough, Queen's County—"Tenants-at-will often sell the possession of their land, and the new tenant frequently has to pay heavy arrears." Portnahinch, Queen's County—"Good-will of land is common." Talbotstown, county of Wicklow—"Good-will of land is very common, and the new tenant also usually pays arrears of old tenant." Corcomroe, county of Clare—"The new tenant often pays the arrears of the old one as a good-will for possession." Conello, county of Limerick—"Good-wills of land are almost always required." Middlethird, county of Tipperary—"Selling good-will of land is always done, although no lease." Decies, county of Waterford—"The good-will of possession is sometimes sold." Middlethird, county of Waterford—"Good-will of land is frequently sold, besides the payment of the arrears of the old tenant by the new tenant." Loughtee, county of Cavan—"Small good-wills are often given for the possession of land." Tyrkennedy, county of Fermanagh—"Good-will of land is sometimes sold." Monaghan, county of Monaghan—"Selling good-will of land is very usual."

Lest we should be suspected of overstating this singular innovation upon the proprietor's estate, we will give a case, very frequently happening, in the words of a resident landlord. "A. held, as tenant-at-will, a farm containing thirteen acres, Irish measure. The yearly rent was £10 3*s*. About the year 1832, the tenant fell into arrear, owing two years' rent. The landlord offered to forgive all arrears, and to pay the sum of £10 in hand on condition of getting peaceable possession of the land. This the tenant refused, and subsequently, without the knowledge or concurrence of the landlord, he disposed of what is termed his 'good-will,' although he had no lease, for the sum of £50, of which the purchaser paid £20 6*s*. to the landlord in discharge of arrears due, and handed over the balance to the out-going tenant, who emigrated to America." The arrangement also frequently saves the pocket of the landlord in another way. If a dispossessed tenant does not get the value of the "good-will" from a new occupier, and the land passes into the hands of the proprietor, the proprietor feels himself compelled to give him a sum of money, not so much by way of charity, which it seems to be on the face, but, it must be suspected, as a price paid for the possession of his own land. To use his own phrase, *he buys them out*. In many districts it would be in vain for the landlord to attempt to clear, if there did not pre-exist an agreement that the out-going tenant should receive a recompense. But there is, probably, a distinction made by the people between a landlord who takes possession for his own occupation, and for the occupation of a stranger, the landlord does not seem to pay so high a price. In Ireland the difficulty is not so much in dispossessing the present occupant, as in securing peaceable possession for a successor. "I conceive," says Mr. *Boate*, of the county of Waterford, "that if I had a farm out of lease to-morrow, I would find no difficulty in procuring a tenant for it who had a capital; the only fear would be as to his being allowed to remain in peaceable possession of it."

So far is the value of *possession* acknowledged, that the landlord himself, eager to grasp at any present advantage, frequently obtains a sum of money in hand from the tenant. In the baronies of Maryborough (East and West), the cottiers

Good-will.

say, if they had no money, they could not get land at all. It is very common for landlords to require in-coming tenants to pay up the arrears of out-going ones. Mr. *Mosse* and others knew a case in one of these baronies where, the tenant having been ejected for arrears of rent on an estate, the in-coming tenant had to pay £300 for arrears of rent before being admitted. *Nathaniel Chevers* (farmer) knew another instance on the same estate, where he himself was security, and the in-coming tenant had to pay the arrears of the out-going one. We should doubtless infer that such payments made in England would be only another form of rent. It is impossible to conceive this to be the case in Ireland.

The practice, too frequent for a long period, of the landlord's taking a present or a fine from the tenant on his obtaining *a lease at rack-rent*, and the extraordinary burdens thrown upon him, has probably helped the foundation of this claim to good-will. The same effect must be produced by "compliments" to his wife and family. In East and West Maryborough, Queen's County, £20 was charged in one case for the lease of forty acres of land. In Corcomroe, Clare, a present is often made to the lady of the house on signing a lease. In Trughenackeny, Kerry, "compliments" are often paid to agents, or to the landlord's family. Fifty pounds was once given in Conello, Limerick; and in Coshlea, in the same county, a present to some member of the proprietor's family is very common. In Middlethird, Tipperary, presents to proprietors on signing leases are not uncommon. In Balrothery, county of Dublin, the wife of a considerable proprietor is said to have required £60 for a lease. The tenant paid her £50, but never got the lease or his money back. In the county of Waterford, a present is usual on signing, from £5 to £10 for a middle-sized farm.

The exorbitant fees and charges demanded by the agent leads to the notion on the part of the tenant that he is buying something on entering his land. In the county of Tyrone, from £5 to £10 is the general sum for small holdings, but the Rev. Mr. *Gordon* has known £30 and even £50 to be paid for a renewal of a lease. In Kells, Meath, we find the sum paid to be for *preference of possession*. In the same county, at Moyfeuragh, the witnesses stated that the agent charged £21 for a lease of one hundred acres, and £13 for one of seventy-six acres, besides presents for getting the lease, either in money, cows, horses, services, &c. It is not easy to discover what constituents are concerned in governing the price of good-will. It does not appear to be the intrinsic value of the land, or the lowness of the rent. The sum paid seems higher in the north than the south; and it may be suspected that the consideration, whether the landlord is good or bad, is one of the elements.

"I hold land," says *Donnelly*, a farmer of Monaghan, "from one of the best of landlords, but he notices us every year to quit. It is injurious to us."—To this statement Mr. *Montgomery* objected, and said, "that the tenant-right on Mr. *Rose's* land sold as high, if not higher, than on any land in the barony." *Donnelly* replied, "No doubt it is so; but, nevertheless, we have no security how long
App. (F.) p. 201. Mr. *Rose* may live." It would be unjust to omit adding, that Mr. *Rose's* object in serving notices to quit is a humane, though a mistaken, one.

The demand also for land may be another. But I have not been able to trace the comparative prices with sufficient accuracy in particular portions of the kingdom so as to connect them with their several states and conditions. "I have known a man," says Mr. *Coote* of Coshlea, Limerick, "who was anxious to get land, pay a person who held an acre and a half as a tenant at will £20 to transfer the possession of the land to him; the rent of the land was £2 8*s*. per acre, which was at least its
Ibid. p. 66. full value." In the barony of Galmoy, Kilkenny, it is stated that "£8 were given for a miserable cabin and three acres of exhausted land, besides being subject to the arrears of the old tenant." In the barony of Clonlisk, King's County, "tenants at will constantly dispose of their land." In one parish last year £14 was given for fourteen acres; £42 for eleven acres; £14 for two acres and three-quarters; £14 for six acres; £30 for fourteen acres; and £3 for one acre and a half: £3 per acre is a common price. "I purchased seven acres and a half," said Mr. *Ingram*, "and paid for them £120, besides half-a-guinea an acre. This purchase was not made in war time; it was five years ago: sure all of you here know it."—"I gave £45 for six acres and a half two years ago, and I pay £8 0*s*. 8*d*. rent for them
Ibid. p. 72. besides."—(*John Jatten*). *Thomas Rogan* has a farm of three acres three roods, for some of which he pays £1 5*s*. per acre, and for more £3. "If you were going away what would you expect for the land? I don't think I'd leave it under £60 or £70. I knew £170 to be given for a farm of six acres at Ballykanly,
Ibid. p. 75. and the land was under a rent of £2 2*s*. per acre."

This tenant claim is more firmly established in the south than anywhere else, and here it is defended by open violence, and frequently by doing some mischief to, and even killing, the person who takes land without having paid the price to the outgoing tenant. No matter from what cause he leaves the land, if "good-will" be not paid, no other tenant dare enter upon it. This is so well understood in Tipperary, that the landlord does not venture upon removing a tenant, as long as he pays the rent, unless by his own consent. The following occurrence exhibits the depraved opinions of the peasantry on the subject. A person at Cashel, who had been ejected from a small farm which another man wished to take, but did not dare, applied to one of the English Assistant Commissioners, for his advice, as to whether he should accept a sum of money, which that person offered him to do him no mischief (called "good-will") if he entered on his old farm; or whether he should decline to receive it, and wait for the chance of his land being again got for him by something connected with the Poor Laws. He told the Assistant Commissioner that the man who offered him the money *dare not take the land* for fear that he (the old tenant) should knock his brains out. Good-will.

App. (F.) p. 119.

A statement equally illustrative of this assumed right, and not less frightful in its indications of the state of society, was made to two of the Assistant Commissioners in the neighbourhood of Cashel, the head-quarters of this agrarian law.

They were accosted one day by a man, who stated that he was glad to meet them, as he was anxious to ask how he should act under the following circumstances:

"I held that farm (pointing to some ground near the roadside) at a deal higher rent than the land could make, and, of course, I got into arrear. I was immediately turned out by the landlord, and my wife and children are now beholden to the neighbours. Of course no one *dare* take it until they get my *good-will* of it; and I'm waiting until government passes the Corporation Bill, to see if I would get it back then, as it is called corporation land. And I believe the landlord turned me out unjustly, as he himself has no real title in it; only he is *rich* and I am *poor*."

The Assistant Commissioners then asked him what feeling he would entertain against any man who might chance to take it. He replied, "To be sure I would have a bad feeling to him; and why should not I? The devil a much of the world's bread he would eat after it any way, as I would die to have his life, or any one like him, that would step in *to take the bread out of my wife's and children's mouths*."

The Assistant Commissioners then asked him with what feelings would the peasantry look on the family of a man who was hanged for "*beating a man to death*."* "Under such circumstances," he replied, "his wife and family would be *regarded;* and why not? I would take the bit out of my wife's or children's mouth before I would see his, the *poor* things, want it; because, didn't he lose his life for the good of the people, and die in the cause? And I'll tell you what is more, gentlemen, that although the people may 'fault' and abuse the 'Whitefeet,' and boys that go round at night with the 'black faces,' that only for them the whole country would be in 'a rising,' the poor would have no protection at all; the landlords would hunt them out, like rats out of a corn-stack, without any sort of compunction, only they know the ground would be left on their hands, as any man that would take it 'knows his fate;' and sure if in doing that any boy should suffer, (*i. e.* be hanged,) why should not we succour the poor things left behind them? Sure was not it to prevent us and the likes of us being turned adrift on the wide world that they came to that pass?"

In asking what would be the feeling towards an "informer," he replied, "Faith, he should quit that moment, or, 'God help him;' and more than that, the people would 'disgust' even his family, and every one belonging to him, because he would be nothing better than a 'blood-seller.'"

Ibid. p. 119.

This extraordinary assumption of a claim to an interest in the land by tenants having no other holding than from year to year, and by persons dispossessed, is perhaps the most significant symptom of the state and condition of the country that can be adduced. It discloses a deep-seated mischief, which is undermining the very existence of property. When it is sold without the consent of the landlord, it, in fact, has the operation of limiting his estate. As in the case of copyholds, the fee is in the lord, but the usufruct, subject to certain payments, is in the tenant. The effect upon the peasants of Ireland is to invest them with notions at least of their having a something in the land independent of the proprietor. If a

* The man appeared to dislike calling it murder, and those are the words he used.

Good-will.

sum be paid on entering on the land, whether to the landlord, his family, the agent, or the out-going tenant, and a rack-rent be also paid in addition, it does not seem very improbable, however much it is to be lamented, that the tenant should erroneously imagine he is purchasing something; and as a proof that this is his impression, the good-will is calculated on in his valuation of his effects; and it is constantly the practice for men to rely on this resource, to furnish them with funds to pay the passage of themselves and families to America. This payment is a serious evil in another point of view, for it cripples him in his means, immediately on his entry upon the land.

Founded on this claim they actually make leases, although they have none themselves; and bequeath by will as solemnly as if they were the owners. "It is impossible," says the Agent of the Earl of Devon in the county of Limerick, "to prevent the subdivision of land among the sons; for whether there is a lease or not, they deal with their ground in the same manner. They often make wills, even when they have no lease, and they even give leases when they have none themselves."

App. (A.) p. 691.

It will readily be perceived that this assumption of an interest in the land, called "good-will," connects itself with agrarian outrage. It is to be suspected that the mischief done to an in-coming tenant, or his family, or the family of the landlord, or to the landlord himself, by the friends of the out-going tenant, is not occasioned simply by the fear of want. It is frequently perpetrated by strangers to the neighbourhood, and in favour of persons who are far removed from penury; and it is countenanced and upheld, not only by the poorest, but secretly by the better class of farmers. Dr. *Fitzgerald*, a stipendiary magistrate, stated, in Middlethird barony, Tipperary: "I know an instance of a man who went to a district some miles from this, and stated that he had committed murder" (killed somebody, probably was his own expression), "and had been obliged to quit his own place, being on the 'run;' this having transpired some time after, he was brought before me, and it was satisfactorily proved that he was not guilty of the offence he had charged himself with. When questioned as to his motive in charging himself with so ruinous an offence, he replied, it was his anxiety to obtain work."

App. (D.) p. 59.

The Rev. Mr. *Laffars*, R. C. C., having had the foregoing evidence read to him, said, "I know that a feeling would exist, and a very strong one, in favour of giving work to a man under such circumstances, because he was in a forlorn condition, having risked his life in the popular cause," &c.

Ibid. p. 59.

Mr. *Brown*, of the county of Limerick, states, "Even if not reduced to perfect destitution, I think an expelled tenant would commit violence from the advice of those around him. It is considered so great a hardship to be turned out, that he would be recommended and assisted to revenge himself."

In the barony of Portnahinch, Queen's County, the witnesses observed, "Even though perfect destitution were not the result of ejectment from his farm, the ejected tenant might still in many cases be exasperated to crime, from attachment to his little holding, and the deep sense of injustice and oppression, and consequent legitimacy of revenge which all that class entertain towards the persons who eject them from their land; and if possible, still more towards those who afterwards take it. These crimes are not confined to the individuals suffering, but there is a general feeling among all small holders and labourers which induces them to make common cause with those who have been ejected, thinking this necessary to protect their general interests, and to be the only means of putting an end to ejectments. Among the proofs of this may be given the fact of their never, directly or indirectly, assisting in apprehending the perpetrators of those crimes, however atrocious they may be."

That penury and want are auxiliary causes in producing agrarian violence, cannot be doubted; yet they seem by themselves an unsatisfactory explanation, with this irreconcilable fact before us, that the people of Mayo and Galway are more wretched and destitute than those of Tipperary, Queen's County, and Kilkenny, and yet the former exhibit no outrages.

Some persons have attempted to connect religious hostility with these aggressions. None of the evidence leads to this conclusion. The mischief is perpetrated by Roman Catholic on Roman Catholic, and the Protestant, if he be poor, screens the offender like the others. In more than one instance, the Catholic gentleman of hereditary family has been the object of their revenge; and he has become an absentee, equally with the Protestant, in consequence of his uncomfortable connexion with his tenants. There is the less necessity for dwelling on this point, as it was not a direct object of the Inquiry, although it may be deduced from it

Good-will.

Although we may be thought to have failed in establishing the important point which we have aimed at as to the existence of something more definite than has been supposed, which the people are aiming to uphold by agrarian violence, still, the more general truth, that most of the crimes and outrages committed in Ireland are connected directly or indirectly with the taking of land, has already been placed beyond dispute by the evidence taken by the Committees of the House of Lords and House of Commons. As this involves the very existence of a majority of the population, it is no matter of surprise that they should be jealous of any interference with their occupation. Their situation has been such as to lead them to form very erroneous notions of their rights, and feeling that they had many things to complain of justly, they have founded upon these supposed wrongs very unreasonable demands. They regard any attempt to remove them from the land as taking away their subsistence, and, in fact, depriving them of something to which they are entitled.

Roads.

The improvements which have taken place in the roads of Ireland have extended to all parts of the island; but the increased wealth which results from the opening of new lines of intercourse is most strikingly manifested in several of the western counties. In some of the wildest parts of these districts considerable sums of public money have been applied to the construction of new roads, under the direction of government engineers. Large tracts of land have, in consequence, been brought into cultivation, whose previous unproductive condition seem to have arisen, in great measure, from the impracticability of conveying the proper manure to them. The owners of the soil have afforded little or no aid to the exertions of the peasants, by whom, in general, the reclamation has been effected; and in so far as the latter have, for the most part, become occupiers of the ground subsequently to the creation of the facilities in question, they have not been in a condition to secure to themselves any considerable share in the benefits conferred. The evidence, not only where reference is made to a recently reclaimed, but also to a long settled district, shows that a constant consequence of improvements in the mode of conveyance has been a steady rise in the amount of rent throughout the district affected. Speaking of the increase which has taken place in the value of lands, Dean *Stackpoole* refers to an estate in his own neighbourhood, (county of Clare,) in which the rental has been raised from between £150 and £300 a-year to between £1,500 and £2,000, "the change being wholly attributable to the new facilities of conveying manure to the land in question." Thus, whether the tenant be in possession of a lease which enables him for a time to elude the imposition of a higher rent or not, the permanent increase of value redounds to the interest of the landlord without any outlay on his part. It is worthy of remark that, in no district have roads been opened to a greater extent than in some portions of the counties of Mayo and Galway, in which at the present day distress is found to exist occasionally with more intensity than in any other part of Ireland. The accession to the general wealth, as resulting from the improvements, is placed beyond a doubt by the still increasing exportation of the produce of the soil; but it may be safely stated that all classes have not, in an equal degree, participated in the advantages of the change of circumstances. What means can insure a more general diffusion of the good developed by the resources of the community at large, forms a subject deserving serious consideration.

Emigration.

The Commissioners, in their Third Report, having extracted very fully the evidence relating to the emigration of "labourers," it is only necessary to add one or two remarks of a general nature to those they have made.

We have shown by the previous statements that the peasant tenantry of Ireland are affected in their condition by two distinct causes,—by the general mismanagement of the landlords, and secondly, most materially at the present, moment, by the attempt to remove considerable numbers from the occupation of the land in order to introduce more substantial farmers. This practice, always accompanied by partial evil, we have endeavoured to prove is a step most important in its ulterior consequences to the improvement of the condition both of the peasant population and of the rest of the community. The very attempt to make it indicates not only the disposition, but the power of advancing. If we are right in the opinion that the consolidation of small holdings, and the introduction of a class of tenants more or less deserving the name of capitalists in the place of those who draw their wages from the soil, be a desirable and even natural step, and that the

experience of other countries further advanced in agriculture will warrant us in believing it to be for the good of the whole community, then it becomes a question of vital importance how it is to be promoted in the safest and most benevolent manner. Direct legislative enactments, it is to be feared, are but feeble agents for bringing about the decomposition of a large mass of society, held together, like the Irish peasantry, by strong attachment to the soil, confirmed habits, and social affections of uncommon power. One of the first points to be gained is gradually to loosen the ties which bind them to the particular spot on which they have been nurtured, and which they cling to, quite irrespective of the value of the place. Nothing is so likely to effect this, without violence, as the conversion of the cottier-tenants, and particularly the cottier-labourers, into con-acre men. These last are the persons who have made the nearest approach to the simple labourer, and are likely to offer the least resistance to any change of their circumstances. The usual course of events in such transitions leads us to expect that a great number of them, if their connexion with the soil could be dissolved, would be absorbed by trade, commerce, manufacture, and for the purposes of improved agriculture. The location on waste lands offers another mode to the benevolent landlord of disposing of others. The growing prosperity of the cities and towns of Ireland, her proximity to and connexion with Great Britain and her colonies, the enterprise, sagacity, and power of enduring the severest kinds of labour by the peasant inhabitants, will give her advantages in this respect not equalled by any other nation.

But the chief artificial outlet for the surplus population is an extensive system of emigration to the colonies; and although we rather distrust the declaration scattered through the evidence of the willingness and earnest desire of the "labourers" to embark, we may hope that, as hordes of other nations have issued forth to seek new settlements under their leaders, the indigent and overflowing peasantry of Ireland will suffer themselves to be guided by the philanthropic hand of Great Britain to some asylum where their industry may reap its reward; and where, assisted with means at the national expense, aided by contributions from their former landlords, they may exchange penury for independence; and land from which they can derive nothing but the meanest subsistence, for land which will yield to them and their children a full measure of the comforts of life.

In consequence of the perilous destitution of the peasant tenants of Connaught, frequently under circumstances of greater aggravation than elsewhere, it might appear that they have the earliest claim upon the benevolent attention of the Legislature. At the same time, we incline to the opinion that the affection of the inhabitants to their land, and the better understanding that exists between themselves and their superiors, are likely to be impediments in the way of emigration from this province which will not occur in the same degree in other places; and we therefore think that an experiment commenced on the peasant-tenants actually, or most nearly emancipated from the soil, such as the cottier-labourers living by con-acre in the metropolitan counties, and the dislodged tenants, would be the most likely to be successful, and that the whole proceeding must be of a tentative character.

It would be an endless task to discuss fully all the subjects which arise out of the mass of evidence collected under the Commission; and it is not to be understood that we undervalue the importance of several of them; but the nature and constitution of the Board made it desirable to avoid controversial topics, and to illustrate those from which the greatest amount of practical benefit was to be derived, and on which the least difference of opinion was likely to prevail. This is the less to be regretted, since many of the topics, lying on the surface and suited to popular feeling, have had bestowed upon them ample illustration from other quarters; while the points left open to our selection are unquestionably of higher importance, and are those on which the questions relating to Ireland will be ultimately decided. Our business on the present occasion is to show the symptoms of the disease, not to devise the remedies. These will be found in the final Report; and in the little that remains to be added, we will venture no further than to gather under a few heads the positions which seem important to be recollected when legislating on Irish grievances.

1. In the first place then it would appear, by an actual enumeration in 1831, that the "labourers employed in agriculture" (who hold land either as yearly tenants or in con-acre) and the "occupiers not employing labourers," amounted to 1,131,715. To this may safely be added as many little farmers as there should be persons deducted from the amount, not being heads of families. If these be

multiplied by the average number of which a family consists, we shall approximate to the number of peasant-cultivators, who draw their wages from the soil, and little or nothing more.

2. This system of cultivation in Ireland has a constant and necessary tendency to produce indigence. We find that they have sunk by degrees from the potato, with milk and oatmeal, to the potato alone; and that in most districts a further deterioration has taken place by the use of a potato of an inferior quality.

3. With every disposition on the part of the landlords to consolidate small holdings into larger ones, the subdivision of land is still going on in many parts of the country, while the competition for the possession of it exists in an extreme degree.

4. We find that the peculiar circumstances of the peasant tenants have given an extraordinary impulse to population; and that their feelings and habits are likely to continue the evil, long after the original causes have ceased to exist.

5. The cottier-labourers, forming the great bulk of the peasant tenantry, have undergone, and are still undergoing, a great change; and are passing, probably by the same process as this description of persons did formerly in England, into a new class, whereby they will become simple labourers, and the holding of conacre indicates one of the steps in the transition.

6. The distress incident to this large body of cultivators is of a kind which it would be found impossible to relieve by any positive and direct legislation; and the attempt to do it would give rise to expectations, which, as they must surely be disappointed, would be productive of irreparable mischief to those who are already too much disposed to look on the law as intended for the benefit of others, and not for them. Moreover, instead of a check to the present system of peasant cultivation, a Poor Law could not fail to uphold it.

7. In addition to the impossibility of relieving this distress by direct legislation, and the impolicy of attempting it, there is another impediment to the introduction of any kind of law, which society must work for itself, namely, the small number of persons in the rural districts who are not within the influence of, or not subject to be intimidated by, this large mass of peasant-tenants.

8. As long as they remain in their present destitute state, their disposition to commit prædial offences, although it may be checked, will not be extinguished; and wherever their relation to their landlords is unfriendly, a Poor Law, which shall promise to do more than it can perform, instead of being an element of reconciliation, would be one of discord.

The power of an Act of Parliament to repress the evils of society is much exaggerated. There is a still more powerful law which overrules and governs it—the law of public opinion; which, if constant to its purpose, will shape and modify all legislation, contravene that which is opposed to it, and make a good law work mischief. In the present case, the sources of evil are too remote for the enactments of Parliament to divert; but provided they fall in with the current of human events, and help forward, as well as guard from abuse, the changes which will inevitably take place, then the interference, as well as the forbearance, of legislators may be productive of the greatest good, and will most assuredly confer a benefit on society at large, as well as on the poor peasants of Ireland in particular.

The remedies which are devised will be of no avail, unless the causes of the mischief be removed. If those causes are to be discovered in the positions we have laid down, then the method of removing them is not by the establishment of a general Poor Law, which can only aggravate the evil, but by a cautious and gentle repression of the encouragements to early and improvident marriage; of the subdivision of land; of the strong attachment of the peasants to the soil as their chief dependence; of the middlemen, who are the secret encouragers of over-population; and of the needy and embarrassed proprietors, who are not their own masters. Some good will be obtained by the diffusion of education, and by instilling into the minds of the peasants prudence and foresight.* Neither landlords or peasants are, however, likely to shape their future conduct by any reasoning, however plain, that may be urged upon them, though they will eventually find out what their

* There is a misapprehension with regard to the education of the Poor of Ireland. If elementary knowledge be regarded as education, it is more universally diffused in Ireland than in England. Where in England could the Ordnance Surveyors find persons among the lowest class to calculate the sides and areas of their triangles, at one halfpenny a triangle, as they do in Ireland, and abundance of them?

true interests are. It is curious that the simple repeal of the forty-shilling franchise should have led the former class to the important discovery that the country is overpeopled, and that cultivation conducted by peasant-tenants is injurious to all parties,—a discovery which is likely to effect an entire revolution in the agricultural institutions of the country.

If we have seemed to place more reliance on the employment to be furnished by public works, and on improvements forced on the proprietors, than such attempts usually deserve, it must be remembered that it is our business to point out what *ought* to be done by the proprietors as well as by the public. We are well aware that these measures will be found very inefficient if they do not spring from the desire of improvement felt by the proprietors themselves, and that legislative schemes of employment, as they imply an unwilling sacrifice of revenue, can have but a very limited effect without their cordial assistance.

The Report of the Commissioners on remedial measures is consistent generally with the important principles here advanced, and if it recommends less than the charitable might wish in the way of direct legislative relief, it relies for the restitution of Ireland on measures of more certain operation. It rests on the vigour of her own resources, which are great; and on that energy already in action, which is raising her rapidly from a degraded agricultural position to hold a rank among the nations where commerce, trade, manufacture, and improved cultivation are esteemed and flourish.

After all the assistance that can be extended to Ireland by good laws, and every encouragement afforded to the poor by temporary employment of a public nature, and every assistance that emigration and other modes of relief can yield, her *real* improvement must spring from herself, her own inhabitants, and her own indigenous institutions, irrespective of legislation and English interference. It must be of a moral nature; the improvement of the high and the low, the rich and the poor. Without this her tenantry will be still wretched, and her landlords will command no respect; with it, a new face will be given to the whole people.

J. E. BICHENO.

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